BOGUS BONDS

A Quarter of a Million of Worthless Paper, Purporting To Be New York Central Securities, Afloat on the Street.

WALL STREET WILD.

Everybody on the Lookout for Impending Ruin.

BOLD AND RECKLESS FORGERY OF BONDS.

How the Villanous Frauds Were First Discovered on Friday Morning.

WHO IS THE PERPETRATOR?

Poor Brown, a Broker, Bagged for Supposed Complicity.

Report That Half a Million of the Bonds are Held by a Bank in the City.

Interviews, Reticence and Bewilderment on All Sides.

New York often lays the flattering unction to her soul that she is not easily outwitted in commercial and banking matters. London may possess her "Joe the Penman," who maintained that he could imitate any signature whatever within the space of an hour, including Horace Greeley's or Captain Mayne Reid's, for the drawing up of that legal instrument known as the bill of exchange. Bank of England forgers may come and go, Fremont may foster his railroad schemes in Paris, but the New Yorker believes that the art of forgery is but little practiced in Wall or Broad street. From time to time eruptions break forth in the classic regions of the Stock Exchange, produced either by a Black Friday or the flooding of the market with bogus bonds of many denominations.

The following story shows, upon the high credit of Mr. Denny, Jr., that upwards of a quarter of a million of forged railroad bonds are afloat at the present moment, and a rumor, which is given for what it is worth, alleges that a bank in this city holds the colossal sum of half a million of these forged bonds. It can only be hoped that the latter statement is an exaggeration.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. HENRY DENNY, JR.

Yesterday afternoon, while the frequenters of Wall street were winging their way homeward, little dreaming of the immense amount of bogus bonds which had been thrown on the market, a HERALD reporter entered the office of Mr. Henry Denny, in Jauncey court, to hear what that gentleman had to say with reference to the new undertaking in the predatory art. Mr. Denny was found hard at work, but kindly consented to give the HERALD reporter a few moments of his time to tell what he knew about the last great swindle.

HOW THE FRAUD WAS DISCOVERED.

The way the fraud was discovered was in this wise:—On Friday Mr. Olcott, of the firm of Olcott, in Broad street, received from Messrs. Sanders & Hardenbergh, brokers, of No. 112 Broadway, 17,000 bonds of the New York Central seven per cent, of 1876. On Mr. Olcott looking at them he discovered that among the bonds offered, purchased by him, were two of the same number. These duplicate bonds were both numbered No. 261, and it will be seen at once that Mr. Olcott was justified in thinking that there was something materially wrong. Mr. Olcott in this dilemma brought all the bonds in question to me and submitted them to me for my inspection and judgment. I told him that I had sold No. 261 to Messrs. Sanders & Hardenbergh on the previous day (Wednesday), having received it from a prominent London banker.

I felt positive that our bond was good, and advised Mr. Olcott to go to the office of the New York Central Railroad and make inquiries as to whether the bonds were counterfeits or not. Mr. Olcott immediately started off with the seventeen thousand bonds, which the company without hesitation pronounced to be

FORGED AND COUNTERFEITED,

with the exception of the bond just alluded to by me, which had been received from our London correspondents. This took place late on Friday afternoon. This morning Mr. Olcott made a demand upon Messrs. Sanders & Hardenburgh for the restitution of the money paid for the bonds, which had been sold at par and one-half per cent premium, and the money was promptly refunded.

THE PLOT DEEPENING—MORE BOGUS BONDS.

"This morning Mr. Wooster Sherman, who has an office above Messrs. Duncan & Sherman, the bankers, in Nassau street, opposite the Sub-Treasury, called upon me and asked me if I would like to make a time loan on New York Centrals seven per cent of 1876. I asked him how many he had and he told me 30,000, and that he wanted to borrow eighty five per cent on them for sixty days. I then asked him if he had them, and he said, Yes, and showed me one. Upon examining it I found it was a very excellent counterfeit and forgery and if I had not had my suspicions aroused on the subject I should not have hesitated in purchasing or making an advance upon them. I then told Mr. Wooster Sherman that he was unwittingly the owner of forged bonds, and that as they were in his possession I must demand of him where he had got them from

AND WHO HE WAS ACTING FOR?

He promptly answered he was doing it for Mr. Brown, a reputed broker having an office at 112 Broadway, and that if there was anything wrong he would willingly use his utmost efforts in cooperating with me to detect the offenders.

SENDING FOR THE STOCK EXCHANGE DETECTIVE.

