BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME LI.—NUMBER 49. BALTIMORE, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

ARREST OF KETCHUM.

How He Lived After His Reported Flight.

REMARKABLE COOLNESS OF THE PRISONER.

FURTHER DISCLOSURES.

WRECK OF BROTHER JONATHAN.

A FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Only 17 of the Passengers and Crew Saved.

LIST OF THE PASSENGERS.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—Robert Ould, ex-rebel commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, was among the visitors to the President's house yesterday.

THE WIRZ 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 been examined. The commission give the defense the greatest latitude for examination.

The repeated statements about a contemplated visit of the President to Richmond are mere speculations.

THE CHOLERA.

Our Minister at Constantinople officially informs this Government that the cholera continues to extend its ravages, and says that 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.

GENERAL OFFICERS MUSTERED OUT—BASE BALL MATCH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The War Department to-day issued an order honorably mustering out of the service 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 trial, and General John W. Sprague are not mustered out, and General E. B. Tyler is among those who are.

The National Base Ball Club of Washington intend playing a match game with the famous Athletic of Philadelphia on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock. Spacious and elegant stands have been 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 that a large crowd will be present, as both clubs stand very high for skill, and the game will doubtless be a close and exciting one.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH—LIST OF THE VESSELS DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, August 26th.—The San Francisco Telegram of the 31 inst., says the following vessels have been destroyed by the pirate Shenandoah:

The Hemmar, S. Howland, Nassau, Brunswick, James Mundy, Waverly, Martha and Congress, all of New Bedford.

The Favorite, of Fair Haven, Covington, of Warren, and the Neil and James Mundy, were bonded to carry the seamen belonging to the vessels to San Francisco. All the foregoing vessels were captured in the Behring's Straits.

The last seen of the Shenandoah she was steering to the Southward, towards Lawrence Bay. The Neil saw other vessels burning after leaving the pirate.—The crews of vessels captured were plundered of everything valuable.

THE REBEL EX-VICE PRESIDENT—EFFORTS IN HIS BEHALF.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—[Special despatch to the Evening Post.]—The friends of Alexander H. Stephens, now in confinement in Fort Warren, are making strenuous endeavors to secure his pardon and release.

His brother, Linton Stephens, was at the White House this morning to see about the imprisonment of the Vice President of the late Confederacy.

ARRIVALS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, August 26th.—The steamships Guiding Star, Monterey and Wilmington, from New Orleans, and the steamer Emily B. Sonder, from Callao via St. Thomas, with loss of her propeller, arrived to-day.

GENERALS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The publication this morning of the orders mustering out certain Generals, was unauthorized. It has not yet been issued by the War Department, and further, Gen. Bragg's name will not be on the list.

THE WIRZ COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Dr. H. W. Barrows was again called before the Wirz Commission to-day, and testified at length to the abuses at the Andersonville prison, and the filthy condition of the place.

THE RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The San Francisco papers publish a dispatch from New Westminster, dated the 20th of July, announcing the arrival of Colonel Charles S. Bulkley and party, who would soon proceed up the coast.

COTTON AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, August 25.—Three hundred and eight bales of cotton arrived at Cairo yesterday; also, four hundred bales for Evansville, twelve bales for Louisville, and forty-two bales for St. Louis.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Aug 25.—The steamer Vera Cruz, Captain Gregory, from Vera Cruz bound to New York, via Havana, came into Hampton Roads last night out of coal, after experiencing heavy gales. She has a valuable cargo of sugar, cotton, etc., and will sail hence for New York to-night. The Vera Cruz has on board three of the crew of the English bark Villa Franca, which was wrecked on the 22d, in longitude 80, latitude 29 deg. The remainder of the crew are on board the Norwegian bark Tornjet. The Villa Franca was from Sagua, bound to New York with sugar and molasses.

The steamer River Queen, with President Johnson's family, Major Long and others on board, on a pleasure excursion, arrived this morning. The party return this evening to Washington.

FORT MONROE, Aug 26.—The passengers who were on board the steamer George Leary, at the time of the recent accident to that boat, arrived here safely this morning by the steamer James T. Brady. A meeting was held by the passengers on the Brady this morning, when resolutions were passed exhonerating the captain and other officers of the Leary from all blame, and complimenting them for their coolness and good management in saving their lives as well as the vessel and cargo. The cargo has been forwarded to its destination, and the steamer having been sent to Baltimore for repairs, will no doubt soon be completed. Meanwhile another steamer takes the place of the George Leary.

AN INSULT TO THE PRESIDENT PROMPTLY RESENTED.

