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The Press.

The Press.

VOL. 9.—NO. 24. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1865. THREE CENTS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1865.

THE NEWS.

On Saturday there was little developed in the trial of Wirz. Mr. Baker, one of the defendant's counsel, seems to have had a difficult time to agree with the Court, since there were frequent and even bitter passages d'arms between the two. The testimony of the two witnesses examined gave nothing new. They spoke of the same facts—of the disease, starvation, and death, engendered by bad food, exposure, and general ill-treatment which had previously been developed. Wirz, one witness said, had boasted once that he was doing much more service at Andersonville, in the peculiar duties he discharged there, than "any four rebel regiments in the front." A Washington despatch says that if the court examines no more witnesses daily than it has done since its session commenced, several months will be required to finish the trial. This delay, it is held, results from the great latitude given to the defence.

Panic still hovers over New York financial and commercial circles, and has entered even into military circles. There is trouble in the Paymasters' Department, resulting from over drafts made upon it, and an army of officers of rank is said to be implicated, and to have been already arrested. The journals refuse to give particulars. A fraud has just been discovered in the custom-house which is called ingenious, and "proves with what perfect facility the Government and shippers may be robbed by brokers or *attaches* of the department."

It appears that on Thursday last a lad, the messenger of a broker who is the agent of a certain shipping merchant, was despatched to the cashier's office to pay the amount of duty which appeared on a certain entry. The sum and the memorandum on which it was levied were distinctly recorded, the amount being $3,000; but the figures were subsequently altered so as to represent $3,500, by making the 3 into a "5," the construction of the figure rendering such an operation quite simple. On presenting the entry to the cashier, the official did not discover the alteration, and gave a receipt for the entire sum stated on the document. Not till the evening day, when the books were compared, was the fraud discovered, and the messenger, who was made the instrument of the fraud, sent for. The information he may have given has not transpired. As yet the broker has not been arrested, and was seen yesterday in the Rotunda transacting business as usual. Collector Draper has ordered a full investigation into all the circumstances relative to the fraudulent transaction.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* sends to that journal a long account of an attempt made by the Emperor Maximilian to get our Government to make a speedy recognition of the Mexican Empire. According to the correspondent, Maximilian has sent his chamberlain, Mr. Degollado, to Washington, with a letter expressing regret at the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and congratulating President Johnson on his accession to the Presidency. The letter was signed by Maximilian "as Emperor of Mexico," and, on that account, was refused acceptance on the part of the President and Secretary Seward. Our country knew no such ruler, and of course could not receive the letter. Thus the matter stands.

Crime in Pittsburg, of our State, is on the increase. Two murders are reported—one a systematic case of poisoning of three persons; the other a horrid butchery of a man, whose remains were discovered with his throat cut from ear to ear, and the body horribly mutilated. Mrs. Grinder has been arrested, charged with the poisoning, but the other culprit has not been discovered, although every exertion is being made.

Adolph Rosenthal, as Consul at Milwaukee for the Duchy of Dessau; Geo. Caesar Voss, as Consul of the Hanseatic city of Lubeck, at New York; K. Y. Fleischer, Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway for the State of Wisconsin, and Alexis de Stoutz, vice Consul of the Swiss Confederation, at San Francisco, for the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and the Territory of Washington, have been recognized by the President.

A large number of persons were in attendance at the race for $800, on Saturday, at Hampden Park, near Springfield, Massachusetts. Sorrel Dan, of Boston; Volcano, of Pittsfield, and Black Diamond, of Hartford, were the contestants. Sorrel Dan won in 2.40, 2.40, and 2.40. The foot race for $250, between J. Adams and Mat. Cassiday, of New York, and Edward Brady, of Albany, was won by Cassiday—time, mile heat, 5.37. 5.36.

News has officially been received by the Government, from Constantinople, which states that the cholera is still extending its ravages. Our Minister at that place states that if proper quarantine measures had at first been adopted the extension of the cholera from Egypt could have been prevented. He also says that it is obvious that the United States guard against this epidemic, by the most rigid quarantine.

On Saturday the Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided that the amount of personal property subject to legacy tax, under Section 125, is determined by the clear value of such personal property—namely, the amount remaining after payment of debts and expenses of administration; and when such value does not exceed one thousand dollars, no legacy tax should be assessed thereon.

Our special despatch from Washington of Saturday, seems to have caused quite a stir among those journals who were so unenterprising as not to obtain the news. It seems, however, that General Bragg, who is serving on the Wirz trial, and General John A. Dix, are not mustered out, and that General Thomas B. Taylor is.

