THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,592. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MORE RAILROAD SLAUGHTERS.

Collision on the Long Island Railroad.

Four Persons Killed and Several Seriously Injured.

NAMES OF THE KILLED.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Culpable Negligence of the Railroad Employes.

Two Persons Killed on a Virginia Railroad.

Several Cars Thrown from the Track on the Hudson River Railroad.

&c. &c. &c.

Serious accidents on railroads and steamboats have lately become of such frequent occurrence that they attract but little more than a temporary feeling of indignation or horror, and since, as a general thing, "nobody is to blame," there are no examples made, and consequently no extra pains taken by the officers and employes of the various railroad companies to avert or avoid the immense loss of life which we are almost daily called upon to record. Yesterday morning a special train on the Long Island Railroad, consisting of eight passenger cars, besides baggage and freight cars, each filled to its utmost capacity with men, women and children, arrived on time (half-past nine A. M.) at Jamaica; there it should have met the eight o'clock train from Hunter's Point; but the latter train, according to the conductor's statement, left Hunter's Point fifteen minutes behind time and Winfield three-quarters of an hour behind time. The officers in charge of the latter train, knowing that they were so far behind time, should, according to the rules of the company, have waited at Winfield for the other train to pass; but instead of doing this they put on full steam and dashed along, trusting to luck to reach Jamaica in time to avoid a collision with the westward bound train.

The westward bound train has lately caused considerable apprehension among the knowing ones, as it is a special train running only on Monday mornings, and is generally freighted, as on this occasion, with families returning from the many country places on the route after a Sunday excursion. A week or two ago the train from Hunter's Point was behind time, and the engineer of the special express train, after waiting the customary four minutes, proceeded very slowly towards Winfield. When nearing the curve where the accident of yesterday occurred a person was observed at a short distance ahead making signs to reverse the engine; this was done as speedily as possible, and the train was just well off the track when the train from Hunter's Point came dashing along at full speed, and the engineer, being questioned as to the cause of his going so recklessly, said that he forgot all about the special train being run on Mondays.

The particulars of the affair, as gathered at the scene of the accident, are as follows:—

The eight o'clock A. M. train from Hunter's Point left Winfield at about half-past nine o'clock, and was going at a pretty high rate of speed, in order that the train from Greenport, which it should have met at Jamaica some time previous, might be avoided; but on turning a curve near Van Wyck avenue the engineer saw the smoke of the other locomotive and attempted to stop the train; but finding that a collision was inevitable, he, with the fireman and conductor, jumped from the cars and escaped uninjured. The employes of the other train deserted their posts in like manner, except the one brakeman, who tended the entire train of eight cars, who, by disconnecting one or two of the rear cars, rendered the shock less severely felt in those cars than in the others. The engines employed, which were both new ones, and were named respectively General Grant and General Sherman, were considerably damaged; the cow catchers were broken into pieces of from one to three inches in length, and the entire undergear of both engines was completely smashed. Most of the persons who were seriously injured were standing on the platforms of the cars at the time of the accident, as the inside of the cars was so crowded that standing room even could not be had inside the doors. When the trains collided so great was the shock that the rear platform of the second car was forced on top the front platform of the third car, while between the two platforms thus situated were two or three passengers frightfully mashed. These were with some difficulty extricated; one of them, William Ganley, the newsboy on the train, appeared to have been killed instantly, and the others died shortly afterwards.

Mr. E. B. Litchfield, President of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad, was on the train from Greenport, but got off at Jamaica, where his road and the Long Island road meet, and while his train was moving he saw the trains on the other road approaching each other, and in a few minutes the collision occurred. He then ordered the train on the Brooklyn Central road to be backed up, and all the assistance that could be rendered by those on the train was freely given to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

The Rev. J. B. Alliger, of Jamaica, was quickly on the spot and placed his house at the disposal of the unfortunates. Doctors Wood, Kissam and Barker, of Jamaica, and Doctor Andrews, of East New York, were promptly in attendance, and did all that medical skill could do to relieve the sufferings of the wounded and save the lives of the dying.

Many of those who were not very seriously injured, numbering about twenty, were cared for by the residents of Jamaica or proceeded on their way by the Brooklyn Central Railroad, while the more dangerous cases were carried into T. McHugh's Pavilion Hotel and cared for.

The names of those killed or most dangerously injured are as follows:—

THE KILLED.

William Ganley, newsboy on the train, residing with his mother, Mrs. Williams, in Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, killed instantly.

William Walker, of Deer Park, L. I., had his leg broken and was severely wounded in the abdomen, and died in about three hours after the accident.

Joseph Wilson, builder, residing at 381 Ninth avenue, had his legs terribly mashed, and died in about three hours and a half after being extricated from the wreck.

