Charleston Daily Rews.

VOL. I....NO. 8.

CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1865.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS LCATHCART, McMILLAN & MORTON,

PROPRIETORS. No. 18 HAYNE-STREET.

TERMS-CASH.

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Less than a square, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE for first insertion; HALF PRICE for each continuation.

INTERESTANG INTELLIGENCE

Two Days Later from the North.

Special Telegraphic Dispatches to the Au gusta Constitutionalist.

New York, August 17. -The Herald's Quebe correspondent says : The Canadian debt exceeds seventy-five million dollars. Political affairs are in a very ticklish condition.

But little additional money has been deposited

Relative to Ketchum's robberies they now say the amount is half a million.

The Times' special from Washington says: The Secesh object to the establishment of colored schools, and are beseeching Gen. Howard to have them removed. They allege, among other reasons, they will cause real estate to depreciate.

Wirtz's trial has again been postponed.

The Herald says that all the soldiers now in the field except those of Sherman's army will have been paid up to the 30th of June last.

A number of citizens from Richmond have been several days waiting to call on the President with a delegation concerning pardons. The self-constituted committee visited the White House yesterday, and were addressed in a friendly way by the President, who inquired where they were from. A member of the delegation, in a nompous style, replied, "We are proud to say we are from the city of Richmond." The President remarked he did not see any occasion for pride on that account, turning his back, and devoting his attention to other business, thus ending the interview.

New York, August 17.—English papers by the China are filled with accounts and speculations concerning the Atlantic cable, but contain no definite intelligence.

Fortness Monroe, August 16.—Much excitement was caused by the explosion of a magazine containing a large quantity of powder and ammunition, the property of the late rebel government, stored in a small wooden house, known as the Tredegar arsenal. Fragments of shells were thrown miles around. Persons living near had to flee for their lives.

Asyx, August 16.—Up to 1 c'clock this afternoon A number of citizens from Richmond have been

their lives.

Asry, August 16.—Up to 1 o'clock this afternoon there was no signs of anything from the Great Eastern.

Arrival of the Steamship McClellan at Hilton Hend.

The steamer McClellan, from New York on the 16th, arrived at Hilton Head on Saturday. We are indebted to SEARS & Co., news dealers, Charleston Hotel, for full files of Northern papers of the 16th, from which we make the following summary of interesting news :

The World, of 15th, has the following telegram from Washington concerning

from Washington concerning

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

As the result of careful inquiry, it is believed that there is an unwillingness on the part of a portion of the Cabinet to have Jefferson Davis tried for the capable there is reason for asserting that treason, while there is reason for asserting that the President is persistent in having him brought before a civil cribunal. Chief-Justice Chase is expected to arrive here in the course of a few days for consultation with the President as to the time, the manner and the place which shall be designated. The ablest counsel in the United States are also being consulted upon the subject. There is a fixed determination on the part of the Executive that there shall be an immediate and fair trial, by a jury of the country, for high treason.

A Washington dispatch to the Tribune Argust

A Washington dispatch to the Tribune, August

15th, eays:
INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that where a person purchases trees of nurserymen to fill orders previously obtained, and delivers the same at different stations on the railroad, either by himself or his agents, he is required to take out a dealer's license for each and overy station at which he delivers the trees. The same decision will apply to his agents. THE CABLE.

A special dispatch to the Associated Press, dated Heart's Content, August 14, via Aspy Bay, August

We have just heard, through a schooner named the First Fruit, which arrived at Harbor Grace on August 14, that at four o'clock A. M., on the 6th of August, she saw the Great Eastern and a large screw steamer in latitude 51.40 North, longitude 38 West. At 6 o'clock A. M., on the same day, she saw a beacon buoy, with a flag marked "Great Eastern, No. 5." The ships were at the time about five miles Southeast from the buoy, and the weather was exceedingly thick and forcy.

five miles Southeast from the buoy, and the weather was exceedingly thick and foggy.