Flour was less active on Saturday, but prices are firm at the late advance. Wheat has again advanced. Corn was scarce and in demand, and prices are better. Oats are without change. Cotton is very dull. Groceries are firmly held, but the sales are limited. In provisions there is no material change in prices or demand. Whisky is selling at 224@225c per gallon for Pennsylvania and Western barrels.

Spacious stands have been erected upon the grounds east of the President's mansion, and other arrangements made for the base-ball match between the Athletics, of this city, and the Nationals, of Washington, which is to be played there to-day. It is presumed large numbers will be present.

We publish to-day the particulars of a most fiendish outrage committed upon a freedman, by the name of Griffin, by a rebel surgeon, named Williams. The surgeon, it seems, in his rage actually cut out both ears of the negro, at the ankle joints, and threw them away. The suffering man is now in Washington.

There was a moderately active stock market on Saturday, and for Government loans prices were slightly better. State and city loans, however, are dull. There were no important changes in the share list, but the market closed firm.

Further particulars of the loss of the Brother Jonathan have been received. Brigadier Gen. Coral Wright, when last seen, had a life-preserver in his hand. A despatch gives a list of those saved.

General Connor and his scouting parties are punishing severely the thieving and marauding Indians on the plains. The Cheyenne war parties are being caught in numerous places and killed. One chief has met his deserts.

General Miles is still looking earnestly for the Effort, in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe. Perseverance, General, perseverance!

Postmaster General Denison has contracted for carrying the mails, three times a week or oftener, from Virginia City to Helena, in the Territory of Montana.

A San Francisco telegraph of August 24 gives a list of additional vessels destroyed by the Shenandoah. The list will be found elsewhere.

Nearly one million of dollars in specie was, on Saturday, shipped from New York, on board the steamers Scotland, Etna, and Bremen, for Europe.

A steamer called the Spartan, in running for La Chien Rapids, near Montreal, on Saturday, struck a rock, and soon sunk. The passengers were, however, all saved.

Montgomery Blair made a speech on Saturday afternoon, at Clarksburg, Md. He defended the President's reconstruction policy, and attacked Secretaries Seward and Stanton.

News had reached Vera Cruz on the 11th of a fight, near Puebla, between the Imperialists and Liberals; the particulars, however, had not been received.

We learn from New York that the bark Villa Franca, from Saza to New York, sprung a leak, and was lost at sea, in lat. 29, long. 80. Everybody on board was, fortunately, saved.

A severe wind at Jackson, Miss., on Saturday, blew down several unfinished buildings. A negro was killed, and several other persons injured.

General Maxey has written a letter, in which he severely handles Kirby Smith, calling him all sorts of unkind names.

Statistics of the Boston post-office, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, show a profit of $38,860.

Brigadier General Crocker died in Washington on Saturday, of typhoid pneumonia. He had been ill for some time.

President Johnson has not, as has been reported, pardoned Col. Orr, of South Carolina.

Unusually cold weather for the season prevails at New Orleans.

The Springfield Races.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Aug. 27.—The race on the Hampden Park, yesterday, for $800, was well attended. Sorrel Dan, of Boston, Volcano, of Pittsfield, and Black Diamond, of Hartford, were the contestants. Sorrel Dan won in 2.40, 2.40, and 2.40. The foot race for $250, between J. Adams and Mat. Cassiday, of New York, and Edward Brady, of Albany, was won by Cassiday—time, mile heat, 5.37 and 5.36, mile heat.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1865.

Provisional Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, is one of those men who having once resolved upon a thing never abandons it without a thorough trial. He made few professions when he was here in May and June, but it was evident to those who knew and read the man, that he would do his best to bring his State as nearly as possible to the standard of the President's Proclamation under which he was appointed. What he has done is before the country. It satisfied the President so completely that he telegraphed his thanks to the Governor at Jackson, the capital of the State. It is worthy of remark that the men most ready to go to the full extent in response even to the so-called radical demand, are the men of the most extreme slave States. You find more bitterness in Virginia and in Maryland to-day than in South Carolina. Let some of your philosophers solve the puzzle if they can. The fact is better than a sermon. If the States that have grown the cotton, the sugar, and the rice, for the markets of the world, and have been first and loudest for war, thus gracefully bow before the decrees of fate and accept the verdict of the battle-field, Virginia will only struggle to become an object of ridicule. It will be a very poor consolation to Virginia to know that Mississippi acquiesced without "coercion," of her own free will, and with the consent of her gravest and most experienced citizens. There is a very efficient Union force in Virginia to-day—strong enough to hold her bad men in check, and stronger in the hearty support of many of the people. Shall these bad men be allowed to prevent the rest from doing what Mississippi has done, and what, according to Gov. Perry and Col. Orr, South Carolina will do in September? Who can doubt, if this example is followed by the Virginians, that the troops will be withdrawn and the *habeas corpus* restored? For do not forget that as the President deals with one so he deals with all; and the relief he telegraphed to Sharkey, will not be withheld, under similar circumstances, from Pierpont. Sensible men cannot ignore facts. Heard-headed statesmen know not alone that slavery is dead, but that the freedmen will be under the vigilant and jealous care of the Government and that unchangeable anti-slavery sentiment which holds and controls nearly three-fourths of the States of this Union. This obligation, solemnly accepted, will never be lost sight of. Why fight against a fact as stubborn as that? To recognize it and all its relations, direct and indirect, near and remote, is to have half done the work. The better time is coming, and rapidly. When slavery is forever out of the way, and the colored man is elevated and educated, and clothed with the rights that belong to him, we shall wonder that we ever allowed ourselves to quarrel over such contemptible party issues as have grown out of the emancipation of the slaves. In the recovered health and wealth of the South and the re-assured strength of the North and the West we shall have two elements in unity that will make us marvellously happier at home and incalculably more powerful abroad. OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 27.