Sheldon S. Crooker, son of Captain Crooker, of 129th street, Harlem, badly crushed; died at about half-past four P. M.

THE WOUNDED.

George Laule, of Newtown, had his leg and thigh fractured, besides being wounded in the abdomen. His leg was amputated and it was feared that he would not survive till this morning.

Eugene B. Overton, of Belleport, clerk at Brooks Brothers, of this city, had both legs badly fractured below the knee; was taken to the New York Hospital. It is believed he cannot survive.

William Walker Tucker, seven years of age, grandson of William Walker, mentioned above, residing at 160 Grand street, had his legs badly bruised and face cut, but will probably recover.

Besides these there were some eighteen or twenty others more or less injured, who were conveyed to their homes.

During the day the relatives of those who were known to be dead, or very dangerously wounded, visited the hotel in which the bodies were placed. Mrs. Williams, the mother of Ganly, the newsboy, was very much affected. Captain Crooker, who arrived during the course of the afternoon, on recognizing the body of his son, was so much affected and the outbursts of grief from the venerable old man were so heartrending as to draw tears from almost everybody present. The deceased was the favorite of seven sons, and the father looks upon his death as a severe blow.

THE INQUEST.

Shortly after the excitement had subsided the Coroner, Mr. William C. Hendrickson, empannelled the following jury and proceeded to hold an inquest on the bodies lying at McHugh's Hotel:—Alex. Hagner, foreman; George McKee, Pierre W. Pearsall, L. H. Robinson, J. S. Snedeker, J. De Mott Bergen, P. A. Andrews, Daniel Bayliss, A. Dunham, A. D. Johnson, G. S. Silway, Wm. Magee, George L. Knam.

The inquest was held in the large hall over Mr. J. S. Remsen's Jamaica Hotel, and was attended by a large number of the residents of the township.

TESTIMONY OF MR. RICE.

Richard J. Rice, the first witness examined, was the conductor on the up train—the one from Hunter's Point. He stated that he had been a conductor for twenty years; he was behind time fifteen minutes from Hunter's Point; was behind time thirty-five minutes when he left Winfield, and the trains came together between Winfield and Jamaica; he jumped off just before the trains collided; he was fourteen minutes in going to Jamaica, though he could do it in less time; when he left Winfield the express had the right of the way; had stopped quite still at the time of the collision; he believed nine persons were injured; thought there was nothing to prevent the engineers from seeing each other's trains there was a curve at the place of the collision, but they (the engineers) could have seen each other across the lot; there was no flagman at that point, and no precautionary measure was taken, except to pass the curve slowly, which is customary, but not required by the rules; the mail train was coming so slowly that the whistle of the express train was heard before he heard the whistle of his own engine; the express train was moving round the curve at the rate of twenty miles an hour; considering the locality in question, no accident could have happened if proper caution had been taken by the respective engineers.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

At the conclusion of Mr. Rice's testimony the jury adjourned to Mr. McHugh's hotel to hear Mr. Crooker's statement as to the identity of his son, Mr. Crooker, on being asked by the foreman if he recognized the body as that of his son, burst into tears, and said, "Yes, that's my boy—my poor boy!" He was asked the boy's name, and was then permitted to have the remains of his murdered son conveyed to his residence at Harlem.

The jury then returned to the inquest room and proceeded to take the testimony of Mr. Sands, the conductor of the westward bound train. His testimony was in many particulars contradictory to that of Mr. Rice, but the facts are principally as given above. Owing to the lateness of the hour our reporter was obliged to leave before the testimony was concluded, but the inquest will be continued until the entire matter has been thoroughly sifted; and it is to be hoped that in this instance, if no alleviating circumstances can be found, those guilty of such wholesale murder will meet with prompt and condign punishment.

THE CATASTROPHE IN THE COURTS.

Justice Sutherland, of the Supreme Court, now holding Chambers, was a passenger on the train from Greenport which met with the accident at Jamaica, and was detained thereby from making his appearance at the time of opening the court. On his arrival he acquainted those present with the cause of his delay, and shortly after a motion was made by a member of the bar present that the court adjourn over until Wednesday, in respect to the memory of Mr. Henry G. Wheaton, lately an eminent lawyer of this city, and formerly District Attorney at Albany, who had lost his life by a similar accident. Some few speeches were made congratulating Judge Sutherland on his escape and eulogizing the deceased Mr. Wheaton, and the motion to adjourn till Wednesday was then carried unanimously.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

TARRYTOWN, August 28, 1865.

The afternoon train from Albany broke an axle at East Haverstraw, whereby five or six cars were thrown from the track. One man, who was "catching a ride," had one of his legs and arms broken. No one else was hurt. The engine, which was badly smashed, was "towed" to New York.

Railroad Accident Near Petersburg, Va.—Two Men Killed.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 27, 1865.