The captain of the First Fruit endeavored to near
the steamer, but owing to a calm was obliged to
give up the effort.

The screw steamer went alongside the schooner
and spoke with her. The captain of the steamer
(which is supposed to be the Terrible) informed the
captain of the schooner that the cable parted on
the 2d instant, and that the buoy was the mark
where the cable was last seen.

The captain of the schooner further states that
he is not certain of the exact position of the buoy,
having had no observations for several days.

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We had been expecting for several days that some disaster had occurred to the fleet, but were not prepared for the actual amouncement when it reached us. We do not, however, give up the expedition as a failure, as when last seen the steamers were endeavoring to discover the location of the buoy, showing that they had not abandoned all leges of eventually laying the cable.

Mr. Mackay, the superintendent of the Nowfoundand telegraph line, is yet, hopeful that the Great Eastern will arrive in the course of a few days with the cable all right.

I defined describe to you the deep disappointment which prevails among the people in general.

There is no disguising the fact that the general feeling is, after so many failures; that the Atlantic cable is a thing which will never be successfully accomplished.

All the visitors from St. Johns and other places have gone home, and the reporters and telegraphers are all that remain of the thousands who filled the village last week.

At the time of the cable breaking it was about it in model water.

bix hundred miles distant from the coast of New-

World, under date of August 15, has the following:

THE WERTZ TRIAL POSTPONED A DAY.

THE WEBTZ TRIAL POSTFONED A DAY.

The trial of Captain Wertz was to have commenced to-day, but has been further postponed until to-morrow. This morning, several government witnesses were in attendance, and there are others in the city who can at any moment be summoned. The accused has for commel Judge Hughes, Gen. J. W. Denver, and Mcsers. Peck and Schade. The prisoner is a Swiss by birth. When the United States forces captured New Orleans, he described his plantation and negroes in Louisians, and, with his wife and three children, went to Vicksburg. In 1863 the rebel government sent him to Europe as a military commissioner. He remained there eight months, when, returning to Richmond, by running the Wilmington shockade, he was appointed an assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, and assigned to the command of the Anderson ville prison.

Affends in North Carolina.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

General Schoffeld, commanding the Department of North Carolina, arrived in town this morning. Those who have conversed with the general repre-sent affairs in North Carolina as much more satis-factory than is represented in malicious Associated Press dispatches from Raleigh.

SPLENDID CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The Sixth regular cavalry, formerly the old Second while under command of General Robert E. Lee, has just received three hundred new recruits, all of whom have served in the war as veterans. This regiment is now in splendid condition, and was ordered to Texas a short time since, but is at present in camp near Frederick, Maryland.

CHANGE IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

Commissioner of Patents, Honoway, finding it impossible to remain in his position under the arbitrary ruling of the new Secretary of the Interior, insisted on President Johnson's accepting his resignation. The President has declined several times, but to-day finally acceded to his request, and appointed ex-Congressman Theaker, of Ohio, in his place. The latter gentleman has been for everal years one of the principal examiners of patents. CHANGE IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

The appointment of Preston King as collector of New York, created as much eurprise here as in New York. Even late last night there was not an intimation outside of cabinet officers and high officials of the treasury that such a change had been made. The new collector was observed at the White House yesterday, but as he has made his home with the President since April, that simple fact suggested no inquiry. There were no New York politicians in town, save one of small prominence, and they certainly could not have been aware, therefore, of the imminence of the change. Mr. King left for New York in the morning train. PRESTON RING'S APPOINTMENT.

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS. The commissioners to visit the Western Indian tribes, composed of Judge Edwards, of the Land office; Colonel Parker, of Grant's staff; General Harney, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and General Herron, leave this city to-morrow morning, accompanied by their secretaries, en route for St. Louis and the plains. They will specially visit those Indian tribes who have forfeited their annuities by joining the rebels in the late war.

PROTEST AGAINST CABINET MEETINGS AT THE WHITE

It is said that Secretaries Stanton and Harlan, and Attorney-General Speed, have protested against any more cabinet meetings being held at the Executive mansion during the summer months, on account of its unhealthiness.