[Special to the Press.]

Not Pardoned.

It is not the fact, as stated, that Colonel Orr, of South Carolina, has been pardoned by the President.

Another Outrage.

The *Chronicle*, of this morning, has some additional evidence of the horrid outrage upon a freedman named GRIFFIN by a rebel surgeon named WILLIAMS. I send you the article from the *Chronicle*, of Friday, as well as to-day. It appears the surgeon, in his rage, *deliberately cut off the feet of his victim at the ankle joints, and threw them away.* The poor man is now here, a living victim of this unparalleled crime.

[By Associated Press.]

Internal Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue today decided that the amount of personal property subject to legacy tax, under section No. 125, is determined by the clear value of such personal property; that is, the amount remaining after payment of debts and expenses of administration, and when such value does not exceed one thousand dollars, no legacy tax should be assessed thereon.

[General Officers Mustered Out.

The War Department to-day issued an order honorably mustering out a number of general officers, their services being no longer needed. There is but little difference between this order and the one which was without authority published in several of this morning's papers. The difference is that General BRAGG, who is serving on the WIRZ Commission, and General JOHN W. DIX, are not mustered out, and General ERASTUS B. TYLER is among those who are.

Base Ball.

The National Base Ball Club, of Washington, intends playing a match game with the famous Athletic of Philadelphia, on Monday next, at two in the afternoon. Spacious and elegant stands are erected on the grounds east of the President's house, and extensive arrangements are being made for the proper reception and entertainment of the visiting club. It is presumed a large crowd will be present, as both these clubs stand very high for skill, and the game will doubtless be a close and exciting one.

Presidential Appointmens.

President JOHNSON to-day made the following appointment of deputy postmasters: DANIEL WELLS, at Paterson, N. J.; AMAL M. CONDIT, at Nashua, N. H.; JOHN A. GOODWIN, at Lowell; SAMUEL J. HARRIS, at Columbus, Indiana; OAKLEY PETTIT, at Newton, N. J.; CALEB S. CLAY, at Kingston, N. Y.

Mails to Montana.

The Postmaster General has made a contract for conveying the mails from Virginia City to Helena, in the Territory of Montana, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, three times a week or oftener.

Robert Ould Visits the President.

Robert Ould, ex-Rebel Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, was among the visitors to the President's house yesterday.

Probable Length of the Trial.

Should the Wirz trial not progress faster than it did last week, several months will be consumed in bringing the proceedings to a close, as only half a dozen of the more than one hundred and thirty witnesses have as yet been examined. The Commission gives the defence the greatest latitude for examination.

Recognition of Consuls.

The President has recognized ADOLPH ROSENTHAL as Consul at Milwaukee for the Duchy of Dessau; GEORGE CAESAR VOSS as Consul of the Hanseatic city of Lubeck, at New York; K. Y. FLEISCHER, Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway, for the State of Wisconsin, and ALEXIS DE STOUTZ Vice Consul of the Swiss Confederation at San Francisco for the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and the Territory of Washington.

Death of a General.

Brigadier General CROCKER, who has been ill some time of typhoid pneumonia, died in this city to-day.

Address by Montgomery Blair.

AN ATTACK ON SECRETARIES SEWARD AND BLAIR —THE SPECIAL OBJECTIONS AGAINST SEWARD.