I then sent for the Stock Exchange detective, Mr. Thomas Sampson, who promptly came round, and we went to the office of Mr. Wooster Sherman, at the address I gave you before, where we found Brown sitting. As soon as I arrived there and saw that Sampson had his man I left. Sampson then arrested him, and found in his possession no less a sum than $30,000 worth of bonds of the New York Central seven per cents of 1876. Since then I have seen 30,000 other forged bonds of the New York Central Railroad, of the same denomination; and, in my judgment, from what I have heard and seen, I believe I am justified in saying that there exist from

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND TO TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THESE BONDS

now floating in the market. As far as I have been able to ascertain the chief operator is one Charles J. Williamson, who is believed to be identical with the notorious Ross and Wright. This man appears to have been dealing, through various brokers, to a very great extent, dealing principally in New York Central seven per cents of 1876, New York Central sixes of 1887, New York Central sixes of 1883 and Buffalo, New York and Erie first mortage bonds. Williamson is an outside man, and I cannot take upon myself to say whether all these bonds just mentioned are forgeries or not, or merely covers by which he was enabled to issue forged bonds; it is impossible to tell.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

"I should think it advisable for any persons who have bought any of the classes of bonds just mentioned since the date of last interest payment to have them examined at the several offices of the companies to have their genuineness attested.

"Sampson, our detective, was instructed, when he called upon Messrs. Sanders & Hardenburgh this morning, to offer his services on behalf of the Law Committee of the Stock Exchange to make any further arrests, in addition to that of Brown, which might further the ends of justice; and it is hoped on all sides that he will succeed in capturing Williamson, who, I think, is the centre pin of the whole affair. I have this afternoon seen several members of the Stock Exchange, who all speak in the highest terms of Mr. Olcott's discovering the forgery in the first case, and they also are indebted to Mr. Wooster Sherman for assisting in the prompt arrest of Brown.

A MYSTERIOUS FIRM.

"There is a firm doing business at No. 11 Broad street which is reported to have dealt very extensively with Williamson. I must decline to give you its name, but I have no doubt that one of its members will come forward on Monday and make a clean breast of all that the firm knows about Williamson, should the reports be true that they have had transactions with him."

At this time the reporter, believing that he had ascertained from Mr. Denny all the information possible bearing on the case, thanked him for his patience and long suffering under the wearisome ordeal of a reportorial interview, and bade him good evening.

Mr. F. W. Holbrook, of the firm of John W. Eddy & Co., bankers, of No. 26 Pine street, was in his office at an early hour yesterday morning, when Brown (whose arrest is described above, and who was taken to Police Headquarters, at No. 300 Mulberry street) entered the office and introduced to him a Mr. Williamson, described as a fine looking man.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ONCE MORE.

Williamson said, as it is alleged, that he wished to borrow $25,000 for sixty days, at seven per cent and commission, the security he offered being thirty $1,000 New York Central Railroad seven per cent bonds of 1876. Mr. Holbrook took one of the bonds and went out to place the loan at a neighboring bank. He succeeded and soon returned for the other bonds, when to his astonishment he found Williamson had disappeared. His first impulse was to examine the bonds critically, which purported to have been signed by Erastus Corning, President; Gilbert L. Wilson, Treasurer, and Jacob Steinberg, Register of Coupons. Mr. Holbrook, who is well acquainted with the sign-manuals of all these gentlemen, saw at a glimpse that they were forgeries, and that he had been deceived in the character of the bonds, and rushed out to stop the loan which he had just arranged. He then went to look for Detective Sampson, who is always resorted to when men in the street lose money by the pirates of the place. With subdued steps Mr. Holbrook returned to his banking establishment, at 26 Pine street, in the fond hope that the fugitive, Williamson, might be tempted to put in a second appearance, even if he came not under the guardianship of "Old Brown." Mr. Holbrook, who is of a generous and confiding disposition, declares that he does not believe Brown meant to have him fleeced; but, on the contrary, he believes Brown to be an honest man.

LE CHEVALIER D'INDUSTRIE.

Brown, who introduced C. J. Williamson to Eddy & Co., says that he first became acquainted with the latter last March. Williamson did not seem to follow any regular business, but claimed to be interested in a patent which had lately been introduced. Brown knew nothing, he said, of the antecedents of Williamson, and cannot give any information regarding his place of residence. On Thursday, while passing through Broad street, he was hailed by Williamson, who said that he wished to raise some money upon New York Central sevens of 1876, and asked him to negotiate the loan. Brown replied that he would undertake the business upon a suitable commission, and made an engagement with Williamson for Friday night, when the latter was to bring the bonds to the office of Eddy & Co., and what transpired has been told above.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE CASE.

Toward the close of business hours yesterday the reporter called at 112 Broadway, at the handsome offices of Messrs. Sanders & Hardenbergh, to see if it were possible to learn how the forged and counterfeit bonds had come into their hands. A tall, handsome looking man was seen walking across the room at a rapid pace, giving instructions to clerks, and, upon arriving at his desk, sent off a telegraphic despatch by a messenger.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT INTERVIEWING.

REPORTER (to tall, handsome man)—Can I see either Mr. Sanders or Mr. Hardenbergh?

MR. HARDENBERGH—Hardenbergh is my name, sir. What may your business be?