The Raleigh train ran off the track, near Petersburg, yesterday, and two men were killed. The Fourth New Hampshire regiment, bound home, was on board the train, but none of the men were seriously injured.

The Accident on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad.

NASHVILLE, August 28, 1865.

By the arrival of the six o'clock train from the scene of the recent terrible disaster at Richland creek, it is learned that up to the hour at which the train left twenty-seven bodies had been recovered from the wreck. It is believed that some nine or ten more bodies will be found, as there remain several missing passengers to be accounted for.

The wounded, between fifty and sixty in number, have been sent to Huntsville and other places along the route.

A strong force is engaged in repairing the bridge and removing the wreck, and trains will run to-morrow as usual.

Public feeling runs very high with regard to the accident. It is claimed that the road has been notoriously unsafe for a long time, and that no attempt has been made to repair it satisfactorily since the close of the war.

A Suggestion—How to Prevent Railroad Disasters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The article upon giving employment to our disabled soldiers, which you published in yesterday morning's paper, was certainly advisable; but there is still another way of employing the veterans, namely, as railroad track waiters, stationed along the route of each company's road in comfortable little houses, to guard and signalize approaching trains, as is done in other civilized countries. Then we would not read about so many fearful railroad accidents. Congress should centainly pass a law on the subject.

Sinking of the Schooner Kate.

BOSTON, August 28, 1865.

The schooner Kate, with a cargo of corn, from New York, while coming up the harbor on Saturday night, got in collision with the steamer Ceres, for New York, and was so badly damaged that she sunk soon after reaching the wharf. The steamer proceeded without damage.

Murder in Concord, Mass.

BOSTON, August 28, 1865.

In Concord, Mass., last week, a young man named Michael McManus was found dead on the scaffold of a barn, with a bullet wound through his head. Bryne McDonald, the uncle of McManus, has been arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the deed.

Brutal Murder of an Old Lady.

BURLINGTON, Vt., August 28, 1865.

Mrs. Ephraim Griswold, a wealthy old lady, who resides in the west part of Williston, Vt., about seventy miles from this city, was found in her barn this morning, brutally murdered. Her husband was absent from home at the time. The perpetrator of the deed is as yet unknown. A large amount of money was in the house, which is missing.

Affairs in Chicago.

GENERAL HOWARD'S RECEPTION AND ADDRESS—GENERAL GRANT TO BE PRESENT AT THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY NEXT WEEK—GRAIN ELEVATOR DESTROYED BY FIRE, ETC.

CHICAGO, August 28—11:40 P. M.

Major General O. O. Howard was warmly received on his arrival here on Saturday night. He addressed a very large audience last evening in behalf of the freedmen and had a public reception by the Board of Trade this noon. The United Service Club gave him a reception this evening at the Opera House. He leaves to-morrow morning for Washington.

The new Chamber of Commerce was thrown open to the public this afternoon, and was visited by large numbers.

The Secretary of the State Agricultural Society has received a letter from General Grant, saying that he will be present at the State Fair to open here next Monday.

Yesterday the grain elevator of Howe, Robbins & Perry was destroyed by fire, with nearly its entire contents. Loss on building and grain $35,000. The building was owned by C. Bristol, of Buffalo.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Twenty-five Cents Per Pound Reported Levied on Every Pound of Cotton Raised—Treatment of the Negroes—Want of Mail Facilities in the State, &c.

NEWBERN, August 24, 1865.

All kinds of absurd rumors and reports are in circulation throughout the South, which for the want of mail facilities are, in many cases, resulting to the serious disadvantage of the people and of the welfare of the country generally—the most important of which is that a government tax of twenty-five cents is levied on every pound of cotton raised, which is being quite generally believed by the planters, who, it appears, are, in many instances, ploughing up this year's crop of cotton and replanting the ground with wheat. Syrup manufactured from sorghum is, according to these reports, to be taxed fifty cents a gallon, which is believed by the farmers, even in the vicinity of Raleigh, where, says the *Progress*, the cane is being fed to the hogs.

Another report, which meets with more credence than all others, is that the negroes are not to be made free by the war; that the proclamation freeing the slaves was only intended as a military necessity, and now that peace is restored, it has no validity or effect, and that this will be the decision of the Supreme Court. Hence many planters are holding on to their slaves with the same tenacity as before the war. Many of the leaders in the South are confident that as soon as Congress meets, war with France is inevitable; which, they claim, will result in the recognition of the Confederacy.

Considering the unsettled condition of the Southern people, and their exclusion from the civilized world through the inoperative condition of the Post Office Department, it is not strange that such a state of things exists. The work of reconstruction, it is claimed, is thus delayed a year or two for the want of mail facilities to educate the people, as their first attempt in this direction must necessarily be a failure, inasmuch as it cannot be expected that the Southern people will be reconciled to what will be required of them, they having had no opportunity for enlightenment on the vital points on which the Northern States are united.