[Special Despatch to the Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Among the crowd of applicants for pardon that thronged the President's House yesterday, there was a man brought a letter to President Johnson from a distinguished politician. It was to the following purport: "That the bearer was a poor man who was not possessed of the five hundred dollars which he understood was necessary to obtain such a document, and trusted to the generosity of the President to grant the pardon."

Those who were present will never forget the language and manner of the President. He declared that the letter was a gross and unwarrantable insult, not only upon himself, but upon every member of his household, even to the humblest page in attendance.

The man, by his order, was immediately conducted to the door.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—The weather has been unusually cool for this season. A severe wind storm passed near Jackson, Mississippi, to-day, which blew down seven buildings in course of construction, and severely injured several persons. One negro was killed.

Several arrests have been made at San Antonio, Texas, on the charge of making away with the public property and public money.

New Orleans Markets.—Sugar—Common Louisiana 12½ cents; prime 16½ cts. Molasses—Inferior old 60a65 cts. Exchange on New York ½½ discount.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 24, via New Orleans.—The ordinance proposing to submit the constitutional amendment to the people for ratification or rejection, was lost by a vote of 5 to 44.

An eloquent appeal memorial urging President Johnson to grant a pardon to Jeff. Davis and Charles Clark, late Governor of Mississippi, and signed by over four hundred ladies, was read. A resolution was adopted requesting the President of the Convention to forward the same to President Johnson. The Convention gave their President the right to convene them when deemed necessary.

FROM CANADA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Herald has received the following special despatch from Quebec:

"In the Canadian Parliament, last night, the Opposition offered the following resolution, which, after a fierce debate of six hours, the Ministerial party voted down by a vote of 73 nays to 20 yeas:—

Resolved, That the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States is regarded by the people of this province as an object of the utmost importance, and to secure that object, as well as to augment trade and advance the prosperity of the province, it is expedient that the work of enlarging the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals should not be postponed, but should be pressed in preference to any other work involving any considerable expense to the country.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, August 25.—A terrible accident occurred on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad to day. The passenger train which left here for Huntsville this morning ran off the long trestle work near Reynold Station, and the entire train was thrown down.

Ten or twelve persons were killed, and about twenty injured. The express messengers, Mosby and Hazlitt, were killed. No further particulars have yet been received.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, August 25.—Two sheds, each nine hundred feet long, and containing two thousand cords of wood belonging to the Central Railroad Company, at the "Centre," eight miles from the city, were totally destroyed by fire this afternoon.—The loss is $20,000.

The track alongside of the sheds was so badly damaged that the trains cannot pass, and passengers for the West to night were sent via Troy.

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE.

NEW YORK, August 26th.—The shipments of specie to Europe, per steamers Scotland, Etna, and Bremen, amount to nearly $1,000,000.

ELECTION AT NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., August 25.—The special election for Mayor, to day, resulted in the election of John E. Jenkins, Republican, by ninety-one majority.

FIRE AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—A fire this evening destroyed the Main street elevator owned by Hazard & Deshler. Loss $40,000. Insurance $20,000.

☞ The Duke of Brunswick is reported to be on his death bed. It is said he has left 100,000,000 francs to the Emperor, 13,000,000 to the Duke of Hamilton, and three to his aide de camp.

☞ Piratical jonks are reported to be wandering about on the Indian seas.

☞ About one in every three Mexicans is said to be a brigand.

From Northwestern Mexico.

HORRIBLE DOINGS OF THE BANDIT CORONA—THE REPUBLICANS IN A BAD FIX.

MAZATLAN, July 19th, 1865.—The French have been unable to make any headway because the rainy season prevents them from venturing into the interior with all their trains, and only small divisions of "contra-guerillas have been scouring the country in search of evil-doers.

Meanwhile Corona (the bandit, as he is called) and his tool, Rube, the newly appointed "Governor" of Sinaloa, have carried on their high handed rule among the peaceable people of our mountain districts, and in the most sanguinary manner. From every inhabitant of any means heavy contributions are levied.—At Canelas and Tamasula Corona went so far as to shoot seventeen of the principal residents, who were unable or unwilling to pay the forced loan for which they were set down. One of these seventeen was a Chileno of high standing.

Of course the whole population is exasperated at such outrageous conduct, and ex President Rosales has immediately set out from Sinaloa, with all his troops, to fight Corona. By this time the fate of one or the other will be decided, and the French will consequently have less work to do when the time of action arrives.—Rube is still at Culiacan, and Corona has advanced with his 1,000 cut throats to the Sierra of Tapai and Santiago Papcsquniro, which looks almost like a flight.