REPORTER—I have just received from Mr. Denny a statement about the immense quantity of bogus New York Central bonds, and I have come to see if you will give me any information on the subject.

MR. HARDENBERGH—You must come later, sir—perhaps I may have something to say to you—but you must excuse me at the present moment; besides, what can I tell you?

REPORTER—I will not detain you thirty seconds; I merely wanted to ask, if my question is not indiscreet, the name of the person or persons who gave you the forged bonds.

MR. HARDENBERGH (changing the subject)—Perhaps Mr. Denny has told you all I can on the subject?

REPORTER—I will read you what that gentleman told me, if you like, Mr. Hardenbergh.

MR. HARDENBERGH—Yes, if you please. And the reporter read his notes. By this time a cluster of friends had gathered round the chair of the reporter.

REPORTER—Well, Mr. Hardenbergh, I will not bother you any longer with my questioning, but before I go will you permit me to ask you once more if you can give me the names of the people who gave you these bad bonds for sale?

MR. HARDENBERGH (musing)—You see it would defeat the ends of justice to publish anything about it.

REPORTER—Then I must go away without the desired information?

MR. HARDENBERGH (sternly and in measured tones)—The bonds were received by us from a customer,

WHO RECEIVED THEM FROM WILLIAMSON.

Now you have got the information you wanted. I am not disposed to give their names.

Before the reporter left he asked Mr. Hardenbergh, "Can you tell me anything about Brown's antecedents?"

MR. HARDENBERGH—I have known him for twenty years, and in arresting him they have got hold of the wrong man. Why, he is incapable of doing such a thing, I believe. He has no office in this this building, as Mr. Denny states. There are ten men about to-night looking out for Williamson.

STARTLING RUMORS.

It is reported in Wall street that a certain bank has been victimized to the extent of $500,000 with these forged New York Central Railroad bonds, and it is further reported that the arrest of several prominent operators in Wall street may be shortly looked for with reference to this worthless paper.

INTERVIEW WITH DETECTIVE SAMPSON.

A HERALD reporter saw Sampson last evening. He said:—"Detective Elder and myself feel confident that we shall soon have Williamson. As the saying is, 'the best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft a-gley,' so we may fail to capture him. We have been informed of the forged bonds for a couple of days being in circulation. I believe we shall find that the ramifications of the case are large. The police are all on the alert, and if Williamson slips through their net I shall be astonished."

EXCITEMENT AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

The all-pervading topic of conversation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening was the immense forgery cases above told, and numerous were the speculations as to the developments.

The Detective's Story—Arrest and Incarceration of Leonard Brown, a Broker—Near $100,000 in the Counterfeits in the Hands of the Officials—Many More Supposed to Be Extant.

Some four weeks since Captain Irving, of the detective force, obtained information which led him to believe that a large quantity of forged railroad bonds was about to be placed on the market, and he accordingly directed his subalterns to keep a sharp lookout on Wall street. This order had been observed, and with the best results. Recently Mr. Alcott, of the firm of Alcott & Co., in a lot of New York Central Railroad bonds, old issue, of the aggregate of $17,000, which had come into his possession, found two which were numbered alike. On taking the entire amount to the office of the New York Central they were all pronounced forgeries, with one exception. As is natural this discovery created a

PROFOUND SENSATION,

and all the resources of the detective office were brought into play to find the guilty parties. On Saturday, a week ago, a gentleman named Brown, through Wooster Sherman, broker, of Nassau street, endeavored to negotiate a loan on $30,000 of New York Central bonds with Messrs. Thomas Denny & Co., of Jauncey court, Wall street. Upon an examination of one of the bonds Mr. Denny at once pronounced it a counterfeit, and notified Detective Sampson of the circumstance and gave information as to where the parties were probably trying to sell the bonds at the time. In accordance with this information Mr. Sampson proceeded to the office of Wooster Sherman, and there found a man walking up and down in the hallway, evidently very nervous and excited. Soon after Mr. Sherman came in and handed this person a bond and he (the stranger) immediately left. The detective followed and arrested him as he was going down the stairs. Upon being searched there was

FOUND UPON HIS PERSON

forged bonds to the amount of $28,000. The detectives had meanwhile learned that the prisoner, whose name is Leonard Brown, had left two bonds with Eddy & Co., for negotiation, and on proceeding there obtained them. The prisoner was then taken to headquarters, where he stated that he was a broker, with his office at No. 113 Broadway. He claims that Charles J. Williamson is his principal, and that he has had business with him for some six months, and was merely

ACTING AS AN AGENT.

Since the arrest of Brown a large quantity of the bogus bonds have been discovered, and the number is summed up as follows:—Found on the person of the prisoner, $30,000; with one firm on Broadway, $30,000; with another firm on Broadway, $32,000; making in all $92,000. The bonds forged are of such high character that there is a likelihood of a larger amount than at present discovered having been issued.