Meeting in Carteret County—Rejoicing that Peace has been Restored—Important Notice to the Freedmen, &c.

NEWBERN, August 25, 1865.

At a meeting of the magistrates at a court called for the purpose of appointing boards to register and administer the oath of amnesty to the citizens of Carteret county, after the transaction of that business the citizens and magistrates present formed themselves into a meeting by calling A. J. Turlington to the chair, and requesting Benjamin F. Shaw to act as secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, after a long and bitter conflict, which has terminated by the Southern States submitting to the national authority; and, whereas, the close of the war has left North Carolina without any civil government, and, believing that a large majority of the people of the State desire, as speedily as possible, that civil government be established, and that she be remitted back again to her rights as a member of the American Union,

Resolved, That we rejoice that peace has again been restored to the country.

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to co-operate with and aid the authorities in restoring civil government, and the establishment of law and order, and that we rejoice at the prospect that North Carolina is speedily to resume her position in the Union.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the official conduct of W. W. Holden has been such as to entitle him to the thanks of the citizens of the whole State, and that his patriotism and ability in the management of the affairs of our State in their troubled condition point him out at this time as altogether worthy of the confidence and support of the people at the coming election for Governor of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we recommend Neill McKay, Esq., as a candidate for a delegate to the convention from the counties of Carteret and Cumberland.

A. J. TURLINGTON, Chairman.

B. F. SHAW, Secretary.

Colonel Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau at Raleigh, has found it necessary to issue the following circular:—

It is reported that many freedmen refuse to enter into contracts for labor, because they believe that farms will be given them by the United States government. If any do thus believe they have no reason for their belief. The government owns no lands in this State. It therefore can give away none. Freedmen can obtain farms with the money which they have earned by their labor. Every one should therefore work diligently, and carefully save his wages until he may be able to buy land and possess his own home.

The Battle of Chancellorsville.

AUGUST 10, 1865.

Major General HOOKER:—

I have seen in the public prints extracts of what purports to be your testimony before the War Committee in regard to Chancellorsville.

You attribute your failure there "to the bad conduct of the Eleventh corps" and "General Sedgwick's disobedience of orders"—to say nothing of the interference of General Halleck, whose orders, according to the letter of the President, you were nevertheless expected to obey.

It is for General Halleck to defend himself and General Howard to defend the Eleventh corps against your charges; my desire is to meet your accusations against the late Major General Sedgwick, whose memory, though cruelly assailed by you, will be cherished as warmly as any man's that has given his life for his country.

You say:—"General Sedgwick did not obey the spirit of my order, and made no sufficient effort to obey it. His movement was delayed so long that the enemy discovered his intentions, and when that was done he was necessarily delayed in the further execution of the order." Truly a most vigilant enemy.

The last part of your statement, though unwittingly, most clearly refutes the accusation in the fore part. General Sedgwick's command was enveloped by the enemy's pickets within short musket range from the moment he began the crossing of the Rappahannock. He could not make any movement without being discovered by the enemy.

The facts in the case are that General Sedgwick did obey, and most faithfully, too, the spirit of your order; he failed to fulfil the letter of your order. For on the receipt of your order the movement was commenced; but, as you have said, it "was necessarily delayed," not only by the enemy, but by the difficulties attending night marches over an unknown country, to say nothing of the natural and artificial obstacles to be overcome in the immediate vicinity of Fredericksburg.

You will remember, General, when you claimed a merit for that most bloody blunder of the war, without exception—I refer to your attempts against Williamsburg on our way up the Peninsula in 1862—you based a claim for promotion on the testimony derived from the enemy—the testimony of General Joe Johnston, or one of his staff.

Please allow General Sedgwick's memory the advantage of the same kind of testimony. General Early, in a printed report, in vindication of aspersions cast on his military reputation, said he had only seven brigades with which to resist Sedgwick's advance on Fredericksburg. Sedgwick had nine brigades, with which he was to advance against those seven, posted behind strong intrenchments—the movement to commence, which it did, at nightfall. Undoubtedly he was "necessarily delayed;" but not without a vigorous effort to overcome the difficulties in the way. But why was General Sedgwick ordered to make this movement? It has since come to light that your order for it was given after the "bad conduct of the Eleventh corps had cost me (you) the key of my (your) position." Did you expect Sedgwick to find the key for you? After a bloody assault the enemy's strong works at Fredericksburg were carried, when Sedgwick pushed on to join you by the plank road, until he came upon the enemy in a strong and intrenched position, near Salem church, on which a gallant but most fruitless attack was made; for General Lee, finding you quieted down, had leisure to send a strong force to intercept Sedgwick. You had promised Sedgwick to create a diversion in our favor, yet how was it you remained idle, with four army corps at hand that had scarce fired a gun on this campaign, when you heard that sharp engagement going on, when, too, it is understood, three of their commanding generals urged an advance, to say nothing of General Howard's expressed desire to try and retrieve at once the lost honor of part of his corps?