The communication with Durango remains still interrupted. No money transports have been able to come down, and no goods could be sent up. The fact is that Gen. Saligny could not spare any troops for escorts, as the campaign against Chihuahua has commenced in good earnest since Juarez has remained without an army, his right hand, Negrete, having been cut off and defeated near Monterey.

From Guaymas the reports are a little more flattering to the lovers of peace. General Pasquiera was at Hermosville, with only about 200 men, and Garcia Morales (the ex-Governor of Sinaloa) at Ures, with about 700. Though these Republican champions have nothing to fear at present, they are in a bad fix.

CITY OF BALTIMORE VS. THE CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—DEFENDANT'S ANSWER.

Yesterday the counsel for the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, filed with H. Sprouls, Esq., Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, the following answer of the respondents in the case of the City of Baltimore vs. the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—On the 18th of July we published the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the matter of the application of the City of Baltimore to have the act of the Pennsylvania Legislature passed in 1864, repealing the rights and franchises of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad declared unconstitutional. The decision of the court was in substance—

1. That the complainant has shown a proper case for the interference of the court in its favor.

2. That the act complained of is unconstitutional and void under the admissions of the case.

3. The complainant is entitled to the decree of the court on the pleading as they stand.

4. That the defendant have leave at the time to draw their demurrer and answer over; and if they shall so request, an issue will be ordered to try whether the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad have misused or abused their charter.

The Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad's answer, filed yesterday, is chiefly remarkable for the many important facts which the Company do not know, and the whole answer is a series of trivial evasions. They don't know whether the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad was originally created a body politic. They don't know whether the Legislature of Maryland authorized the city of Baltimore to subscribe $1,000,000 in aid of it. They don't know that the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad have adopted any definite line of road! They don't know, except by plaintiff's bill, whether various towns and boroughs along the line of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad were authorized to and did subscribe for stock in the road. But they have been informed and believe that the city of Pittsburg did subscribe! Wonderful!

"That whether the said Company had, at the time of the passage, in the year 1864, of the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relative to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company," afforded any ground for the charge of misuse or abuse, or both, of their charter, is a question which was decidedly affirmatively and against the said company, by the said Legislature after a full hearing of the agents and representatives of the said company, before a Committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania and before the Governor, and a question in which these defendants are not in any way interested."

This bold assertion is in the very face of Judge Grier's decision, which, among other things, says: "But the case before us comes within another category. The contract does not give an unconditional right to the Legislature to repudiate its contract. Nor is the Legislature constituted the tribunal to adjudge the question of fact as to the misuse or abuse. Moreover, we are bound to assume that the condition of facts upon which the Legislature are authorized to repeal the act, does not exist. It admits that the corporation has neither "misused or abused its privileges." A charter may be vacated by the decree of a judicial tribunal in a proper proceeding for that purpose, with due notice, reservation in the act. Then both parties are heard, and a verdict of a jury on the facts can be obtained, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the Constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

Defendants don't know whether the Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railroad had secured the right of way to the Maryland line, or whether it had secured the cooperation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or whether the wards capital to build and stock the road between Pittsburg and Cumberland could have been obtained. The defendants don't know whether, but for the interference of their charter, the Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railroad would long ago have been finished. Icebergs and glaciers are cool things, but here is a cooler thing.

"That these defendants respectfully submit to the court that there is no such connection between the act incorporating these defendants and the act revoking the aforesaid rights, privileges and franchises of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, as to require or justify the making of these defendants parties to proceedings intended to test the constitutionality of the latter act and the direction of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, as to misuse or abuse by the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company of its corporate rights and franchises, cannot legitimately be reviewed and determined or settled in a suit between the complainants and these and the other defendants to the bill of complaint in this case, and that these defendants disclaiming any interest in the said suit."

Whether the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad was or was not heard before the Legislature, when that body undertook to rid them of their corporate rights, and the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railroad's answer say it was, is a matter of no consequence. *The act of repeal has been declared unconstitutional* for the reason above given. "These defendants utterly disavow any intention of taking or assuming any of the rights, privileges and franchises now or heretofore possessed or enjoyed by the Pittsburg and Connellsville Company." Certainly. They merely desire to prevent the Pittsburg and Connellsville Company from finishing their road, or by constructing a rival one, to render it a non paying enterprise!—That is all. Defendants say in conclusion, that a requisite number of Commissioners have accepted the grant to them by the act of August, 1864; that $511,000 have been subscribed, and that a Board of Directors has been elected. The answer is throughout a mere prevarication and quibble.—*Pittsburg Chronicle*, 26th.