The detectives give great credit to Messrs. Olcott and Sherman for the assistance tendered the officers by them. All buyers of the following named bonds, bought since last interest payment, are advised to take them to the Inspection Company's office to be verified:—New York Central Railroad bonds, sixes, of 1883; sixes of 1887; sevens of 1862; sevens of New York Central Railroad, first mortgage.

A SHREWD GAME.

An Insurance Clerk in Philadelphia Robs His Employers and Pretends that He Has Been Overpowered and the Money Stolen by a Stranger.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30, 1873.

This morning, at an early hour, a gentleman, named F. M. Nichols, connected with the New York Life Insurance Company, went to the Central Headquarters of the police and stated that a daring robbery had been committed in the Philadelphia agency of the company, the main points of which were as follows:—He said that there came a man to the office this morning and asked of Mr. Walter Snowden, the only clerk in the building at the time, that he would give him, in exchange for $50 in small notes, a single $50 bill. Mr. Snowden said that he would do so, and went to the till for the bank note. The stranger passed over the amount in ones and twos, and then, according to Snowden's statement, raised his arm and dealt Mr. Snowden a furious blow. Pursuing this story it is alleged that the stranger, walking over the senseless and inanimate body of his victim, opened the cash drawer and extracted all the money therefrom. It was said that the errand boy then came in, found the room deserted and Snowden lying senseless on the floor. Somewhat alarmed the boy made frantic endeavors to arouse him, and finally succeeded, assisting him to reach a lounge in a near apartment. When the members of the firm reached the office they at once notified Captain Heins of the affair, and an investigation was immediately begun. The young man detailed to the detective the facts as they occurred before he was knocked senseless and gave the following description of the man who committed the robbery:—Five feet eight or ten inches in height, dark hair, either dyed or else a wig, dark moustache and chin whiskers. Was clad in a dark coat and light vest, light pants and light hat with a black band and wore a blue necktie. Mr. Snowden was unable to state the kind of instrument with which the blow was inflicted. A wooden rest used by bookkeepers, which is heavier at one end than the other, was beyond on the counter, and it was thought he was hit with it. From the character of the wound, however, which would indicate that the blow was not from an edged instrument, the detectives doubt that it was done with the rest.

Captain Heins at once put officers Tryon and Weil upon the search, after whose investigations were deducted the following remarkable facts:—The officers found Snowden resting his head upon his desk, and lifting him up carried him into a back room, and stretched him out upon a lounge. On examining his body the only wound they could find was a slight lump on his forehead, whereupon the suspicions of the detectives were immediately aroused, they not thinking that such a blow could have caused any one to lie insensible for the space of forty minutes, as it was alleged by Snowden himself. Arousing him, they began to question him. His story was poorly constructed, and contradicted itself in many particulars. He said that at the time he was negotiating with the stranger his head was bent down, and yet this blow had been evidently squarely dealt upon his forehead. All the while he was talking he would go off into apparent spasms, but while suffering from them the beat of his pulse was firm and regular. Upon the arrival of the doctor he could discover nothing wrong, and upon rubbing the bump violently the man Snowden complained of no pain. The officers then left him and reported to Captain Heins. The latter, along with Detective Wood, visited Snowden and corroborated the opinion of Detectives Tryon and Weil that Snowden was simply playing a game of his own, and that no trust whatever should be put in his statements. This fact was made known to the members of the firm, and the young man Snowden was taken to his home. Upon examining the place they found beneath a mass of stovepipe, under Snowden's desk all the money which he alleged had been stolen by the stranger purported to have come in the office this morning, rolled up in a kind of paper peculiar to the interests of the insurance company, torn from a piece which the detectives carried off with them upon their first visit. The officers then made up their minds that Snowden had really stolen the money, and that as he had duplicate keys he would return at some hour for the purpose of securing the treasure hid away. They waited until eight o'clock to-night, and then Snowden returned. The officers arrested him, and wrung from him the following story:—He confessed that as he was deeply in debt he had stolen the money and hidden it away, and that at the time of his arrest he had returned to get it from under the stovepipe beneath his desk. He confessed that he had put it there; he also said that he had struck himself in the head with a dumb-bell and purposely feigned unconsciousness and spasms. At this hour he is locked up in his cell, and will have a hearing before Alderman Butler on Monday.

THE MICHIGAN RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

The Dead and Wounded—The Negligence of a Brakeman the Real Cause of the Disaster—Testimony Before the Coroner.

DETROIT, August 30, 1873.

The following is a list of the killed and injured by the accident to the night express train on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, which occurred on Thursday night:—

KILLED.

Ellecka Hed, a Swedish woman, who was thrown against a fence with such force that her back was broken; her daughters Thilda and Salina and her son Johann.

Elizabeth Kochmarick and her infant child, who were impaled by splinters, which pinned them together and fastened them to the sleeping coach.