BALTIMORE, August 27.—Montgomery Blair made a speech at Clarksburg, Howard county, yesterday, defending the President's reconstruction policy. In the course of his address, he made some bitter attacks upon Secretaries Seward and Stanton, charging the former with having played for and against the Union before entering Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and afterwards by his dalliance with the Confederates up to the fall of Fort Sumpter, prolonged the agreement made with Davis by order of Buchanan before the termination of his Administration. It was apparent from the whole course of public affairs that Mr. Seward acted in concert with Buchanan's Administration during the last three months of its term. It was by the coalition formed between Seward and Stanton, then in Buchanan's Cabinet, that the latter became Secretary of War to Mr. Lincoln. Blair charges that Stanton was originally in full sympathy with the rebel leaders in Congress, and was most violent in his denunciations of any attempt to maintain the Union by force, and continued his denunciations until he entered Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

FATHER POINT, L. C., August 27, 9 P. M.—There are no signs of the arrival of the steamship North American from Liverpool. The weather is cold and cloudy, with a strong westerly breeze.

Destructive Conflagration in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, August 27.—A fire this evening, destroyed the Main-street Grain Elevator, owned by Hazard & Deshler. The loss is $40,000, with an insurance of $20,000.

THE CHOLERA.

ITS RAVAGES IN THE EAST.

What We Will Have to Do to Avoid it.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—Our Minister at Constantinople officially informs this Government that the cholera continues to extend its ravages, and says: "Had proper quarantine measures been taken at first, the introduction of the cholera from Egypt might have been prevented." It seems to him, from the experience at Constantinople, that it will be advisable in the United States to guard against it by the most rigid quarantine regulations.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

MORE TESTIMONY CONCERNING THE ANDERSONVILLE BRUTALITIES.

Passages-at-arms Between the Defendant's Counsel and the Court.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Wirz Commission assembled to-day.

After the reading of the record of yesterday, Mr. A. W. Burrows, having heretofore been sworn, identified a certain paper offered as in the handwriting of Josiah H. White.

The Judge Advocate accordingly moved to amend the first charge on which the prisoner is arraigned, by substituting the name of Josiah H. White for Joseph White, as one of the persons with whom the defendant is charged with conspiring to cause the death of Union prisoners.

Mr. Baker objected to the motion to supply the misnomer. He argued that the prisoner was arraigned on charges preferred by the President, and that until the original authority should supply the deficiency, no further testimony could be received affecting Dr. White and the prisoner at the bar.

The Court overruled the objection, when the error in the Christian name of Dr. White was corrected.

Mr. Baker said the name of John H. Winder also appeared as one of the conspirators. The fact was notorious that Winder is dead, and therefore this Commission was sitting here trying a man not in existence. He moved that the charge be quashed.

The Judge Advocate asked: Do you appear for Winder?

Mr. Baker—No.

The Court—Do you hold that Winder is on trial?

Mr. Baker replied—I hold that Winder, who is dead, cannot be tried for conspiracy.

The Judge Advocate—We have not been informed that Winder is dead.

Mr. Baker—It is a notorious fact, of which the world has taken cognizance.

The Judge Advocate—Not so far as the record shows that when the other conspirators were tried, yet in that case the counsel for the defence made no objection to Booth's name in the charge.

Mr. Baker replied—A military commission could do many things not common for a civil court, but they could not try a dead man.

The court overruled the motion to strike out the name of John H. Winder.

Dr. Burrows further testified that at Andersonville prisoners were arrested for buying green corn, which the guard took away from them. *Corn* is an anti-scorbutic in cases of scurvy, and is a useful diet. The sloops from the cook-houses were thrown into the stream which ran through the prison, the inhabitants from which were horrible and very unhealthy. Besides, the sinks overflowed, owing to the rains, rendering the premises still more intolerable. Human bodies sometimes lay unburied for three days. The stench was terrible, sensibly affecting the atmosphere, and was felt even far from any dissecting-room. Complaints of these things were frequently made to headquarters; dead men were in the morning frequently found among the living. There was a number of deaths in the stockade for one day, in August, 1864, was two hundred and seven. The witness found Captain White in charge of the prison when he went there, and left him there at the time he made his escape. Rations were cut off from the entire number of his thirty thousand prisoners for an entire day, owing to alleged offences of a few others; the witness remembered that Captain Winder had been prevented. In the dispensary he had seen some supplies which had come by the way of Richmond, such as dried beef, say two or three hundred pounds, and some Bologna sausages; he saw several boxes at the depot; nobody in his ward got any of the clothing; once or twice a little of the dried beef was brought in, but it did not afford each man a piece the size of half an ounce. The witness did not know who used the remainder of the beef and sausage.