ASSASSIN.—Harris, the keeper of the bloodhounds at Andersonville, was recently arrested by General Wilson and forwarded under guard to Washington. He is now in the Old Capitol.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

MORE IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

THE SUFFERINGS OF OUR PRISONERS

The Effects of Bad Vaccination.

SIXTH DAY.

[From the Washington Republican, 26th.]

The trial of Henry Wirz, the Andersonville pen-keeper, was resumed this morning before the Commission, at its rooms in the Capitol.

The reading of the proceedings of yesterday was then begun by Mr. Brown, one of the official reporters.

At 12 o'clock the reading was concluded, and the following witness was recalled.

Witness knows the hand-writing of Dr. White. [He here identified a pass given to him by Dr. White, and approved by Wirz.]

Col. Chipman here moved to amend the charge, by inserting the name of Isaiah H. White instead of Joseph White, as stated in the charges and specifications.

Objected to Mr. Baker. He contended that the Court had no power to correct the name. They could rest a day until the President should amend the charge by inserting the proper name of Dr. White.

The Commission overruled the objection, and allowed the amendment to be made, as moved by the Judge Advocate.

Mr. Baker said he had another motion to make. He said the name of John H. Winder was in the charge. It was a notorious fact that John H. Winder was dead, and he could never be tried.

Col. Chipman—Do you appear for John H. Winder?

Mr. Baker—I appear for Henry Wirz, and I desire to have the name of John H. Winder taken of the charges, which will exclude any evidence as to the accused conspiring with John H. Winder.

Col. Chipman—Did you read the proceedings of the conspiracy trial? You will find there that one John Wilkes Booth was charged with conspiracy, and he was dead, but the counsel did not object to his name being in the charges.

The Commission decided not to sustain the motion.

The witness (Dr. Barrows) resumed. Had the privilege of going outside of the hospital from half a mile to a mile, and around the stockade. Saw a large corn field within a mile of the stockade, and another across the creek. Two Confederate soldiers were not allowed to sell to Union prisoners; had known men to be arrested for buying such things.—Green corn was a good antidote in cases of scurvy.

There were two bake houses; when witness first went there, there was only one; sometime after another one was erected, at the northeast corner of the stockade. During the first three or four months of witness' imprisonment all the rations were cooked at the bake house, immediately above the creek. The drainage after that was into the brook. All the dirty water and slops went into the brook near the stockade. A few months afterwards, nothing but bread was cooked at this bake house. The meat and rice were cooked at the other bake house.

All the filth from the bake-house came in the stockade. This made it very unhealthy. Confederate soldiers were stationed on each side of the stream. Sinks were dug there; the descent was towards the branch. Every rain the sinks would run over, wash in the branch, and all go in the stockade. The stench existing was awful. Witness had visited the dead house. The dead were allowed to remain some time. Remembers at one time some dead bodies laid there over two days. The weather was very hot, and the stench was so awful, worse than any dissecting room witness had ever visited. Witness had been around his ward and found dead men by the side of a sleeping comrade. Witness knew instances where seventy-five or one hundred would die in the stockade before they came to the hospital. The largest number of deaths which occurred in one day was two hundred and seventy.

Captain Wirz was in command all the time witness was there. His orders were, that the prisoners should not have vegetables. On one occasion the thirty thousand prisoners were deprived of their rations because it was supposed that some of the prisoners had escaped by digging a tunnel. They were deprived of their rations for twenty-four hours. Heard Captain Wirz say that he was more service to the Confederate Government by being in command of that prison than any four regiments at the front.

Cross-examined. Witness was a resident of Amherst, Mass. Witness was a medical student; had graduated since the war. Witness was acting as an assistant surgeon during the war. Witness had practiced for two years before he went to the war. Witness was connected with the 27th Massachusetts. Was connected with the regiment about three weeks at Newport barracks. There was about 1,000 troops at that barracks. Witness had charge of the hospital at Little Washington after the death of Dr. Hunt. Was captured at Plymouth, on the 20th of April, 1864. Was paroled to take care of the wounded.—Went from there to Weldon, N. C., then to Raleigh. Was on duty with our prisoners all the way from Plymouth to Andersonville.

While witness was at Andersonville, saw the medicine furnished; it came from the dispensary. It was considered as being under the charge of Captain Wirz. It was in charge of a Confederate hospital steward, who was under order of Capt. Wirz. Had seen requisitions signed by Wirz for medicines in the dispensary. The surgeons had complained of not being able to procure medicine without an order from Capt. Wirz. The requisitions from the wards were consolidated. Understood that the division surgeons were under the control of Capt. Wirz.