INJURED.

Orrin Burleigh, of Ellsworth, Me., who was badly hurt by the débris while jumping from the front end of the sleeping car, but not fatally injured.

Thomas N. McDermott, a Canadian, had a leg broken.

Mrs. A. Mears, of Lowell, Mich., terribly lacerated about the arms and breast.

Of the women only six are seriously injured, and none fatally.

The Coroner's inquest on the dead body has begun at Muir, and will probably close to-morrow. From the testimony before the jury it appears that the accident was due to the neglect of the brakeman sent by the conductor of the passenger train to flag the freight train to go far enough away from his train to show the signal.

FORGERY EXTRAORDINARY.

A Lancaster County Forger Captured by New York Detectives and Sent to Pennsylvania Yesterday.

CONFESSION OF HIS GUILT.

How He Escaped for a Time and Was Afterwards Captured.

Charged with Forging $27,000 Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Bonds, or Two Hundred Shares.

Other Charges of $45,000.

Yesterday one of those stupendous forgeries which betimes attract the attention of the public mind came to light, as a man named Horton was being conveyed to the railroad depot, being charged with forging on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company bonds amounting to $27,000. The alleged forger has been also charged by the detective force with other defalcations amounting to upward of $50,000.

The following is a story of Horton's career, the history of his crime, guilt, confession and arrest, as procured from the authentic sources named below, yesterday evening, when a HERALD representative called for

THE DETAILS

on the Superintendent of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, No. 66 Exchange place:—

On May 26 of the present year J. H. Horton, of Lancaster, Pa., sold to Reid, McGrann & Co., bankers, of Lancaster, what was supposed or represented to be 200 shares of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad stock. He received, as is alleged, 200 shares in exchange of Pennsylvania stock. Some ten weeks later he sold to Reid & Henderson, bankers, of Lancaster, Pa., what was also represented to be 200 shares of Philadelphia and Reading stock. A week after this last transaction, in handling the stocks, one of the firm discovered

AN IRREGULARITY IN THE FIGURES

giving the number of shares, and spoke to Horton about it. Horton said that he would go to Philadelphia and see if any discrepancy had occurred. He went to Philadelphia, taking with him all the Pennsylvania Railroad shares that he obtained from the bankers of Lancaster in exchange for the Reading certificates. On his arrival in Philadelphia he sold the Pennsylvania shares to Peterson & Co., bankers, in Third street, Philadelphia, who gave him a letter of credit on George Osgood & Co., bankers, in Broad street, New York, for $27,000. Horton immediately afterwards, and with an air of perfect nonchalance, came to this city, and on his arrival proceeded on his route to the office of Osgood & Co. and daringly presented his letter of credit to Mr. Osgood in person.

Mr. Osgood, who is a very careful and efficient man, as far as his business is concerned, said:—

"Mr. Horton, I will require an identification of this person to whom I am to pay so much money, as you are aware I am not at all acquainted with you." Mr. Osgood in the meantime telegraphed to Peterson & Co., and placed to his credit with Drexel & Co., bankers, Philadelphia, the amount of their letter of credit given to Horton.

Horton, somewhat disappointed, yet full of confidence in

HIS PERSONAL ASSURANCE,

expressed himself willing to give a satisfactory identification, and accompanied Mr. Prince, of Osgood's firm, to the office of Scotts, Strong & Co., where he met Mr. Francis, the party who at that time conducted the out-of-town business for the firm. Mr. Horton became acquainted with Mr. Francis through business transactions he had with him in Lancaster, Horton having been appointed administrator of the estate of a banker named Long, who had failed there, and with whom Scotts, Strong & Co. had done business.

Francis Ridley, an acquaintance of Horton's, accompanied the latter, with Mr. Prince, to the office of Mr. Osgood, where they met Mr. Osgood, and where Horton was identified by Mr. Prince. Mr. Osgood, on seeing Horton so respectably identified, declared himself ready then and there to pay the money, he in the meantime having received a reply to his (Mr. Osgood's) telegram from Philadelphia, that Drexel & Co. had received from Peterson & Co. and placed to his credit the amount of their letter of credit given to Horton.

Horton then requested Mr. Osgood to let him have

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD CERTIFICATES

and the balance in currency, which amounted to about $2,000 or $3,000. It took only a few moments for Mr. Osgood to send out and get the gold certificates required. In the meantime the delicious Horton and himself conversed in regard to the stock market.

When the clerk of Mr. Osgood's establishment returned the money was paid into Mr. Horton's hands. This was at a quarter to two o'clock in the afternoon, and a few minutes later Horton left Mr. Osgood's office. At ten minutes to two o'clock a telegram was received from the Superintendent of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, in Philadelphia, addressed to their Superintendent in this city, ordering the arrest of Horton, and also giving the information that he had a letter on Osgood & Co. for $27,000, and ordering payment to be stopped, intimating thereby that it had been discovered that the certificates of the Reading Railroad Company, on which Horton had obtained the money from the bankers in Lancaster, had in each instance been raised from one share to 200 shares by the use of chemicals. (Here Mr. Pinkerton's representative produced the forged certificate or share note which was found in Horton's possession at the moment of his arrest.)