A LOUISIANA UNION MAN.

The statement that ex-Governor Wickliffe, of Louisians, is here to be pardoned, is erroneous. He has been a Union man throughout the war, though residing all of the time in that State.

PERSONAL.

Senator Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, and General Horace Boughton, of New York; General Hovey, of Indiana, and Generals Schonield, Wherry and Crocker, are in town. Governor Morton left for

PARDONS.

Some thirty persons were pardoned to-day. The only ones of prominence were ex-Senator Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, who was at one time vice-President pro tem., and William Byrd, of Memphis, Tenn. J. T. Souther, of New York, was also annestied by the President to-day.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S HEALTH.

Notwithstanding the arduous labors of Secretary Seward, since his return from Cape May, his health continues satisfactory, relieving the apprehension that the duties of the State Department might prove too exhaustive for his recently shattered en-ergies.

THE DEFALCATION OF A. P. STONE.

A. P. Stone, a collector of internal revenue of Ohio, was, it is ascertained, a defaulter to the amount of \$93,000. His sureties are bound in the sum of \$100,000; they are perfectly responsible, and will satisfy the Government.

INTERNAL REVENUE BUSINESS.

Nearly \$400,000,000 have passed through the Internal Revenue Bureau since its organization, and so far it has not sustained the loss of a single dollar by any misconduct of any of its officers. The last day's receipts from internal revenue are about \$1,500,000.

MOSBY'S MOVEMENTS.

MOSEY'S MOVEMENTS.

Colonel J. S. Mosby left Alexandria on Thursday evening for his home in Warrenton, there to remain until the further orders of the War Department. Such was the excited feelings, it is said, against him on the part of the citizens and soldiers, that his life was in danger while he remained in Alexandria, several persons, whom he had deeply wronged during the war, having armed themselves to kill him.

EMIGRATION FROM BREMEN.

EMIGRATION FROM BREMEN.

The Department of State has received advices from the United States Consul at Bremen, in which it is represented that during the next six months of this year, from January 1 up to June last, 1865, the emigration to the United States through the ports of Bremen, amounted to 18,700 emigrants, in fifty-six vessels, against 15,063, in sixty-two ships, in 1863. During the first six months in 1865, the emigration through Hamburg amounted to 155,606 emigrants, which gives a total addition to our population of nearly 34,000 souls in six months. And from those two ports only a fair larger emigration to the United States is expected this fall and next spring, and an unusual number of vessels have already been chartered for that purpose.

DELIVERY OF SEVEN-THINITY BONDS.

The delivery of the remaining seven-thirty bonds will be made by the 26th inst. The delay has been caused by the exhaustion of the blank forms of the smaller denominations, six or seven million of which in amount have to be printed to meet the demand.

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The ribune of the cable.

The ribune of the 18th, has the following:

The ribune of the the series of the received intelligence that the franchise law was not complied with in many places in the received intelligence that the facts. He also asks for information from loval citizens on the matter, and assures them of his determination that they shall not be characted by any existing the cable.

James Mitchel, a son of John Mitchel

MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

A REVOLUTION IN HAVANA-THE REACTIONARY PAR TY-PETITION TO THE PROGRESSIVE CUBANS-THE FRENCH IN SONORA-THE MINING REGION OF SO-NORA-POPULATION OF SONORA-THE YAQUIS AND THE FRENCH-THE FRENCH SCIENTIFIC EXPEDI-TION IN MEXICO-PLACES VISITED BY THE EXPE-DITION AND WHAT IT HAS FOUND.

HAVANA, August 9.

