

For some time past we have treated of the situation; and as our attention has been chiefly addressed to the embarrassments experienced and indicated by the radical change in our social condition, it is to be confessed that our presentations of the subject have been somewhat sombre.

To make money, improve our circumstances, purchase comforts, grasp the hand of friendship at our hearths, and close the door upon the blustering of the outside world, is now, we believe, the very common desire of everybody, and the opportunities of doing this are really greater than they have ever been, perhaps, at other periods of our history.

The latest accounts relating to the abstraction of bonds and the forgery of gold certificates by Edward B. Ketchum, whose fraudulent operations caused the failure of the houses of Ketchum, Son & Co., and Charles Graham & Co., give a tolerably complete statement of the losses and liabilities of the two houses.

The amount of funds, bonds and various securities taken from Morris Ketchum, Son & Co. will more than equal two and three-quarter millions dollars, though it will not reach three millions dollars.

The entire liabilities of the firm are fully four millions. The amount of the assets has not yet been realized, but will be about equal to the value of the abstracted bonds between two and a half and three millions dollars.

Included in the claim against the estate is a check for the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars now held by the Union Bank.

It is stated, that the check, which was filled up by order of Edward Ketchum, directly before his flight, and passed over to Mr. Graham, by whom it was deposited in the Union Bank and drawn against.

The liabilities of Morris Ketchum & Co. and Charles Graham & Co., including the redeemed checks held by the latter, will amount to \$6,700,000; amount of assets of both houses about \$3,250,000.

Deducting the value of the forged checks held by Mr. Graham, the total present liabilities of both houses are \$5,350,000.

The total extent of the abstractions of bonds and the forgery of gold paper by the defaulter, Edward B. Ketchum, according to the above statements, may be set forth at \$4,200,000.

Letter from Gen. Jo. E. Johnston—The Duty of the South. BALTIMORE, August 24.—The Fredericksburg (Va.) Ledger, of Tuesday, publishes the following letter of General Joseph E. Johnston:

BUFFALO SPRINGS, MECKLENBURG CO., VA., August 17, 1865. You ask my views of the future course and future interests of us all. The case is so plain that very little can be said or written upon it.

The decision has been made and it is against us. We must acquiesce in that decision, accept it as final, and recognize the fact that Virginia is again one of the United States.

Our duties and interests coincide. We shall consult the one and perform the other by doing all that we can to promote the welfare of our neighbors and to restore prosperity to the country.

We should at once commence the duties of peaceful citizens, upon some useful pursuit, qualifying ourselves to vote if possible, and at the polls our votes should be cast for conservative men—men who understand and will maintain the interests of Virginia as one of the United States.

This is the course which I have recommended to all those with whom I have conversed on the subject, and that which I have adopted for myself as far as practicable.

Very truly yours, J. E. JOHNSTON.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE in one hundred counties of Kentucky for State Treasurer, foots up as follows: J. H. Garrard (anti-Amendment) 41,395 Wm. L. Neale (Amendment) 39,647

Garrard's majority 1,688 The Frankfort Commonwealth says: The following counties are yet to be heard from: Ist Congressional District, Ballard. In VIIIth District, Perry, Breathitt, Letcher, Harlan, and Wolfe. In IXth District, Greenup, Johnson, Floyd, and Magoffin. In all ten counties.

We have heard, unofficially, from all the counties in the VIIIth Congressional District, which give Neale 1505 majority.

We have also heard, unofficially, from Greenup, in the IXth Congressional District, which gives Neale over 400 majority. From Johnson, Floyd and Magoffin we have heard nothing, but believe Neale will get a small majority in each.

We have also heard, unofficially, from Ballard, in the Ist Congressional District, and Garrard's majority is said to be about 200 votes.

The total vote of the State will be about 90,000. At the elections in 1864, 1863 and 1860 the total vote was as follows: In 1864, 92,087; in 1863, 85,695; in 1860, 145,048.

From GEORGIA.—A letter just received in this city, from Macon, Ga., says that the provost guard are being withdrawn from that city, and the civil officers are all resuming their duties, under orders from Gov. JOHNSON.

The spirits of the people are recovering, and business in all departments is improving rapidly.

From a source of reliable information relative to Georgia, now being published in the New York Metropolitan Record, it appears that the slaves in 1861 numbered 467,461, and their value was estimated at \$275,000,000.

having reasonable evidence from the South that it will be successful. Many of the accounts from that section are exaggerated, and misrepresent the true and favorable condition of public opinion.