Pinkerton's superintendent immediately went to Osgood's office and there learned that Horton had only a few moments previously left the office, or, as one of the firm wittingly remarked, "that the steps had not grown cold from the time of the disappearance of Horton until the appearance of the detective upon the premises." A thorough examination of the neighborhood was immediately made, but Horton's whereabouts remained a mystery. For weeks subsequently New York city was scoured by detectives. All the principal and private hotels were vigilantly looked after, and all the steamers leaving the Bay were most carefully watched. Telegrams were sent to the various police departments of the different cities, and every precaution was taken to prevent the escape of the notorious Horton. For a considerable time nothing was heard of him, and it seemed as if the

SEARCHINGS AND DOINGS OF THE DETECTIVE FORCE

were all in vain, and that Horton would be eventually successful. Among the parties communicated with by the Pinkerton detective force was, fortunately, the Chief of Police of Providence, R. I.

This was the keystone of success toward the arrest of the daring forger, for on Wednesday last a telegram was received from the Chief of Police in Providence, stating that a party, described in one of the circulars issued from Pinkerton's office, New York, and supposed to be Horton, was under arrest. In the same telegram the presence of a detective of that force was requested to identify the party.

On receipt of the telegram, Pinkerton's superintendent left for Providence, R. I., and on arriving there saw Horton and conversed with him for a considerable time while confined in the prison. At first sight the detective recognized his man and, although he chatted with him in an indifferent strain, was

DETERMINED TO HOLD HIM FAST.

On asking Horton his name the latter denied himself with the view of baffling the detective expert. Some time elapsed in conversation in the prison. Horton was earnest in his denial of both his name and character, but the Superintendent was steady in the investigation of his person and characteristics. At length the detective suggested his removal to New York, and it was only then that Horton acknowledged his personal identity.

While travelling from Providence to New York Horton said that it seemed useless for him to deny his character, name or guilt to any further extent, and therewith made an entire

CONFESSION OF ALL.

He said that after he left the city of New York he eluded the vigilance of Pinkerton's detective force, who were solely concerned in his arrest, by walking out of the city to a way station on the New Haven road, where he took the train. Since his arrival in Providence he said he had lived a very retired life, in a quiet, peaceful, but aristocratic neighborhood, and in a respectable private boarding house.

On his person when arrested by Detective Billings, of Providence, was found only the small sum of $45 90. He claimed, or rather proclaimed, that he had lost the balance of the money which he had the opportunity of monopolizing by the alleged forgery. He subsequently, however, admitted to Mr. Pinkerton that this was not the case, and that he would make good the loss of the Lancaster bankers as far as laid in his power. It is alleged that he also stated that the greater part of the money forged for was still under his control.

Horton was brought to this city on Thursday last and remained a voluntary prisoner (rather than go into the Tombs) at the hands of the detectives up to yesterday morning, during which time, according to the statements of those on guard, he observed the strictest decorum and obedience.

On yesterday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, while the "wide, wide world" were unconscious of the fact, he was despatched, accompanied by two of Pinkerton's detectives, to Lancaster, Pa., where he is now detained.

While under arrest his person and baggage were searched. In his baggage

A RAISED CERTIFICATE

of the Pensylvania and Reading stock from one share to 200 shares was found. There were also found in his possession a number of letters from Edmund D. Randolph & Co., bankers, of this city, who had been in correspondence with Horton while in Providence, and through whom he had been speculating under the assumed name of Francis A. Vaughan.

In addition to all that Horton said he still further stated that it was his intention, after establishing a good business standing with Randolph & Co., to commit the same kind of forgeries on them that he had done on the Lancaster bankers.

This statement, as coming from the detectives, is given, however, *cum grano salis*.

To give some idea of the expense gone to in hunting up Horton, the alleged perpetrator of this extraordinary forgery, it will be sufficient to state that there have been 60,000 postal cards, giving a history of the crime and a description of Horton, sent to all chiefs of police and postmasters throughout the country. It took eight clerks each day for ten days to direct them.

Mr. Jones, the Vice President of the Pennsylvania and Reddington Railroad Company, authorized Mr. Pinkerton to go to any expense to find the man, as he said he was bound to make an example of all parties that forged his company's stocks.

One of Mr. Pinkerton's sons is at the present time on the eve of his departure from Europe, where he has been making a fruitless search for the alleged forger.