Robert H. Kellogg, sworn.—Said he was captured at Plymouth, and, with about four hundred others, taken prisoner to Andersonville; this was on the 30 of May, 1864; the only other prisoners there at the time were those who had been brought from Belle Isle and Libby prison, and other points; they were ragged and destitute of clothing; many were nearly naked and totally unprovided with shelter, except tattered blankets; the men were mere skeletons; the prison appeared to be compact, though thousands were brought there afterward; the men were in a filthy condition; there was a poor opportunity to keep clean; there was very little soap; the men would get smoked over the pine fire while cooking, and for want of soap could not remove the stain; plain water would not take it off; the nights were cool when he first went there, but as the season advanced the weather became intensely hot; there were twenty-one rainy days in the month of June; the prisoners were not supplied regularly or sufficiently with fuel; sometimes a squad would be allowed to go out and bring in pine roots to make a fire; sometimes the rations furnished were raw, with no wood to cook them; the penalty of trespassing on the dead-line was death; he remembered seeing a man who was shot dead by order of the sentinel; if any one crossed from the prison to the swamp he would be shot at; once he saw a man fall into the brook to wash his clothes, when the sentinel fired at him; the piece missed its object, and he got out of the reach of danger.

Mr. Baker objected to a question asked by the Judge Advocate, saying somebody was hurt, not killed, and therefore somebody must be hung. The court rebuked the counsel, saying such remarks were excessively improper, and there was a remedy to prevent their repetition. The objection of counsel was not sustained by the court. The witness said he did not remember whether the man shot for drawing water out of the brook was killed that day or not; the quality as well as the quantity of the ration was irregular; some days they got nothing at all, some days short allowance and on others the full quantity, such as it was; thirty-two out of the squad of ninety men to which he was attached were unable to stand when ordered to form in line by the sergeant; they died from two to as low as five per day; scurvy and diarrhœa; their limbs were contracted and therefore they could not keep their feet; the brook running through the prison was exceedingly filthy, the surface was covered with grease; he often went into it barefoot; nearly three hundred out of four hundred who accompanied him to Andersonville died a few days after they were paroled; the 24th New York Battery, captured at Plymouth, were nearly annihilated at this prison.

The Commission adjourned till Monday.

The Boston Post-Office.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The statistics of the Boston post-office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, show a net profit over all expenses of $348,860 for the Government.

Markets by Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—Cotton—Receipts 74 bales, with no sales. Flour—$9@11 50 for double extra. Wheat and Corn unchanged. Oats—88@46c for new, and 50c for old. Rye, 72@80c. Tobacco lower. Leaf steady at $3.20@8.50. Shipping, $15.00@45.00. Whisky, $2.24.

CALIFORNIA.

Movements of Vessels—The Wrecked Steamer Brother Jonathan.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—No event of importance has transpired since the 4th inst. The following ships have arrived and sailed:

Arrived, August 4, ship Henry Brittan, from New York; August 5, ships Haze, George Griswold, and Mendora, from New York; August 11, steamer Sacramento, from Panama; war-steamer Saranac, from Acapulco; August 17, war-steamer Suwannee, from Philadelphia.

Sailed, August 12, steamer Moses Taylor, for Nicaragua, with four hundred passengers. The war-steamer Saranac is to cruise for the pirate Shenandoah. Aug. 16, ship Syren, for Parker's Island; Aug. 18, steamer Sacramento, for Panama, with four hundred passengers and $400,000 for England.

Many bodies from the wrecked steamer Brother Jonathan have been recovered. No lives were saved except those escaping in small boats, as before reported.

AUCTION SALE OF SHOES—COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL NEWS—ADVICES FROM CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—Arrived, August 20th, opposition steamer America, from Nicaragua. Arrived August 22d, ship Bengal, from New York; barks Silas Fisk, from New York; Oakland, from Bath.

General trade for weeks past has been exceedingly dull. Speculation has been wholly in abeyance, and notwithstanding the plethora of money, purchasers have been restricted to the exigencies of the moment. Eastern products are scarce and high. Butter, coal oil, and candles have moved off freely, but prices do not respond to the recent enhancement of values, and importers hope to do better later in the season, and are storing supplies.

The Union State Convention has nominated Chief Justice Saunders for re-election to the Supreme Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—To-day occurred the largest auction sale of shoes ever held here. Prices were established—about 25@30 per cent. higher than those of last year.

The bark Mermaid arrived yesterday from Shanghae in thirty-one days, being the shortest trip on record. Her commercial advices are unimportant.

The American-built steamer Fahkee was lost on the 17th of July, near the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang river.

The Shanghae papers are advocating the thorough cleansing of that city, anticipating the advent of the Russian plague.

The steamer Saxonia, Taylor, sailed from Baker's Island, with full cargoes of guano, and the Panther was loading at the same place.

A private letter from Kanagawa states that the Japanese Government have rented land for a coal depot for the projected California and China Steamship Company.

NEW ORLEANS.