The Times takes up the calumnies on the South, which are branded at Washington as falsehoods and exaggerations, puts upon them its indorsement, and gives them new currency. The President caused them to be contradicted, because he considered them as not merely false, but mischievous.

Of course we have foolish and wrong-headed individuals in the South, as there are everywhere. But the general temper of our people is acquiescent. The men of standing in our country, the men who were looked up to during the war as trusted leaders of public sentiment, neither advise nor intend anything different from the discharge of their duties as obedient citizens.

General Lee, General JOHNSON, WADE HAMPTON, DICK TAYLOR, and, in fact, every military leader in the South whose ability and character commanded confidence during the contest, is now setting an example of cheerful and manly submission to the authority of the Government.

Hundreds of eminent Southern citizens, who have made a figure in political life, counsel recognition of the facts of the actual situation, including the abolition of slavery. No man in the South, of respectability and influence, has acted otherwise.

And it is these conspicuous facts which corroborate the contradiction recently made from Washington of the misrepresentations and exaggerations of the Radicals and which gives the lie directly to the slanderous statements of the New York Times.

The Ketchum Defalcation Case. The latest accounts relating to the abstraction of bonds and the forgery of gold certificates by Edward B. Ketchum, whose fraudulent operations caused the failure of the houses of Ketchum, Son & Co., and Charles Graham & Co., give a tolerably complete statement of the losses and liabilities of the two houses.

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New York Correspondence.

Crime and Demoralization—Cohasset, the Spiritual Medium—Fire in John Street—Secretary McCulloch, &c.

The metropolis to-day is not excited by any very astounding news. A more than usual number of crimes have been reported, and it seems as if the termination of the war were about to lead us into a vortex of sin, crime, and murders. From every part of the country reports come from day to day of horror upon horror, and the sensitive mind naturally shudders from the records of these terrible demonstrations of depravity.

In numerous cases it is found that discharged soldiers are criminals; but it may be said of them as a body, and a very large one, that they are entitled to all the respect due to good citizens. Doubtless they who are now becoming criminals have learned, or added to their lessons, amid the laxity of camp life.

Four soldiers, for violence to a female in Boston, have been imprisoned for life, and in Detroit and other cities, trials have been going on against soldiers who have done grievous wrong to themselves, to society, and to the profession of which they have been members. That this spirit of disorganization may cease, is the prayer of every good man.

Cohasset, the spiritual medium, who would not pay a Federal tax as a juggler, has been decided by a jury at Buffalo to be only a juggler. This young man originally had gifts of the kind said to be enjoyed by certain persons, and which are claimed to arise from the influence of spirits; but by his dissipation and vanity he has descended to become a person to be scorned even by spiritualists.

He is in the habit, in the evening, of visiting public places, where he appears with a face painted white and red—a picture of vanity and effeminacy—and his demonstrations have become a caricature upon what some people persist in calling spiritual manifestations. When he utters these things, they will be found as ancient as Egypt—very wonderful, and yet very simple, common to man everywhere, and a part of our common inheritance.

A daily correspondent, however, is not expected to enter on discussions connected with such subjects, and matters. Let it suffice that Cohasset has received no justice from the jury who watched the case. Judge Edmonds, in the Herald to-day, defends spiritualism and spiritualists from the charges brought against them in the judgment pronounced by that active but not always astute or learned journal.

A fire took place yesterday evening in the pyrotechnic warehouse of Jones, No. 15 John street. Several explosions took place, and two or three men rushed from the premises with their clothes on fire. The conflagration was destructive, but was subdued by the energy of our new paid fire Department.

Reports are current here that the Secretary of the State has about to check loan, but unless he has changed his mind within a few weeks he has no thought of such a thing. It is his intention to economize in every way, and if he does anything, it will be to consolidate the debt, in order to lighten its pressure upon the people.