Horton's previous history is but little known, even by his wife, who lives in Lancaster, Pa. After the forgeries, however, the detectives, in tracing up their man, discovered that

HIS RIGHT NAME

was John S. Young, and that some ten years previous he had been in the employ of a banker in Philadelphia, named Sevell. It was generally Horton's business, after the office had closed for the day, to carry his employer's bonds, stocks and other collateral to a bank for safe keeping for the night.

On one of these occasions he failed to deposit the box with the proper parties and the next morning was found missing, as was also $45,000, nearly the whole wealth of his employer. It is said that he evaded arrest in this case by purchasing a horse and riding to a small town near Lancaster, where he put up at a country tavern, and a year later

MARRIED THE LANDLORD'S DAUGTHER.

Horton is an accomplished scholar and speaks and writes French, Spanish, German and English fluently and has travelled the best part of the globe. Had he not been stopped in his career it is possible that the banking interests of New York and the whole country would have good cause to remember him.

Horton reached Lancaster, Pa., at a quarter past three o'clock P. M. yesterday, accompanied by two detectives from Pinkerton's office. He was immediately confined in the county jail, and will be brought up to-morrow and charged with the extraordinary deeds the committal of which it is said he has already confessed.

Horton's Experience in Providence, Where He Was First Arrested.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 30, 1873.

A few days ago James L. Bliss, Jr., clerk in a clothing store here, observed an advertisement in a New York paper offering $1,000 reward for the arrest of one J. H. Horton, who in May last passed a forged certificate of railroad stock on bankers in Lancaster, Pa., realizing from that and similar transactions about $75,000. The advertisement contained a description and a wood cut of the man wanted. Bliss, having a remarkable memory of faces, recognized the picture and description as that of a man who tried to purchase a coat of him a few days before. Watching, he soon saw him again, and tracked him to his boarding place. Independent Detective Billings was then called on and the suspected man was arrested, and the detective agency which inserted the advertisement was notified. Parties came on and fully identified the forger, and he was taken to Pennsylvania, news of the arrest being kept secret two or three days so that efforts might be made to recover $28,000, over which the prisoner was supposed to have control. The injunction of secrecy being removed this afternoon, it is presumed that a satisfactory arrangement has been made to secure the money. Horton was boarding with a respectable private family on the east side, and had succeeded in making a good impression. He was much liked for his social qualities and for his skill as an artist with the pen. Various creditable specimens of his pen's work are hanging up in the house, which he had presented to various members of the family. His principal occupation while here was to visit the banks, brokers' offices and Board of Trade daily, and learn the condition of the different stocks, appearing to be much interested in stock matters. He was also in correspondence with several New York banks, under the name of F. A. Vaughan, which was the name he was known by while here. Upon being taken to the police station Horton was very indignant, but, after conversation and finding that he was thoroughly caged, he quietly inquired what Mr. Billings was to get for this operation, and upon being told $1,000 naively held up four fingers, asking, "How would that do?" saying that by writing to New York he could get the money here by the next night. The suggestion, of course, did not prevail.

MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Repetition of the Maine Platform—A Quiet Condemnation of Louisiana Tyranny and the Kellogg Government.

MEMPHIS, August 30, 1873.

A special despatch from Jackson, Miss., says:—At the Republican Convention the following platform and resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

The republican party of the State of Mississippi, in convention assembled, recognizes the strongest evidence of the perfection of our political creed the fact that we do not find it necessary to make any new departure or announce any new dogmas, but simply to renew our steadfast faith in old republican landmarks, to wit—The preservation of the union of the States, the strict enforcement of the law of equal rights and privileges to all, universal education, retrenchment in expenditures, rigid economy and equal and uniform taxation, opposition to fostering monopolies at the expense of the masses and honesty, capacity and fidelity as the test of political preferment; that we are opposed to burdening the reconstruction of the State of Mississippi with old repudiated Union and Planters' Bank bonds, a debt, it may be called, contracted by locoloco democracy and by them repudiated, and we pledge ourselves to resist, by every lawful means in our power, the assumption by the State government of any and all such debts. We are opposed to loaning to railroads or other corporations funds donated by Congress to this state for educational purposes, and we demand the prompt repeal by the next Legislature of the law by which agricultural scrip and the Chickasaw school funds have been diverted from the sacred objects contemplated by the donors; that we favor biennial sessions of the Legislature; that we recognize no distinction as now existing by law in the rights of all children in the State to equal privileges and to accept such in all public schools, colleges or universities; and should any of said institutions of learning deny to any child, on account of race or color, its equal rights, we pledge ourselves to enforce the said rights by appropriate legislation; and we further pledge ourselves to the support of our present institutions of learning and our present educational system as above explained.

Resolved, That we have full faith in the integrity of His Excellency, Governor R. C. Powers. In all responsible positions in which he has been called upon to act, whether as Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, Lieutenant Governor or Chief Executive of the State, he has proven himself to be an able, honest and fearless advocate of republican principles, and a firm supporter of all those measures calculated to advance the prosperity of the State.