You determined otherwise. You determined to withdraw your army from the advantageous position it had gained, and to leave Sedgwick's gallant corps to fight its way out alone. Sedgwick and his corps proved themselves equal to the emergency.

General, I am free to say that during the first two or three days' operations of this campaign you exhibited, to my mind, a display of military genius and grand tactics unexcelled throughout the war. But you had reached the culminating point when you issued that bombastic order announcing that you had forced the enemy out of his works, and that he was within your power.

You were right in the assertion that you commanded the first army on earth. I believe it was the finest ever known; and that it did not prove itself superior to the one opposed to it was because you were not true to the promise held out at the start. How are we to account for this? I think the reason is to be found in an investigation of the "calumny uttered" by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The investigation will undoubtedly show that you were not intoxicated; the testimony shows the reverse; it shows that you were in a condition that needed the invigoration of a stimulant. When the reverend gentleman uttered "this calumny" he undoubtedly had Mrs. Nickleby in his mind, who remembered a certain event as occurring on the day the jackass rode the tailor, or the tailor rode the jackass, which was the same thing.

Very respectfully, W. I. H. BROOKS,
Late a General Officer U. S. A.

Employment for Veterans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

We can give employment for the following:—

Fifty shoemakes in Troy.
Twenty hatters, New York city.
Twenty-five tanners.
Ten file makers, Buffalo.
Twenty weavers, New York city.

J. B. HERMAN,
Manager of the Metropolitan Employment Agency, 156 Canal street, corner of Bowery.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1865.

A JAM AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The usual daily crowd of visitors at the White House was to-day augmented to a jam. How the President manages to endure the continuous persecuting is quite incomprehensible. The visits of several different Cabinet officers gave rise to a mistaken report of an extra Cabinet meeting. Secretaries Seward and McCulloch, and Postmaster General Dennison and Mr. Chase, were all consulting with the President in relation to the business of their respective departments, but at different hours.

INTERCESSION FOR PROMINENT REBELS.

Ex-Governor Joe Brown, of Georgia, and Linton Stephens, brother of A. H. Stephens, succeeded this morning in obtaining an interview with President Johnson for the purpose of interceding in behalf of the rebel Vice President. The result of the interview has not transpired.

Mrs. R. M. T. Hunter, accompanied by Secretary Seward, called upon Mr. Johnson in relation to the release of her husband, now confined as prisoner of State in Fort Pulaski, who, it is stated, desires the privilege of leaving the United States forever.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE NAMES OF GENERAL LEE AND OTHERS FROM THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY WITH WIRZ.

The reason assigned by those who ought to know for the withdrawal of the names of Robert E. Lee and several others from the charge of conspiracy with Wirz is that those persons are actually or constructively in the custody of the United States, but not on trial.

PARDONS.

The President to-day pardoned the following named rebel Virginians:—John P. Branch, Thomas Branch, James R. Branch, George W. Boding, E. Fontaine, Charles A. Rose, Wm. Allen, John Kevan and Wm. Kevan.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

As the Postmaster General is just at present devoting a large share of his time to the establishment of post offices and the extension of postal facilities in the Southern States, it may be profitable to recall the workings of this department. Before the secession of these States for many years, if not from the establishment of the department, there had been large annual deficiences. In 1861 it amounted to $4,064,239; in 1862 to $2,932,596; in 1864 to only $249,313; in 1864 the earnings of the department exceeded its expenditures $6,898,954.

REMOVAL OF GENERAL CROCKER'S REMAINS.

The remains of General Crocker were taken in charge by the military authorities soon after his death, and were removed from the embalmer's to a room in Willard's this morning, where hundreds called to view them during the day. Every possible honor was paid them by order of General Augur, and a handsome infantry and cavalry escort accompanied them to the depot at six o'clock this evening. Colonel P. T. Hudson, of General Grant's staff, has been detailed to travel in charge of the body, and Colonel Preston to attend on Mrs. Crocker.

PERSONAL.

Hon. H. P. Bennett and General Hiram Walbridge are in the city.

Major General Torbett, lately brevetted brigadier general in the regular army, and assigned to duty at Norfolk, visited the White House this forenoon.

Judge James B. Campbell, of South Carolina, is at Willard's.

Chief Justice Chase had a long interview with the President this morning.

Secretary Stanton is expected to visit Saratoga before returning, and may be absent several weeks.