He is a profound financier, and above all the dictation of parties or interests, he has managed the public finances have been ably managed since he entered upon the duties of his office. The merit of the Secretary is in his practical views of the financial situation. CELEBR.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing under date of the 24th, gives the following very interesting intelligence: PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION IN GEORGIA.—NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Judge Lochrane and other Georgians are in the city to-night and represent the work of reconstruction in that State to be progressing rapidly and satisfactorily to all Union men. Lochrane has made speeches in different parts of the State since the appointment of Mr. Johnson as Provisional Governor, and has everywhere taken strong ground in favor of recognizing the right of suffrage to the negro, the fact that the negro is free man instead of a free negro, the necessity and rightfulness of his being admitted a competent witness in civil and criminal proceedings, the impossibility of colonizing him elsewhere against his will, and in favor of abolishing distinctions on account of color.

He is confident the people of Georgia will accede to all these conditions, and settle the principle of the negroes' right to vote, subject to such restrictions as are imperatively demanded. The Southern men at present in Washington coincide in the belief that the transition from slave to free labor in their respective States will produce little trouble, there is a wide-spread repugnance to conferring upon negroes the right of suffrage, but this feeling is rapidly giving way to one of broader statesmanship.

It is believed to be to the interest of the South to retain the negroes and to guarantee them such rights and protection as will secure their friendship and prevent antagonisms of race. It is urged that if immediate suffrage were granted to negroes that several of the Southern States would have nearly as many negro Congressmen, and thereby prevent white immigration, and compel its emigration, and thus make them essentially negro State governments. To prevent this it is urged that the negro population of the Southern States should be put on probation, white immigration encouraged, and the negro population reduced to a number before establishing universal suffrage. Many far-seeing Southern men recognize negro suffrage as only a question of time, and desire to obviate twenty-five years of fierce and needless agitation throughout the country by conceding the principle now.

THE SUBJECT OF PARDONS. The report first published in a New York daily, and subsequently copied into the Washington papers, that Hon. John Wilson was appointed chief of a new pardon bureau, to organize on his return, and act under the President's immediate supervision, is widely without foundation. Indeed, it could not well be true. The Attorney-General is the legal adviser to the President, and all the papers relating to pardons properly go to his office before being sent to the President for approval.

When signed by the President they must go to the State Department for the seal, of which the Secretary of State is the sole official custodian. The contemplated pardon bureau could be nothing more than an additional bureau to the Attorney-General's office. If the President's intention is concerning the future granting of pardons have been truthfully represented, very little necessity exists for creating new "bureaus" to expedite the business. The question is not how many sets of papers can be put through in a given length of time, but how many of them will be actually granted.

If it be urged that delay will cut off property and loss of property in many cases, it may be answered that the President probably desires to punish many who deserve it in this way, but who would escape entirely if immediately pardoned.

A letter writer says a girl now-a-days ought to have the Bank of England for a parent to stand any chance to be married.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SUB-DIST MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 30, 1865. (GENERAL ORDERS, No. 74.)

THE FOLLOWING GENERAL ORDER FROM DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH is hereby republished for the information of all concerned. The requirements thereof will be strictly complied with.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, FOLLY BLENDED, S. C., November 28, 1863. (GENERAL ORDERS, No. 105.)

Stationed Officers leaving the Post at which they are stationed, whether upon duty or leave of absence, will register their names at the office of the Post Commander, with a memorandum of their orders, and, in case of leave of absence, the length of time for which the leave is granted.

Upon arriving at any Post within the Department, Officers will report in person at the Office of the Post Commander, and register themselves as above provided, unless of superior rank to the Post Commander, in which case it is proper to report their arrival by letter or by Staff Officer.

A book, properly ruled for such register, will be kept at the Office of each Post Commander, in charge of the Post Adjutant or Assistant Adjutant-General. By command of Major-General Q. A. GILMORE. (Signed) ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General W. T. BERNETT, Commanding Post and First Sub-District. GEORGE S. BURGER, 1st Lieut. 54th N. Y. V., and A. A. G. August 31

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.—PARTIES desiring Internal Revenue Stamps can procure them at the office of the Collector, in Broad-street.

F. A. SAWYER, Col. Int. Rev. August 31

MESSRS. EDITORS:—PLEASE ANNOUNCE MR WM. R. WEBB as a candidate for the Convention, who will be supported by ALL WORKING MEN. August 29

THE FOLLOWING TICKET FOR THE CONVENTION is respectfully submitted to the Voters of the City of Charleston. It is composed of gentlemen who are well-known, and who have been long identified with the community and all its substantial interests. Each individual name enjoys the esteem and confidence of all our citizens. They are gentlemen who are prepared in good faith to meet the emergencies that have arisen, and to adopt such measures as will be best calculated to re-establish Civil Government, and restore the State to the Union.