A resolution to endorse the Kellogg government of Louisiana was received with such demonstrations of hostility that the mover withdrew it.

General Ames was introduced and made a short speech, saying, among other things, that if elected Governor, and during his term any bill looking to the payment of the repudiated debt or reopening the question in any way shall come up, he will most certainly veto it.

The Convention adjourned *sine die* at eight o'clock last evening.

COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Comptroller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the city treasury:—From Bureau of Collection of Assessments—Assessments for street openings, improvements and interest, $23,077. Bureau of Arrears—Arrears of taxes, assessments, water rents and interest, $6,708. Bureau of City Revenue—Market rents and fees, $1,984. Bureau of Water Registrar—Croton water rents and penalties, $6,739. Mayor's Second Marshal—Licenses, $20. City Courts—Fees from Third Judicial District Court, $61; fees from Eighth Judicial District Court, $340; fees from Fourth Judicial District Court, $139—$540. Total, $39,069.

CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Yesterday afternoon a female child of Michael McCarty, two years of age, was run over by a Ninth avenue car, driven by Hugh N. Constable. She was fatally injured and soon afterwards died. Constable was arrested and taken before Justice Fowler, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who committed him to await the action of the Coroner.

SUICIDE.

Julius Kuhner, a German, forty years of age, who, a few days ago, while in a fit of desperation, swallowed Paris green, and then jumped into the dock to make sure of ending his existence, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. Coroner Herrman was notified to hold an inquest over the remains.

A REPENTANT HUSBAND.

ALBANY, August 30, 1873.

A. C. Foster, of Keene, N. H., was found in this city to-day with a woman named Mrs. Belle Burlingame, having left his wife and two children behind. He repented and started for his home this afternoon.

MEXICO.

Senor Minister Mariscal Interviewed in New York.

His Opinion of the Home Position and Industrial Policy of the Republic.

No Alienation of Terri ory and the Monroe Doctrine Firmly Maintained.

Señor Ignacio Mariscal, of Mexico, a republican diplomatist, has arrived in New York. A HERALD representative has just had an interview with the gentleman. Minister Mariscal authorizes the following

STATEMENT.

There is no truth whatever in the rumor that the newly-elected Mexican Congress is opposed to American enterprise. All that can be yet known of the new Congress is that the majority of its members support the Lerdo administration, and that many old members have gone out of office, new ones, whose names were hardly known outside of their respective districts, being elected to fill the vacancies. Minister Mariscal says that, judging from the results of the late elections, there is room to believe the new Congress will be very favorable toward American interests. Lerdo de Tejada favors them, and, as his administration will have a majority of votes, it is clear that the Congress, as a parliamentary body, cannot be unfriendly to Americans. No reasonable person could make an assertion to the contrary; for, as Congress will not meet until the month of September, and as many of its members elect are partly unknown to the public, it is manifestly absurd to define its future action on any given question many weeks before it has verified even its preparatory meetings. Persons desirous of fomenting bad feelings between the two Republics must have invented, he says, this false report. Perhaps the friends of some railroad enterprise who had been disappointed in their projects, and are destitute of both brains and of capital to carry them out.

The English had, he observed, succeeded in the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad after the expenditure of millions. Thus far Americans had proposed many railroad plans, but spent no capital in carrying them out. The same also held good with mining speculations. General Rosecrans had laid before government and Congress a plan for the construction of a narrow-guage road. Mr. Plumb has a rival project for a standard-guage road. This gentleman's scheme was better combined, more reasonable and acceptable to the country. The Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad was of the sort known as standard guage. The American roads now being built through Texas and the south western Territories were also of the same guage; it was therefore reasonable for the Mexican authorities to select this guage, which would enable new roads to be hereafter constructed to interlace, by using the same breadth of track as those already in use or being built. For these reasons the scheme of Mr. Plumb had been preferred to that of General Rosecrans, and the former gentleman had received from the Executive concessions; but these concessions only await the approval of the Congress. It could not, therefore, be said with the shadow of truth either that the new Congress or the government of Mexico were in any way opposed to American interests. On the contrary, it must appear to every impartial observer that Mexico anxiously desires the co-operation of foreign capital, especially from the United States, to assist in developing the rich resources and to bring to light the untold hidden treasures lying dormant in the rich valleys and mountains throughout the country, that but await the touch of intelligent industry to spring into fountains of riches and life.

It has also been telegraphed, said the Minister, that an intrigue was on foot in Mexico having for its aim the transfer of Lower California to Germany.

This rumor is entirely unfounded. The Minister here cannot say what intrigues may be going on in the city of Mexico, but he is certain there is none of this nature that receives countenance from the administration. The most unpopular act that any administration could do would be a proposition to alienate any portion of the public domain. The face of the nation is firmly set against any such project, and the bare mention of it would precipitate the fall of any Ministry, no matter how popular.