Question. Don't you think it was impossible for a Surgeon in charge to be under a Captain?

Answer. I don't know what could be impossible there. Once or twice got a little more water. Never got any brandy or blue ointment. Had seen a very small quantity of borax. Had received very small quantities of *aqua fortis*. Never had any calomel. Could get red oak bark. Never saw any lemons or oranges or pineapples there.

The counsel asked what were the specific remedies for syphilis.

Witness did not think syphilis could be cured with the medicines or diet at that place.

At one o'clock the Court took a recess until two.

At two o'clock the Court reassembled and the cross-examination of Dr. Barrows was resumed.

During 1864 the diet was a small portion of meat and corn bread, and sometimes a little rice soup. Sometimes the patient had an ounce and a half of flour. There was a man named Smith acting as a quartermaster inside the hospital. He was a sergeant; one of our own men. Don't know if Capt. Wirz was ever quartermaster or commissary. Witness did not know positively if Capt. Wirz had control of the commissary or quartermaster's department.

The supplies were delivered to Smith to distribute in the hospital. Did not have a sufficient supply of vegetables; had a very limited supply, consisting of a kind of cabbage, and late, in the season a few sweet potatoes. Claimed potatoes wheat flour to make poultices. Varioli is not used in syphilitic diseases as a secondary nature. Where there is occasion for bubos, it might be used; but it is not generally used. Sometimes had quinine; could only get it in small quantities, but not enough to supply the demand.

A number of questions were here put to the witness, as to the causes and treatment of syphilitic diseases.

The prisoners could have got timber if they had been permitted to do so. During the months of June and July there was plenty of timber, some of it cut down, lying within ten rods of the prison gate. The timber could easily have been made into shelter had the prisoners been allowed to do so. They offered to make shelter. A prisoner in the ward with witness had charge of was going towards a tree near the fence, when the sentry shot him. Witness had seen men who had been vaccinated. Did not know who vaccinated them.

Witness went in September to Captain Wirz to have his pass renewed; received the pass from him; Wirz was complaining of being sick when the witness got the pass.

Question by Mr. Baker—Did he look as if he had a spell of sickness?

Col. Chipman—Well, suppose he had—what has that to do with the case?

Assistant Judge Advocate Holmes objected to this form of putting questions. He could not see what they had to do with the case.

Mr. Baker said the witness had testified that much of the disease in the prison had the appearance of secondary syphilis, arising from impure vaccination.

The Court said the counsel would not allow the witness time to answer the questions, but would attempt to put the answer in the mouth of the witness.

Mr. Baker—I have a right to do this, to draw from him any information he has.

The Court—We are disposed to be very liberal with you, and allow you to make the fullest examination; but you must not suppose we can allow you to examine the witness in this way.

Mr. Baker—I will pursue the examination in the proper way.

The Court—The witness must answer in his own words.

Mr. Baker—I must pursue the examination as laid down in the books.

The Court—You must pursue the examination properly. Go on, sir.

Mr. Baker—We want to prove that Capt. Wirz was sick, and absent from the prison about two months.

Witness had seen the dogs used for catching the prisoners; had seen five or six dogs together; they were in the charge of a man named Turner; had seen them take the dogs around the hospital to find out where some Union prisoner had made his escape; never saw Captain Wirz direct the dogs. The man who was bitten in the neck by the dogs died from gangrene.

In September, about the time Sherman took Atlanta, Captain Wirz told the man at the battery if the prisoners congregated together, to fire on them. The gun was from three to four hundred yards from the centre of the prison. This was at the time when they were removing the prisoners from the stockade to other parts of the South.

THE ARREST OF KETCHUM.

[From the New York Post 26th.]

Edward B. Ketchum, of the firm of Morris Ketchum, Son & Co., whose abstraction of bonds and other securities from the house of which he was a member, and whose forgeries of gold certificates have made him so notorious, was arrested at five o'clock last evening in Twentieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, in this city, near a house where he had had his lodgings.

The arrest was made by detective officer Gilmore, who had been "working up" the case with detective McDougal, under the direction of Superintendent Kennedy and Sergeant Young, of the detective force.

THE ARREST.

Information had been conveyed to the police that young Ketchum could be found in Twentieth street, and officer Gilmore proceeded thither yesterday afternoon.

The arrest was made near the place where Ketchum was stopping. It appears that he was walking homeward, and the officer, recognising him from the description that had been furnished the police, took him into custody.