REVOLUTION IN HAVANA—THE REACTIONARY PARTY. The whirlwind which has so violently and unexpectedly shaken Yankee land has been felt not only in the United States, where it originated, but also in our immediate neighborhood, where it now begins to act. Revolutions, if not civil wars, are contagious; they forcibly inoculate themselves into other people. The Island of Cuba, the Island Queen as it is called, queen by the grace of beauty and wealth, has caught the contagion, and is at present engaged in the laborious work of modifying its institutions. The movement has not assumed yet the character of revolution in its own aspect, although intrinsically it presents as radical a reform as any one we have accomplished. As I have already said, the island is divided between two parties-the native party, or Cubans proper, who are demanding an extension of the right of suffrage, a greater amount of local freedom, and the grad-ual abolition of slavery; and the foreign or Spanish party, or more properly speaking, the party of office-holders, headed by M. Dulce, the Captain-General, who is opposing the reforms proposed by the Cubans, under the pretence that the political government) with Spain would be untimely and dangerous, as much in consequence of the diversity of race as the difficulty of abrogating the "patronage" exercised by the planters upon the labor-

ronage" exercised by the planters upon the laborces.

I have now under my eyes the petition of the Cuban office-holders to the Queen, and a letter published in the Epoca of Madrid, the organ of the present ministry, containing the grievances of the Cubans—grievances, the redress of which is supported by the aforesaid journal. Both documents are characteristic of the parties whose opinions they represent; that presented by the reactionists is especially marked by a vagueness of expression and by generalities about the danger of imnovations, the impossibility of extending political rights to all classes, and by a formal and distinct opposition to the Abolition of slavery. A noteworthy passage, to which I call your attention, is that in which slave trading is condemned as an immoral traffic which public opinion condemns. Suppose that, suspecting the sincerity of that opinion, you happen to turn the page, what will you see at the end of the document? Alast nothing more or less than the signatures of the most prominent slave-traders of Cuba, such as Julian de Zulucta, the Marquese of Mariande, Francisco Marty y Torrens, Antonio de la Torriente, Gonzales Larrinaga, Tuon Porez Calvo, Ruiz Leon, and a lot of others. Does not this contradiction between words and acts make the petition of the reactionists a hypocritical exposition of sentiments resting upon no single truth, and having no other incentive but the interests of those who have signed it?

PETITION OF THE PROGRESSIVE CUBANS.

PETITION OF THE PROGRESSIVE CUBANS.

Quite different is the potition of the progressive. Cubans to the Queen. As far as I can judge from the letter published in the Epoca, the complaints of the latter rost upon indisputable moral ground, upon the increase of vices and crimes in Cuba, resulting from the present system of government, upon the necessity of granting political privileges by the assimilation of the Spanish colonies to the metropolis, and upon the urgency of reforming slavery, such as it exists at present. The potitioners, who consist of the best and wealthiest inhabitants of Cuba, state, among other things, that they hope that the defence of Cuban's rights, presented before the Cortes by several of its members—a defence the publication of which was, by the way, prohibited in Cuba—will be continued, and that the words of the Duke La Torre, asking whether Spanish colonies would always have been treated as the illegitimate children of Spain, will be remembered as a forerunner of the reforms which Cuba needs and claims.

ENTRANCE OF THE FRENCH IN SONORA. PETITION OF THE PROGRESSIVE CUBANS.

ENTRANCE OF THE FRENCH IN SONORA.

Correspondents in Sonora, attending the French expedition in that region, describe it as a most beautiful country, as a real heaven on earth. The valleys are especially delightful. They are planted with pine, cedar, oak and ebony, and are teeming with pine, cedar, oak and ebony, and are teeming with all sorts of game. Watered by numerous streams, and covered with everlasting green, they are most prolific and will produce two crops of maize a year. The Jesnits who, from 1570 up to 1710, had established in the country several hospitals, had built in these valleys homes for the controlled to the control of th paradise of Sonors.

THE MINING REGION OF SONORA.

The great wealth of the country consists, how The great wealth of the country consists, however, in its mines which, on account of their importance and character, deserve a special description. It is impossible, at present, to give accurately their location and number, Sonora having never been settled by the Mexicans, owing to the disturbed condition of their government and the selfishness of their leaders. The most reliable account, I think, is that given in 1776 by the Commandancia General, a Spanish company who had the monopoly of the mines in Mexico. At that time the discovered deposits of gold and silver exceeded the number of thirty. Most of them have been worked since, and are still producing very handsome results. Among the richest are La Nagualla, Saint Xavier, Preciades, Tajo, Babicanoro, San Jose de Gracia, and L'Amada.