Severe Storm in Mississippi—General Maxey and Kirby Smith—Official Peculation—Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26.—Cotton quiet. Sales of 1,000 bales at 48@44 for middlings. Common Louisiana Sugar 12½c; prime do. 16@c. Inferior old Molasses 60@70c. Exchange on New York ½@¾ discount.

The weather is unusually cool for the season.

A severe wind storm at Jackson, Miss., today, blew down several buildings in course of construction. Several persons were injured, and one negro was killed.

Several arrests have been made at San Antonio on charges of making away with public property and public moneys.

General Maxey is out in a letter in which he does not give Kirby Smith much credit for truth or sincerity.

THE EXTENT OF RAILROADS IN MISSISSIPPI—ATTEMPTS TO STOP MURDERS AND ROBBERS IN THE STATE—LOSS BY FIRE.

CAIRO, August 27.—The steamer Darling, for Cincinnati, has 987 bales of cotton. Page & Co.'s cotton factory at Memphis, was burned on the 24th inst. The estimated loss is $40,000. The Mississippi Central Railroad is being rapidly, and it will probably be completed and in operation on the 1st of October.

Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation, calling on the people to form two companies in each county, one of cavalry, and the other infantry, for the purpose of putting a stop to the frequent murders and robberies in the State.

ARREST OF KETCHUM.

HE HAS NOT BEEN OUT OF NEW YORK CITY SINCE THE FRAUDS WERE EXPOSED—HIS APPEARANCE IN PRISON—MONEY PREPARED AGAINST HIM—INTERESTING AND SUGGESTIVE PRIVATE LETTERS—WHAT REBELS—RECONCILIATION WITH HIS FATHER, ETC.

The Metropolitan of Wall street and the business part of the town, who had been at a loss for a moral estimate, were aroused yesterday from their listlessness of darling admiration of intelligence. Edward R. Ketchum, a partner in the firm of Morris Ketchum, Son, & Co., whose name was on the lips of all the city for the past ten days, had been arrested on Friday evening, and transferred from his comfortable city apartments to the cells and darkness of a prison. Immediately after the discovery of the defalcation, and the universal excitement which followed, the most undeviating attention upon the development of which were being made from hour to hour, steps were taken to secure the arrest and committal to prison of Edward R. Ketchum. Mr. Fuel, President of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, having offered a reward of five thousand dollars for the apprehension of the defaulter, thereby stimulated the desire of the officials at the police headquarters to effect the capture, and Inspector Leonard, of the police force, placed the case in the hands of Detectives John Gilmore and Christian B. McDougall for proper working up. The steamer Fulton was about to sail from Boston for Europe, and Detective Gilmore at once started for the purpose of searching the vessel, and ascertaining whether on the young man had taken passage for the Continent. Unfortunately, the train *en route* for Boston broke down, and Detective Gilmore was not able at once to telegraph to the Boston police the facts of the case. The steamer was searched by the officers of the city, while Gilmore returned to New York; and, being positive that the guilty party had not left the city, by the direction of his superior officer, with Detection, Detective MacDougall and himself proceeded to glean such information as could be obtained, with the ultimate object of the arrest. It is proper here to state that the theory universally received was that young Ketchum had never left New York, and, as "assurance was doubly sure" by the reports forwarded from other towns, they set out upon the work assigned them, cheered up by every prospect of success.

THE ARREST.

As is usually the case, the officers, with purdonable reticence, evaded answering any questions touching information which led to the capture of the defaulter. Their adventures, if published, might prove highly interesting, but would likely be considered the effect of future operations of the force. It is known, however, that for two successive nights, a watch was kept upon the premises near by a house located on the next block to that on which stood the residence in which the young defaulter was secreted. Ketchum, by some means or other, it came to their knowledge that the accused, under the name of C. R. Lowry, had been seen at the window of the premises at 23 West Twentieth street, and thereupon ward the officers did not lose sight of the suspicious house, night and day. Tuesday, when positive as to the whereabouts of Edward R. Ketchum, on Friday afternoon they obtained admission to his rooms, and inquired for the defaulter by his supposed name. They were told that he was out, but would probably return, and accordingly they determined quietly to await his appearance. A short time elapsed, and finally the guilty man entered the room. As soon as he opened the door he perceived Detective Gilmore, who had formerly been on duty in Wall street, and divined at once the object of his companion and himself. On being informed that he was their prisoner, he betrayed no astonishment, and offered no resistance. He was searched, and the keys of his trunks and drawers taken from him, in addition to sixty-seven forged gold certificates, and three copies published in the Herald below. In a drawer of the bureau was found, having been carelessly thrown into a corner, a black travelling valise. The contents of this receptacle, consisting of bands on forty-nine thousand dollars in United States legal notes, which were at once secured. Subsequent to this proceeding, a carriage was called for, and the absconding financier, not in the least downhearted, entered the vehicle, seated himself between his two guardians, and was driven on to his place of confinement.