General O. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, is expected to return to his desk on or before the 31st inst.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Judge Cooly, Commissioner of the Indian Bureau, telegraphed on the 24th inst. from Leavenworth to the Secretary of the Interior that the commissioners appointed to meet the Indians in council at Fort Smith were about starting that day for the locality named

AFFAIRS IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.

General Swayne telegraphs the Freedmen's Bureau from Montgomery, Ala., under date of August 26, that the propensity to rob has increased to an unprecedented extent consequent upon the unsettlement of the functions of civil law, and has resulted in keeping the social body in a state of continued turmoil in its endeavor to retaliate upon the perpetrators of the robberies. These matters are being adjusted as rapidly as possible.

THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDMEN.

Colonel Samuel Thomas, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen in the State of Mississippi, reports from Vicksburg, under date of August 15, that out of 346,600 freedmen in the State only three thousand are subsisted by the government. Five thousand freedmen are earning a good living by cutting wood in the forests. The colored colonies and farms are reported to be doing finely, and as harvest time approaches the help which has been afforded them by the government is being gradually withdrawn. About ten thousand bales of cotton will be produced by those of the negroes that have undertaken the culture of that staple. In the interior of the State the corn crop is looking most promising. The major part of the freedmen have contracted their labor, are working well, and are getting better ideas of their condition. The more intelligent and honest Mississippians are represented as willing to assist in developing the new order of things by the employment of interest and means; but they cannot be made to see the feasibility of projects calculated to secure the independence and success of the freedmen.

APPOINTMENT.

A. R. McClure, of Newcastle, Pa., has been appointed an examining surgeon by the Pension Bureau.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue this morning made the following decision:—

If, under the terms of a will, the legatee can demand of the executor the delivery of gold he cannot be held to receive as legacy or money merely, for in such case the executor would be discharged by a payment in currency. It must, therefore, be treated as a specific legacy, the clear value in currency of which at the time the legatees received it would be taxable; whereas an advance over and above the valuation of a specific legacy on which the tax has been paid is afterwards realized by the sale of such specific legacy, such advance is regarded as neither taxable legacy nor income.

PATENT OFFICE AFFAIRS.

One hundred and fifty-five new patents and seven renewals will be issued to-morrow from the Patent Bureau from among the number examined during the last week. There have been five issues during the present month, aggregating six hundred and sixty-eight patents.

The appointment of Thomas Hasland, of Connecticut, as chief clerk, and Dr. George C. Schaeffer as librarian in the Patent Bureau were to-day confirmed.

Returning Soldiers.

THE FIRST VERMONT HEAVY ARTILLERY

left the Battery Barracks at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and embarked on a steamer for Troy. On arriving at Troy they will take the cars of the Troy and Boston Railroad and proceed to Burlington, Vt., where they will be paid off and mustered out.

THE FOURTH NEW HAMPSHIRE,

numbering three hundred men, belonging to the Second division, Tenth corps, arrived at Battery Barracks at ten o'clock last night, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Parker. This regiment has been in the service since the outbreak of the war, and lost their colonel at Fort Fisher, where they figured in the front ranks. They will start about noon to-morrow for Concord. They marched with beating drums up Fulton street and down Broadway to the Barracks.

Closing of the Philadelphia Volunteer Refreshment Saloon.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1865.

The Philadelphia Volunteer Refreshment Saloon closed at noon to-day, after having during four years and three months entertained all soldiers passing through the city, numbering one million two hundred thousand persons, without expense to the soldiers or the government.

The Union Saloon will, however, still be used to entertain returning veterans as long as any funds remain in the treasury.

New Bedford Oil Market.

NEW BEDFORD, August 28, 1865.

The demand for sperm oil continues. Holders are firm. Sales for the week 860 bbls., for manufacturers, at $2 25 per gallon. For whale oil holders are now asking from $1 75 to $2 58 per gallon. Sales for the past week 200 bbls. South Sea on private terms. A sale was made to-day of 588 bbls. at $1 60 per gallon, but there is but little disposition to make sales.

TONY PASTOR.—Last night, at 201 Bowery, Tony Pastor's theatre was filled. Great fun was elicited from the boys in the pit, and a great deal more from some more refined people, who appreciated the story of the diamond ring which was sung by a gentleman who was said to know all about it—that is, the Jenkins ring.

THE GREAT DEFALCATION.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM IN COURT.

His Coolness and Subsequent Despondency.

HE IS COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.

THE PRISONER IN HIS CELL.

How the Great Forger was Captured.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

&c. &c. &c.

Edward B. Ketchum, the defaulter, the details of whose arrest were duly chronicled in Sunday's HERALD, was yesterday taken from his comfortable cell at the Police Headquarters, conducted to the Tombs Police Court, and thence committed to a cell in nowise differing from the places of confinement reserved for the vilest criminals of the age. There was no excitement attendant upon his removal from the Central office, no unusual interest attached to the hurried legal proceedings, apparently but few wishes expressed on the part of the spectators for the welfare of the accused. The facts of the case, stern and incontrovertible, were known to all; the guilt of the the prisoner was not, as has often been admitted, a matter of doubt; and with the truth, the bitter truth, revealed to the assembled crowd, it was by no means strange that no feeling of pity should have been discernible on the many kindly countenances that looked down on the leading actor in the drama.