POPULATION OF SONORA—THE VAQUIS AND THE FRENCH.

The whole population of the State amounts to about one hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants, including the Indian tribes, such as the Apaches, the Mayos, the Papayos, the Opatos and the Yaquis. The latter are the most numerous, and possess, on the river of that name, some very fine villages and buildings. The Yaquis can put under arms from ten to twelve thousand warriors. This was their number when they attempted to drive the Spaniards out of their country in 1740 and in 1825. On both occasions the struggle was a long one, and was marked by unheard-of atrocties. Finally they were vanquished. Since that time they have lived in open hostility with the whites, and have refused to acknowledge any kind of government. of government.

whites, and have remsed to acknowledge any kind of government.

Notwithstanding their savage nature the Yaquis are said to be better than other Indian tribes. Sober and industrious, yet at times gay, and always passionately fond of the dance, they have, like the French, a congeniality of habits, the effect of which has obviously been very favorable to the latter. Wherever the French soldiers have gone, their cordiality and openness of manners has found an echo in the hearts of the Yaquis, who is delighted to find in his conqueror a man who shares with him his brandy and his money, who is particularly gallant with 1.5 ladies, and very fond of amusement and dancing. All the Yaquis who have been reached have sworn inviolable attachment to the French, and have, with the mass of their countrymen not yet visited by French troops, rejected all the advances made by Juarez and his friends. Formerly they were fondly attached to the Jesuits, who understood them well, and composed for them dancing tunes and ballets, with which they have amused themselves for the last century.

century. BEAUTY OF THE YAQUIN WOMEN.

The women of that tribe are generally very beautiful, short, with alightly brownish skin, long hair, large eyes, elegant waists and fine forms. Also, they justly beast of having given the name of Sonora to the State, and are fond of relating how it happens that the beauty of one of their sex was the origin of that appellation. In 1580, when

the Spaniards explored, for the first time, their rich and wealthy country, they were well received by the chief of a tribe of Coyotas, whose wife, young and handsome, was related to the ancient Yaquiz priests. This woman and her husband treated the Spaniards with great hospitality. When, on their return, they spoke of the regions they had visited, they called it the country of the handsome Senora, the land of the handsome lady. This name was, by euphony, changed into the name of Sonora, which has been officially adopted since 1710.

young and handsome, was related to the ancient Yaquiz priests. This woman and her husband treated the Spaniards with great hospitality. When, on their return, they spoke of the regions they had visited, they called it the country of the handsome Senora, the land of the handsome laddy. This name was, by euphony, changed into the name of Sonora, which has been officially adopted since 1710.

CITTES OF SONORA.

The most important cities of that country are Ures; the capital, Hermosillo, situated at about one hundred and thirty miles from the gulf of California; San Fernando de Guaymas, possessing an excellent harbor, and considered, with reason, as one of the best on the Pacific (the French have just landed there); Oposura, Guadalupe de Altar, Arispe (which, till 1782, has been the capital of the state and the residence of Spanish authorities); Horcastans, Seneguilla, Hostimun, Alamos, Sonora, Santas, Seneguilla, Hostimun, Alamos, Sonora, Santas, Seneguilla, Hostimun, Alamos, Sonora, Santa Cruz de Mayo, with a small harbor visited by the coasters of Lower California, and La Liberatad with a good and safe harbor. It was through that it with them as hypothecations of loans, and on the frontier of Texas.