Ketchum made no resistance whatever. He did not seem to be even surprised; but saying it was "all right," he accompanied the officer to police headquarters in Mulberry street.

Under arrest Ketchum did not exhibit any concern. He spoke of the subject as the end of a rather wild career, but did not apparently apprehend any unpleasant consequences.

HOW KETCHUM HAS LIVED.

Ketchum spoke freely of the manner in which he has lived since his flight. He has not been out of the city. He had lodgings in Twentieth street—there are rumors in regard to this matter it is not proper to print now—and at once retired to his rooms when he left Wall street.—Every day except one—Tuesday, nearly two weeks ago, the day on which the disclosures were made—he has been in the street, and has not once been out of New York.

During his walks he has often seen persons whom he knew, including brokers and others who were involved by his forgeries, but he apparently avoided them, so that they should not observe him, and it is not known that he was recognized until he was arrested.

On Thursday last, Ketchum rode to the Central Park and remained there for a considerable time. He saw there a number of persons with whom he had been acquainted, and it is reported that he spoke with some of them. This, however, is a mere rumor.

KETCHUM AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

After Ketchum was taken to Police headquarters his father and other members of his family, with the officers of one of the banks which had received a part of the forged paper, and persons who have been chosen as his counsel, were notified of his arrest.

In the course of the evening, several of them came to see him. He met them all, except his father, with singular coolness, and spoke with them as though he had been temporarily absent on business. He did not evidently consider himself a criminal, or at least did not acknowledge the fact by his demeanor.

The persons who were called spoke to him with kindness, and none of them showed any disposition whatever to prosecute him for his crimes.

YOUNG KETCHUM AND HIS FATHER.

The interview of Ketchum and his father was deeply affecting. The father had no knowledge whatever that his son had remained in the city, and the announcement of the arrest naturally caused him the greatest surprise, while the safety of young Ketchum not unnaturally gave him pleasure.

The meeting cannot be fully described. The father clasped his son, and said to him, "My son! my son! you have ruined me, but I forgive you!"

During the interview, which was protracted, great mutual affection was manifested, and the two were reconciled.

Edward Ketchum's wife also saw him. The particulars of this interview have not come to light.

KETCHUM'S ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF.

Ketchum speaks with entire freedom of his operations. He says that at one time he owned property worth six millions of dollars.

His losses began with the decline in the premium on gold. He says that the amount which was involved in his various transactions—his "liabilities," as he says—are about four million dollars.

He would have found it easy, he declares, to pay off an indebtedness of two and a half millions.

The sum found with him was $45,000.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

Regulations Concerning Passports to Paroled Rebels.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, August 22, 1865.—Paroled prisoners asking passports as citizens of the United States, and against whom no special charges may be pending, will be furnished with passports, upon application therefor to the Department of State in the usual form. Such passports will, however, be issued upon the conditions that the applicants do not return to the United States without leave of the President. Other persons implicated in the rebellion who may wish to go abroad, will apply to the Department of State for passports, and the applications will be disposed of according to the merits of the several cases.

By the President of the United States.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

STEAM CARS ON COMMON ROADS.—The English are experimenting successfully with steam cars upon common roads. During a recent discussion in the late Parliament on the "Locomotion on Roads" bill, the Earl of Caithness said that he had driven a locomotive engine over common roads for one hundred and fifty miles, starting from Inverness, without frightening a single horse. He believed that, if driven with proper precaution, they can be driven with perfect safety. All that was necessary was that the driver should shut off steam when he saw a vehicle approaching.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The United States District Court House.—This new and substantially constructed edifice has so far advanced to completion as to admit of its occupancy by the Court, which commences its regular sessions on the 5th of September. The court room is not equalled by any hall of justice in the United States, and it has been finished and furnished in unsurpassed style. There are sittings in the hall for about eight hundred persons, whilst there is every possible accommodation for the members of the bar and press. North of the hall are two rooms for the accommodation of the Justices, the furniture of which we have never seen equalled. In addition to these there are about twenty additional apartments for the officials of the court, witnesses, prisoners and others, all of which are furnished with carpets, tables, chairs and walnut book cases.—The entire cost of the building is about $375,000, and it is constructed almost entirely of Maryland granite. In this connection it may be proper to add that the Honorable Chief Justice Chase designs making Baltimore his permanent residence.