EN ROUTE.

It was understood that the legal proceedings would commence at ten o'clock. Owing to some inexplicable delay the removal of the prisoner from the Police Headquarters was deferred. It was not till about fifteen minutes to eleven that the youth—for such, in reality, he is—was apprised that it was time to leave for the Court. Detectives Gilmore and MacDougall awaited Edward in the detectives' room, which opened into his cell by an iron and again by a wooden door. The young man, after an instant's hesitation, donned his hat and declared his readiness to accompany the officers. He did not bid farewell to any of the attaches of the department, little expecting that he would be consigned to a felon's cell in the Tombs before the summer evening was to close in. On his way downward Ketchum conversed freely with his ever watchful guardians. He alluded casually to his past transactions, and confessed that he fully realized the sadness of the position in which he is placed. That he was well aware of the fate which awaited him on detection there can be little doubt. Possibly he was prepared for the worst, and, if rumors speak true, he may still look ahead with anticipated pleasure at an eventual though distant release from confinement.

THE COURT.

From an early hour in the morning the Tombs Police Court was densely crowded by the curious. Hundreds of persons vainly sought admission, and were doomed to expectant watchfulness for the prisoner's arrival in the outward halls. At the hour designated for the commencement of the examination none of the *dramatis personæ* had as yet appeared on the stage. Some time elapsed, whiled away by the spectators in discussing the probabilities of the defaulter's escape from the penalty of the law, and recounting all the incidents of the case for the benefit of such of their acquaintances as chanced to be less well-informed. At length all speculations and narratives relative to the defalcation and prisoner were hushed by his arrival, and the crowd made way for Edward and his custodians, as they passed through and proceeded toward the judge.

APPEARANCE OF THE CRIMINAL.

Young Ketchum was accompanied by detectives Gilmore and MacDougall and Chief John Young, of the detective force, who escorted him to the front, where he seated himself beside his two captors. In person the accused is a youth, about five feet seven inches in height, rather stout and well built, with dark eyes and heavy eyebrows, a high forehead and black hair. His appearance is rather prepossessing, though a round and blunt nose detracts from the aristocratic cast of his features. He was simply attired in a full suit of dark blue broadcloth and wore a black felt slouch hat, with which he toyed listlessly during the proceedings of the court. The prisoner, as he entered, exhibited some slight embarrassment, but greeted most familiarly a number of his acquaintances. Among these were some members of the firm of which he was once an honored member. One young gentleman, a relative of the accused, was apparently much affected and shed tears. Having politely bowed to the assemblage the accused seated himself, appropriated a newspaper which lay within his reach and perused its contents attentively for a few minutes. His attention was only drawn from the text by the voice of the District Attorney, who had previously been engaged in preparing the documents for presentation to the Court.

THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Ex-Alderman Charles D. Hall, who had been appointed to conduct the examination conjointly with Justice Hogan, occupied the bench. District Attorney Hall, opening the case, stated that he desired to present two affidavits in addition to those already offered. He would, accordingly, read the subjoined documents, signed by Charles P. Leverich, President of the Bank of New York, and detective Gilmore, such depositions being necessary to secure the further detention of the prisoner till the preliminary examination took place:—

AFFIDAVIT OF DETECTIVE GILMORE.

Police Court, First District, State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.—John D. Gilmore, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—That he is a detective police officer, and on the afternoon of the 25th of August inst., at house No. 223 West Twentieth street, in this city, he arrested Edward B. Ketchum, now present, on suspicion of forgery in the third degree, and on searching the room then occupied by said Ketchum found the checks (marked as appears in the affidavit of Mr. Leverich); he therefore, after reading said affidavit, charges that said Edward B. Ketchum, on said day, feloniously had in his possession, with intent to utter the same, the said checks, and with intent to defraud, and prays that he may be held to answer this charge.

JOHN D. GILMORE.

AFFIDAVIT OF CHAS. P. LEVERICH, PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF NEW YORK.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.—Charles P. Leverich, of Newtown, Queens county, Long Island, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on or about the 27th day of June, A. D. 1865, at the city of New York, in the county of New York, Edward B. Ketchum, now present, applied to deponent, who was then, as now, President of the Bank of New York, in this city, for permission to open a gold account with said bank for Charles Graham, of No. 42 Exchange place; said Ketchum paid deponent one thousand dollars in the check of said Graham, whereupon deponent furnished said Ketchum with a check book (called a gold check book), containing checks numbered by printing, in red ink, from 58,501 to 59,000 inclusive; and said Ketchum either took away said check book then, or afterwards sent for it. It is the impression of deponent, but he cannot swear positively, that said Ketchum then took away said book. Deponent says that no deposit has ever been made in the name of Charles Graham, or Charles Graham & Co., in said bank.