The election of such men will inspire confidence, and will satisfy all that the best measures will be adopted for the re-establishment of order, the restoration of business, and the accommodation of public affairs to the new state of circumstances in which we are placed.

Every one will be willing to acquiesce in the Constitutional arrangements which such representatives would recommend. The Ticket will be run, without regard to the acceptance or withdrawal of the gentlemen nominated, and without previous consultation with them.

If elected, they may not, as good citizens, refuse to accept.

Hon. ALFRED HUGER. Hon. H. D. LESSENE. Hon. J. B. BACHMAN. Hon. J. M. GOURDIN. Hon. G. S. BRYAN. Hon. W. H. GILLILAND. Hon. J. B. CAMPBELL. Hon. G. G. GALLARD. Hon. F. MELCHERS. Hon. W. EDGERTON. Hon. EDWARD FROST. Hon. JAMES ROBE. HENRY GOURDIN. Hon. R. P. N. LYNCH. Hon. T. D. WAGNER. Hon. H. SIMONTON. Hon. T. STONEY. Hon. G. W. WILLIAMS. Hon. WM. RAVENEL. Hon. WM. M. MARTIN. August 31

NATIONAL TICKET.—The following gentlemen will safely adjust the relations of the State with the altered condition of the American Constitution and Laws: 1. HENRY GOURDIN. 2. D. L. McRAY. 3. Judge F. FROST. 4. GEO. S. BRYAN. 5. T. D. WAGNER. 6. W. S. HENEREY. 7. G. W. WILLIAMS. 8. Col. G. ANDREWS. 9. Hon. G. BEE. 10. Rev. F. A. MOOD. 11. DANIEL HORLBECK. 12. W. H. GILLILAND. 13. JOHN LEAIT. 14. SAM'L LORD, JR. 15. C. R. BREWSTER. 16. W. H. HOUSTON. 17. T. GRANGE SIMONS. 18. W. KIRKWOOD. 19. Hon. A. G. MACEEY. 20. GEORGE BUIST. August 31

UNION TICKET.—THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN are submitted as candidates for election as members of the Convention, bring those who recognize the existing state of political affairs, and will use every effort to restore the State to her proper position in the Federal Union: D. L. McRAY. GEO. S. BRYAN. Hon. A. G. MACEEY. Hon. G. MACEEY. Hon. J. B. BACHMAN. Hon. J. M. GOURDIN. Hon. G. S. BRYAN. Hon. W. H. GILLILAND. Hon. J. B. CAMPBELL. Hon. G. G. GALLARD. Hon. F. MELCHERS. Hon. W. EDGERTON. Hon. EDWARD FROST. Hon. JAMES ROBE. HENRY GOURDIN. Hon. R. P. N. LYNCH. Hon. T. D. WAGNER. Hon. H. SIMONTON. Hon. T. STONEY. Hon. G. W. WILLIAMS. Hon. WM. RAVENEL. Hon. WM. M. MARTIN. August 31

FOR THE CONVENTION.—THE ADOPTED CITIZENS of Charleston respectfully nominate the following well known gentlemen as their candidate for the Convention, and pledge a fair support to such tickets on which they shall in good faith be accepted, viz: W. H. GILLILAND. J. P. COOGAN. JNO. A. WAGENER. F. MELCHERS. August 30

THE PEOPLE'S OWN TICKET.—THE FOLLOWING gentlemen are respectfully named as suitable to represent the people of Charleston in the forthcoming Convention. They are all well known for their honesty and sincerity, and are truly representatives of the masses: CHARLES T. LOWNDES. WM. S. HENEREY. HENRY D. LESSENE. THEODORE D. WAGNER. R. W. SEYMOUR. Hon. J. B. BACHMAN. EDWARD McGRADY, Sr. CHARLES H. SIMONTON. JOHN A. WAGENER. Hon. R. P. N. LYNCH. JAMES M. EASON. THEODORE G. BARKER. W. H. GILLILAND. JOHN HEART. SAM'L LORD, JR. DAVID BARROW. BEYRARD O'NEILL. HENRY GOURDIN. C. R. BREWSTER. H. JUDGE MOORE. R. S. THARIN. Dr. J. F. POPPENHEIM. August 31

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