THE DEMEANOR OF THE CULPRIT.

In appearance he was not disconcerted by his arrest. He chatted gaily with the detectives while rolling toward the police headquarters, and kept up the conversation with considerable *verve*. He alluded to speculations in general, and his own in particular. Though such was not his expressed opinion, he certainly seemed convinced that his actions were susceptible of a satisfactory justification. When asked by his companions whether the amount of his defalcations had been correctly stated, he answered that he could not reasonably doubt the exactness of the reports. He looked at the affair in the light of a heavy cash speculation, by which he was prepared to win a fortune or lose his all. Now that the die was cast, he was willing to abide by the consequences of his rashness. The borrowed money, had he been successful, would have been refunded to his creditors, and payment was certainly not impossible at some distant day. Meantime the prisoner was being conveyed to a cell whence no one can tell when he may be liberated.

THE DEFAULTER IN CONFINEMENT.

The carriage drew up in front of the Police Headquarters, in Mulberry street. The officers alighted and escorted Edward R. Ketchum to the detectives' room, from which he was shown into a small recess, with iron door and grated windows, located directly in the rear and opening into a larger apartment. There the defalter remained for some time alone, quite calm, and entertaining no fears as to the disposition he expected would be made of him. On the appearance of one of the detectives he requested the loan of his watch key, producing at the same time a gold timepiece from his vest pocket.

"This watch was presented to me by my father, some ten or twelve years since," he remarked. "I was then a good boy, and it was bestowed upon me as a reward for my behavior. I doubt that he would give it to me now!"

At a later hour he observed, alluding to the description of his personal appearance incorporated in the circular stating the reward offered by the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, that he did not think it a good one by any means, and added that it would never have led to his detection. Becoming more and more communicative, he spoke with entire freedom of his business operations, and declared that at one time he owned property valued at six million dollars. His losses began with the decline in the premium on gold. The amount, in his opinion, involved in his various transactions—his liabilities, as he facetiously called them—may be set down at four million dollars. He also gave full details of the ruse adopted since his flight, and said that he had not left the city for one hour. He was on the street every day for the past fortnight, save on the Tuesday on which the facts of the defalcation were made public, and was not recognized, having shaven off his moustache. On Thursday last he rode out to the park, and remained there several hours. It is even rumored that he conversed with several of his former friends, who must have been singularly well disposed towards him not to have handed him over to the mercies of the police.

HIS FRIENDS AND FAMILY.

Shortly after the arrival of the prisoner at the police headquarters, he was visited by his father, and a large number of friends. Among the latter, were several prominent lawyers, and the officers of one of the banks which had received a part of the forged paper. He spoke with unaffected simplicity and kindness, until his father appeared in the cell, when his *insouciance* failed him, and an affecting scene occurred. The meeting of father and son cannot well be described. Both were moved to tears, and Morris Ketchum clasped his child to his bosom, saying repeatedly, "My son, my son, you have ruined me, but I forgive you." The interview was protracted, and the two men parted after a perfect reconciliation. The persons who called on the accused showed no disposition to reprove or prosecute him for his crime. Yesterday he was visited by Sheriff Kelly—who attached the property recently in his possession—District Attorney A. Oakey Hall, and John Sedgwick, Esq., with whom he was engaged in conversation for some time.

THE CASE IN COURT.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon District Attorney A. Oakey Hall appeared at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Hogan, and made the following affidavit:

First Police District, State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.—A. Oakey Hall being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is District Attorney of the said city and county of New York, and is prosecuting in behalf of complaints wherein the people of said city and county are complainants; deponent says that the said people, by him as District Attorney aforesaid, complain herein against one Edward R. Ketchum (now under arrest at the office of the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, in said city and county, on suspicion of having committed a felony,) to wit: that deponent is informed, and verily believes, that the said Edward R. Ketchum, at divers times within the city and county, within the dates of June 1 and August 14 last past, wilfully and feloniously forged and uttered sundry pecuniary obligations, purporting to transfer rights, of property, each of which was a writing, printing, and in figures, and each of which, changing respectively numbers, signatures, pages, and dates, are in substance as follows, to wit:

[No. 38,692. New York, June 25, 1865.]

The Bank of New York, National Banking Association, pay to the order of Caldwell, of Washington, who owned me until I was quite a boy. In 1853, I think, I purchased my time of my father, Dr. Richard Branch, hired me as a body servant, under the following conditions: I was to remain with him ten years, to go where he did, and to obey his orders. I was to receive at the end of my term of service a good saddle, a horse, a saddle and bridle, and a suit of clothes, and was to be taught reading and writing. When the bargain was made, my father took me to the City Hall in Washington, where I was recorded as a free man of color. Mr. Major gave me one of the clothes. The other I went from Washington to Athens, Georgia, where the Doctor held a farm of three hundred and fifty acres. There he became a family of slaves. He was engaged in business in Augusta, Georgia, where he spent much of his time.