The Freych scientific expedition appointed by the government to do in Mexico what Champoleon and Geoffroy St. Hilaire did, at the end of the last continue in Equal to the Last continue of the last excitement in Wall-street, and probable with greatest for a number of years, is the anonuncement of failur and identify and considers. The latest excitement in Wall-street, and probable with the anonuncement of failur and identify and considers. The latest excitement in Wall-street, and probable with the mand of \$2,500,600 and found conored firm of Messrs. Morrisk Ketchum, Son & Co., has failed for an immense amount of money, and Edwin B. Ketchum, the late street with the same under of the coneern, and the son of the senior partner, has suddenly disappeared, and as funds to the amount of \$2,500,600 are found to be missing

rez's authorization, arms and material of with the corps of army encamped in New Moor the frontier of Texas.

The French scientific expedition almointed by the government to do in Mexico what Champoleon and Geoffroy St. Hilaire did, at the end of the lust century, in Egypt—that is to say, give a report of Mexican antiquities—has begun, and is now prosecuting its difficult labors—difficult in flore than one sense, because to the knowledge required to describe the nature and character of what is found, are added the perils of overrunning a wild country, among populations excited by rumors of war, and not always friendly. The expedition is divided into four committee —committee on medical and natural science, committee on history, language and archeology, and committee on statistics, political economy and public works. The three first numbers of the work undertaken by the expedition have already been published. Among these articles already published I find some instruction given to travelers by the various committees, a note on the hydrographical explorations of the coast of Mexico by Rear-Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, a note on the exploration of the mineral deposits by Mr. Combes, information given by M. le Baron Gros on the ancient momments of Teotiluacan and Xochicaleo, and a notice of Mr. Roger Dubos on the mines of the Work contains an article upon the making of the pulque, the favorite beverage of the Mexicans, by Mr. Boussingault; an article on the medicine in Mexico, by Mr. Leon Cindet, and a list of the works offered to the expedition. In the third number there is a memoir of Mr. De Quartafayes upon the maps, made up by Malte Brun, under the title of "Ethnography of Mexico," and a map of Yucatan; a report of Baron Larrey on the works inserted in the Medical Gazette of Mexico, a summary of the sittings of the expedition, by Mr. Anatole Durny; an article relating to agriculture; an article upon the artesian well of Santiago, and a note on cotton culture in the State of Chihuahua.

PLACES VISITED BY THE EX

PLACES VISITED BY THE EXPEDITION AND WHAT THEY HAVE FOUND.

The parts of Mexico hitherto visited by the expedition are those most important for archeology and antiquities. Several caravans of explorers have already started from Merida, and are located in the various regions of the ruins. Photographic proof-sheets and very handsome drawings are already in circulation in Mexico. The next steamer will bring several collections, which will give an idea of the artistical wealth of the country. They will contain palaces, pyramids, temples, &c., far superior to those found at Palanque. The province of Oajaca and the shores of the Pacific are also explored. There the commission has found hieroglyphic tables, a few fragments of sculpture, and a few symbols of ancient divinity, among which is a god with a parrot's head, which seems very odd, and is an object of much dissertation among French savans. If any one happens to come into the hall where they meet nothing clse is heard of but Aztece and Toltecs. Those who are acquainted with Egypt pretend that the scientific ruins of Acahuai and Yucatan are still more fruitful than those on the shores of the Nile. The Committee on Public Works have also the task of studying the ground for the opening of an interoceanic canal through the lakes or from Colon to Panama. This project is, as everybody knows, a favorite one with the Emperor of France, who was already contemplating it when confined in the prison of Ham as a political prisoner and as a pretender to the crown of France. PLACES VISITED BY THE EXPEDITION AND WHAT THEY HAVE FOUND.

Our Steam Marine.

Since the close of the rebellion, the steam marine of this port has received large and numerous additions, partly of vessels that had been used in the navy and for government purposes generally, and partly of new steamers. Many are still so employed that will, by and by, be added to the merchant marine; but at present there are 629 steam vessels registered at this port, representing 415,065 tons burden. Of this 70,000 tons are employed in the coasting-trade alone.