The Circuit Court for the Maryland District will commence its term on the first Monday of November next, when the Chief Justice, with Associate Justice Giles, will preside. The forum erected for their accommodation is composed entirely of solid mahogany, and extends across the room a distance of 36 feet. Immediately in front are the desks of the clerk of the court, with the marshal and crier on either side. In front of the latter officer's desk is placed a railing wherein the witnesses will give their testimony. The forum or Judge's bench was constructed by Messrs Stevens & Sons, of this city, and presents a beautiful appearance. It is to be regretted that the manufacturers of this city had not the opportunity of contracting for the furnishing of the building, which gives to a New York house by the superintending architect at Washington.

The Druid Hill Park Railway.—The Park Commissioners on Saturday put into successful operation what is styled a dummy engine, upon the track which connects the Park railway with the Madison avenue line. The engine is of twelve-horse power and is contained in front of the car, which will hold twenty-four persons, it is stated. At first some difficulty was experienced in placing it upon the track, but soon as it was fairly upon the rails steam was applied, and the car was very rapidly whirled along on its way to the Park railway station, which is near the mansion. It is designed, should the travel justify it, to attach an additional car to the engine, as its motive power is fully equal to its propulsion. This was clearly proven in the trial yesterday, as the high grades and abrupt curvings of the new track clearly attested. Thus far, experience teaches that three steam cars are far less expensive than horse power, and it is likely that ere long they will come into general use. Those who availed themselves of a ride on Saturday seemed much pleased with the new and novel mode of travelling, and congratulated the Park Commissioners upon the success of their new enterprise. The interior arrangements are such as to produce a comfortable heat in the winter season.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—We regret to learn that an accident occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on Saturday morning, about three miles from the city, resulting in the instant death of a youth about fifteen years of age named Asib Hartman, whose parents reside on Hollins street, near Amity. He had gone out to spend the day with some friends in the country, and was standing on the track when the Frederick train came along, becoming bewildered around timbers before the engine, which struck him on the breast and shoulder, frightfully mangling the body. The train was immediately stopped, and on learning that the parents of the youth resided in city the body was taken charge of by Captain Shatt, who was on, but not in charge of the train, and brought to the city. The accident was attributed to any carelessness on the part of the engineer, as the youth was immediately before the engine, giving no time to check its speed.

Camp Meeting.—The camp meeting at Shipley's Woods, in Anne Arundel county, near the Hanover Switch, Washington Branch Railroad, which was under the charge of Rev. Elisha P. Phelps, P. E., assisted by Rev. William E. Lutey, preacher in charge of the circuit, closed on Friday morning last. The meeting was very successful, resulting in the conversion of about one hundred souls, and in the healthy revival of the membership. It was characterized by good order throughout, as well as by the most marked hospitality of the tent holders, of whom fifty or sixty were on the ground. The preaching was, without exception, pointed and practical, and directed to the hearts of many. At the unanimous request of the stewards of the circuit, it was announced that another meeting will be held on the ground next year. We learn that a camp meeting for Patapsco Circuit will be held near the M'Kendree Church, about three miles from Hood's Mill, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to commence next Friday, the 1st of September.

Base Ball.—We see by our Philadelphia exchanges, that the Athletic, the champion club of Pennsylvania, will play a game in Washington to day, with the Nationals, and on their return will engage in a friendly contest with the Pastime, at the grounds on West Madison avenue, to-morrow. This will prove the most exciting game of Base Ball ever witnessed in our city. Seats will be erected on the grounds for the accommodation of visitors, and refreshments in abundance will be furnished. The ladies and strangers will be kindly cared for, and every effort will be made by the committee of arrangements to render the affair the most agreeable of the kind ever witnessed in Baltimore. We trust to see a large turnout of our citizens to-day, to welcome the strangers from Philadelphia, and that hereafter a liberal encouragement will be manifested for the further advancement of base ball in our midst.

Relieved.—Orders were on Saturday received from the War Department, relieving Brevet Lieut. Col. E. L. King, 12th United States Infantry, Assistant Commissary of Musters, at the office of Colonel William H. Browne, Chief Mustering Officer of the Military Department, also Brevet Major H. C. Egbert, of the same regiment, Assistant Commissary of Muster of the Department—and directing them to rejoin their regiments now at Richmond.

Lieut. E. L. Mackenzie, of the 20th Veteran Reserve Corps, now at Philadelphia, who was formerly Acting Assistant Adjutant General of Col. Browne's office, has tendered his resignation, with a view of engaging in another pursuit. Lieut. John D. Buckley, Quartermaster of the Rendezvous, Camp Bradford, who had leave of absence granted him, yesterday returned to this city and resumed the duties of his position.