The last after the war broke out, Dr. Lee moved to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he died, leaving his affairs to sell me, and bought the Tennessee Hotel. The gentleman to whom he wished to sell me was a Captain Arnold, of the rebel army, who was shortly afterward captured by the Yankees in Kentucky. The owner of the hotel at the time of the sale of the property was made had a difficulty with Dr. Lee. Captain Arnold told him of the attempt to cheat his employer, and the business, out of spite to Dr. Lee, told me all about it. After working about the hotel some time, I was taken by Captain Arnold, as Captain W. G. Gammon, a quartermaster in the rebel army. He was under Major Gideon Pillow, a good drinker, very profane, and very rough. My duty was to haul forage from Knoxville to the cavalry camp around Bristol, a few months the quartermaster moved to Jonesboro, where his family resided, taking me with him. About a month afterwards the Yankees occupied Knoxville, when we moved to Bristol, then to Seven Springs, Virginia, where we remained during the summer feeding the stock. In the fall we went back to Jonesboro, after the fall of Marion, Virginia, where I was working in the Confederate shops making horse-shoes. We returned to Bristol (at the line between Virginia and Tennessee), and during that summer I was employed as before in the stables. In the fall I was again sent to Jonesboro, and continued to drive a wagon until we got to Jonesboro again, when, being dissatisfied, and wishing to see Dr. Lee at Knoxville, I made an attempt to escape through the rebel picket lines. I had travelled about twenty miles when I met two rebel cavalrymen, who arrested me and took me back to Jonesboro. I was carried to Captain Gammon, who placed me in the guards and sent me to my quarters. A short time after, some of the line men came to me and took me to a hospital, where I slept that night. The next morning Doctor Williams came to me and said, "Grinder, you shan't run away again." "I'm going to cut your feet off." He made me drink something from a black bottle—it was not laudanum, for I know the taste of that—and I fell asleep. I awoke in the night, and found that both my feet were cut off, in the morning I began to feel pain. Dr. Williams came in and looked at me. He said, 'Dick, I tried to kill you—you are a d—d hard nigger to kill—now, I'll take your leg.' He dressed my legs, and continued to do so until the Yankees began to raid around Jonesboro, when they moved the hospital, leaving me in charge of a negro woman, who took care of me till the Federals came in. When I was able to move about on my knees, I was passed to Knoxville; then to Nashville to the Soldiers' Home. I was advised to stay here till Governor Brownlow came, when I was sent by Governor Brownlow, and told him of my case. He said he knew Captain Gammon, and would see him punished. The officers refused to give me transportation to the North, as they said I was against orders; but my friends, in the American Commission, Mr. Birch and Mr. Gilson, a one legged man, paid my passage to Cincinnati, where I arrived. I was sent to Washington on a Government pass."

This is the plain, unvarnished story of a poor, mutilated creature, in his own language as he has received it nearly as possible. We have seen him, heard his story, and cross-questioned him; the answers are plain and unvarnished. His two feet have been amputated at the ankle, evidently by some one skilled in surgery. He appears to be, as he is, an ignorant negro. For no crime but that of an attempt to seek a better home, a right which even the slave from his pen possesses, he has been made a cripple *for life*. It was not the ball of a soldier's pistol, dred in anger, that made this man a cripple for life; I think you would have been happy could you have seen Frank's delight after receiving your present. I really think he was as happy as a child with a new toy as anything I know of, and just about as happy. Everything here is full and quiet, and all miss you, and have inquired of frequently, with many kind wishes for your improvement. I think there are one or two fair chances for you, at least, are a little more sad since your departure; but then I must stop telling tales out of school and flattering your vanity, or else there will be no living in the house with you when you should you return. I wonder if you are as fond of teasing as ever, and whether you have tried any of your tricks on the doctors in Philadelphia in that line. If you have I pity them, but should nevertheless be willing to put up with just a little teasing for the sake of having you turned to New York; and, being positive that the guilty party had not left the city, by the direction of his father, in conjunction with Detection, Detective MacDougall and himself proceeded to glean such information as could be obtained, with the ultimate object of the arrest. It is proper here to state that the theory universally received was that young Ketchum had never left New York, and, as "assurance was doubly sure" by the reports forwarded from other towns, they set out upon the work assigned them, cheered up by every prospect of success.

THE ARREST.

As is usually the case, the officers, with purdonable reticence, eva