Sailing ships henceforward will only find employment in transporting the coarser staples of commerce, such as coal, timber, oil, heavy machinery, and a portion of the crops of cotton and breadstuffs. Ports which before the rebellion seldom were visited by a steamer now have their steam limes, and plans are now making to extend our steam commercial enterprise to distant points hitherton to possessing sufficient advantages to guarantee a fair pecuniary return for the risk. In less than a year we shall, doubtless, be in communication with China, Japan, and the Sandwich Islands, by steam, and our lines will be extended to Brazil, saving many days in time and much expense. There is also a movement, inaugurated by the Messre Leary, for an American line of steamers to Europe. They will dispatch the Circassian on the 19th instant, for Southampton and Bremen. The old Havre line is also to be revived with the Arago and Fulton. and Fulton.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RALLEGAD.—The first train through to Manchester, S. C., by the Wilmington and Manchester road is advertised in this morning's paper to leave here to-night, at eleven o'clock, and will arrive at Wilmington, in return daily, at four A. M. This road will connect at Florence with the Northeastern Railroad to Charleston, and the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad from Florence to Cheraw. Owing to the unfinished road between Columbia and Manchester, there is no rail communication established as yet, but a line of stages are now running between the two places.

but a line of stages are now running between the two places.

The great advantages that the opening of this road affords to Wilmington, at the present, have been spoken of before. Being the first line of communication yet opened entire with the South, and running through a scope of country, the larger part of which is immensely rich, and which heretofore has had no transportation for the produce accumulated, it must necessarily be of greater advantage commercially than would at a moment be anticipated. Cotton and turpentine lie in piles along this road awaiting this roopening, that a depot for its sale might be established here. The majority of this cotton is of the best staple—being raised in South Carolina, Georgia and the States further South, and will, in any market, command the best and highest price paid for the raw article.

[Wilmington Herald, 17th inst.

The racing week at Saratoga closed on Saturday. The running comprised a hundle race, a walkover, a mile dash, and a handleap race. The latter was the feature of the day, no less than seven
heats being run before the cuntest was decided in
favor of Thunder. The owners of Fleetwing challenged Kentucky to run a four mile race on Monday, but the challenge was declined. The Provest Marshal of Mobile has issued an or

der requiring the arrest of negroes found upon the streets after 9 o'clock at night without passes from their employers. He has also given notice that negro testimony is not valid against white men.

Brigadier-General Kent is appointed Provost Marshel-General of Texas,

Wall-Street Convulsed.

FAILURE OF ONE OF THE LARGEST TIRMS IN THE BANKING QUARTER—FORGING AND ABSCONDING OF THE JUNIOR PARTNER—HIS DEPARTURE WITH \$2,500,600.

All the remittances received yesterday morning from their correspondents, Mr. Ketchum directed to be specially deposited in one of the city banks to the credit of the parties concerned.

Mr. Ketchum is the senior, and has been estimated to be worth from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

CHARLES GRAHAM & CO.'S LOSS.

Mr. Ketchum is the senior, and has been estimated to be worth from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

CHARLES GRAHAM & CO.'S LOSS.

Mr. Edward B. Ketchum is said to have forged gold-checks upon the Bank of New York to the amount of \$200,000, which rumor increases to the possible amount of \$250,000. The gold-checks were taken from a book procured in June last, estembily for the use of Charles Graham & Co., who having made a deposit, drew a check or left their signatures with the Bank of New York, which acted as the custodians of gold for speculators and brokers. The checks were ununbered from 58,501 to 59,000, both inclusive, and were for \$5000 each, and it is supposed were all used, making an aggregate of \$250,000. The entire filling of the checks was a forgery, and they were used as collaterals and held for loans.

Of course, they were not presented for payment. They were not well executed, and their appearance should have disclosed the fraud at an early period. They were mostly used among country and German houses, and the Fourth National Bank loaned upon them to the extent of \$225,000, to parties outside of the banks of both Ketchum and Graham. It is stated that in addition to this forgery of gold-checks, Mr. E. B. Ketchum hasrobbed the firm of which he was partner and active manager of a large amount of securities. The sum is placed as high as \$2,000,000. Mr. Graham, whose business has been manged by Mr. E. B. Ketchum for the past two months, being ill, is a loser to the extent of \$280,000.