Deponent says that he has examined twelve gold checks, numbered 58,602-637-646-645-672-682-674-757-758-687-892-972, and that at the respective dates thereof the parties purporting to draw the same kept with said bank respective gold accounts. Deponent says that signatures to each of said numbered checks are forgeries, so far as the names of Theo. Ward and P. Bunker, or Bonder, are concerned, and that the register and teller of said bank are Theodore Ward and Paul Banker.

Deponent also avers that he is personally acquainted with the handwriting of the firms whose signatures are subscribed as drawers of said checks, and he believes the same to be forgeries.

Deponent also avers that the checks numbered as aforesaid, and now shown, are torn from the gold check book first named aforesaid, and further says not.

CHAS. P. LEVERICH.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1865—E. HOGAN, Police Justice.

THE GOLD CHECKS.

The gold checks found in possession of the prisoner and attached to these affidavits comprised twelve policies for five thousand dollars each. They bore the signatures of Gentel & Phipps, Robinson, Cox & Co., Brockelmann, Unger & Co., Lockwood & Co., Clark, Dodge & Co., Dupre & Kretz, R. L. Cully & Co., H. D. Maynard & Dunoch, Hallgarten & Herzfeld, Kammler, Saur & Co. and Nernigle & Co. All the checks altered by the prisoner have been found. They are now held by Dabney, Munger & Co., agent for the house of Peabody, the Bank of the Republic, the Importers' and Traders' Bank and the Fourth National Bank. The gold check book is in the keeping of Mr. Groesbeck.

REMARKS OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Mr. Hall, having made public the contents of the above published affidavits, stated that they contained specific and precise charges, on which the prisoner should be held. He, therefore, moved that they should be placed on file, having once been presented for the consideration of the court. He further remarked:—

I will state, as the prisoner is present, that this charge is in respect to the gold checks that were found in his possession. I give him this information early, that he may prepare himself. Next Monday, when the Grand Jury meets—I have conferred with the City Judge in regard to the subject—the information and evidence in regard to the checks which were altered will be presented. That is to say, the checks that were uttered will be the only ones then to be sent before the Grand Jury. The checks to which I refer are nearly all in the possession of Mr. Groesbeck, the assignee of Charles Graham & Co., and, from assurances I have received, entertain no doubt that the checks will be promptly before the Grand Jury. This examination is on the charge I have mentioned, so as not to embarrass the other.

THE PRISONER'S REQUEST.

Edward B. Ketchum had listened attentatively to the reading of the legal papers. His cheek was blanched, and, spite of his efforts to maintain perfect composure, his bloodless lips ever and anon quivered in slight tremulousness. He even attempted to smile; but plainly the gloom of despondency settled more deeply than ever upon his countenance. As the District Attorney concluded his remarks, the Justice turned to the accused:—

"Are you prepared to proceed?"

Ketchum was not attended by counsel, but rose promptly, and addressing the Court in a firm voice and with graceful gesture, he said:—"I am unable to procure presence of counsel and ask for an adjournment for a few days. I hope the Court will grant it." And he resumed his seat.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S RESPONSE.

I think it were better to adjourn the examination to Wednesday next. Meantime, your Honor, I have to make a motion for a commitment. The first affidavit, filed on Saturday, was made on information and belief. The affidavits just read are definite and positive. The prisoner should be committed to the Tombs.

HE FALTERS.

As Mr. Hall uttered these last few words the expression of Edward's countenance changed. In an instant, no doubt, all the scenes of his life passed before him. He remembered the hours whiled away in his pleasant house, and then a darker picture was considered—he thought of the comparative comfort he had experienced while in the custody of the detectives at headquarters, and again he shuddered at the perspective which lay before him, as he looked to his future associates, felons and murderers, torn by justice from the haunts of the lowest and vilest. And he hung his head and was silent.

The District Attorney remarked that should the detectives desire to have the custody of the prisoner temporarily there could be no objection made thereto. So a warrant of commitment was made out, and the officers took the youth from the court room and led him out of sight of the gazing crowd.

TO THE CELL.

Edward B. Ketchum, who had figured bravely in the boudoirs of the aristocracy, and stood forth in all the prominence of wealth among the financirrs of the street, trod the stairways and threaded the corridors polluted by the steps of the wayward and criminal. The officers conducted him to a common cell, known as No. 55, which henceforth he will share with another shunned human being, Oram, who, not a month since, was accused of having murdered a fellow man. Within those