Amputation.—The Clipper has already given an account of a collision occurring in Chesapeake Bay off the Patuxent river, between the steamers Sea Gull, of the New York Commercial Line, and the George Leary, of the New Line of Bay Steamers, resulting in the sinking of the latter. It was expected that the Leary would be raised on Saturday and brought into port, but she has not yet arrived here. The steward of the Leary, Mr. Mills, of New York, was killed, a colored deck hand, name not ascertained, and a colored chambermaid Nancy Hiter, severely wounded—the latter having her right thigh bone, right arm and two ribs broken. Amputation of the thigh was resorted to yesterday, at her home, No. 56 Forrest street, by Dr. H. P. Yeates, assisted by Dr. Powell, in order to save her life.

Drowned.—A discharged seaman, from the United States steamer Pawnee, named Wm. Bryan, while coming from Norfolk, in the Steamer Adelaide, was drowned on Thursday night, about 12 o'clock. There were some 600 barrels of whiskey on deck, and a watch was set to prevent any person on board from tapping them. Bryan managed, by getting outside of the guards, to procure some of the juice, which had the effect to intoxicate him, and in a drunken frolic he fell over into the water. As soon as the fact was discovered the steamer was put back, though it had gone near five miles from where he fell over, and efforts were made to rescue him, but without avail.

Heavy Loss.—On Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Mr. Wm. Bond, produce dealer, while at or near the Spa Neck Ferry wharf, sustained a loss of $200 or more, it is not supposed [illegible] that while engaged in counting out from a schooner the roll of notes fell out of his vest pocket. Among the notes was a $100 on the Bank of Baltimore.

Appointment.—We learn that Mr. Robert E. Boyd, of this city, has received a position as one of the postal clerks between Washington and New York. Mr. Boyd has for some time past been with Messrs. Sherwood, Stifle and Fortress Monroe, and his promotion is due to his efficiency in his former capacity.

The Concordia Building.—This elegant edifice rapidly approaches its completion, and there is no doubt that the announced opening celebrations will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th, 12th and 13th days of the coming month. We are glad to hear that the Concordia Club have had during the past few weeks a large accession, and no doubt there will still be many applications coming in before the Club closes its rolls. Among the lately added embellishments we mention the two grand pictures on the right and left of the proscenium, the complete silvering of the floors all over the building, and the general finishing of the great Hall, all except the furniture. The whole interior of the building shows already an elegance surpassing anything Baltimore has to boast of, and we believe unequalled by any Theatre or Concert Hall in the United States. Our monumental city may well be proud to possess in it a new ornament and the Germans of Baltimore have the honor that they are ahead of their countrymen in all other cities in erecting to themselves a lasting monument, which speaks loudly how much can be accomplished by unity of purpose, energy and perseverance. We confidently expect, that the members of the Concordia Club will be as richly rewarded in financial regard as they are entitled to the thanks of our community for their aim to foster the intellectual and artistic progress of our city. The indications are that their Hall will be the favorite resort for all re unions of our elegant world, as already now there are numerous applications for all evenings during the coming winter months, whenever the rights and interests of the club allow to rent the Hall for Balls, Concerts or theatrical performances.

We just learn that on last Saturday the new costumes for the theatrical performances arrived. They are after the best patterns of the most renowned European theatres and mostly imported from Europe. During this week no admittance will be granted to any one on account of the necessary preparations, the newly oiled floors, &c. Tonight there will be a grand rehearsal for the Opening Concert, on which occasion the full illumination with several hundred gas flames will be tried for the first time.

The Ice Week.—To night inaugurates the third week of this great spectacular drama, and yet the admiring throng seems unabated. It has not during the past two weeks with that success seldom, if ever, equalled in the history of theatrical affairs in this or any other city. All unprejudiced guests will seem to admit to witness the dazzling splendor, and silver loud in their sentiments of praise. Truly, beauty has no charm that is not coupled within the embrace of this fascinating "Witch." The role is so well distributed, and brought out with so much effect, as to need no special commendation from the press, all seeming to vie with each other as to the perfect rendition of the different characters they assume. The "Witch" will send forth her bewitching charms at the "Holiday" every evening during the present week.

Concert at Druid Hill Park.—There will be a concert at Druid Hill Park this afternoon, commencing at half past four o'clock, by Prof. James M. Deane's cornet band. The programme will comprise the following pieces: Union Quickstep; Then You'll Remember Me; Pedaro Waltz; Chorus from Ernani; The Herdsman's Mountain Home; Tramp, Tramp March; Overture from L'Elisire; May I Hope to Call Thee Friend; Potpourri from Lucy; Gipsey