The street was filled with rumors of other losses and failures, and a general panic prevailed. Very low quotations were consequently made in the stock market, and there was little buying at the close of the day. The principal character in this case, Mr. E. B. Ketchum, is a youthful, dashing man, and was entrusted with large sums of money. The tale of his transgression is brief and easily to be traced. Living daily in the atmosphere of Wallstreet, he became infatuated with the gambling spirit of that locality. He cast and lost.

THE LAST EXPLOSION.

THE LAST EXPLOSION.

Morris Ketchum has for many years—pehaps forty—been a shrewd, observing, cautious, thrifty private banker in our city. He has grown gray in devotion to money-making, and has been generally supposed quite successful. No one who knows him has deemed him worth less than \$1,000,000 any time these ten years; and if we had been asked to name the private banking houses of our city in the order of their wealth and stability respectively, we should probably have placed Morris Ketchum & Co. second on the list.

Suddenly, there is a crash! There are fraudulent gold certificates affoat! Some one must have forged them! A good many "smell woolen," and there is a general scrambling and peering to see who are and who are not "stuck." The younger Ketchum turns up missing; and the father, summoned post haste to the city by telegram, arrived yesterday morning to learn that his son has forged gold certificates, and sold hypothecated stocks, and overdrawn accounts, and swindled right and left to the tune of some two millions of dollars or more—nearly all of which he is presumed to have lost in reckless, luckless stock speculations; and that Ketchum & Co. have no choice but to stop payment!

We trust that the first aspect of the case is the

ment!
We trust that the first aspect of the case is the worst. We hope to hear within a week that the house of Ketchum & Co. has resumed payment, and that its respected head can and shortly will retire with enough to support him in comfort for the rest of his mortal life.—N. Y. Tribune, 16th.

From Texas-Arrival of Gen. Sheridan. [Correspondence New York Tribune.]

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, July 25.—Gen. Sheridan and staff came up to this point yesterday from Galveston, and were received by Gen. Steele, commanding the Department of the Rio Grande. On the staff are Col. M. P. Small, Col. Sawtelle, Lieut. Col. Glieselin, Major Gillespie, Major Parsons and Major Riss.

Col. Glieselin, Major Ginespie, major Laisons and Major Kiss.

This visit of Gen. Sheridan to the Headquarters of the Department of the Rio Grande is only one of an unimportant nature. He will remain at this place two days, and will, during that time, take a look at the Quartermaster's Department and the

fook at the Quartermaster's Department and the sanitary arrangements here.

At present everything will be found very quiet by the General, and he will only have some sanitary matters to claim his attention. From the other side of the Rio Grande he will hear of nothing to break in upon the general aspect of tranquil vigilance observed on both sides of the river.

This place and Matamoras are both full of spies, who report to each other's headquarters anything of importance that takes place on the river.

SANITARY.

The sanitary state of the army of the Rio Grande is fair, in spite of bad water, a burning sun, and at atmosphere filled with Gust. "Dango fover" is prevalent. This is also called "bone fover," and consists of pains in one's bones, which renders a man miserable enough while the attack lasts. The number of vacant buildings here afford some good hospitals, which, it must be said, are tolerably well fixed. SANITARY.

A few hundred bales of cotton, in bad shipping order, have been hauled here from the interior, and will go down the river as soon as a boat can be had.

GENERAL CASS.—A correspondent writes t We rarely meet with the name of General Cass in the papers; but he "still lives," at the ripe age of eighty-four years. He resides on Jofferson-street, Detroit, in a handsome modern-built dwelling, while his eldest son occupies the old family homestead, two squares distant. Though afflicted with the feebleness and forgetfulness naturally incident to his patriarchal age, he maintains better health and a more active spirit than could reasonably be supposed to belong to his time of time.