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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

STATE ITEMS.

CHESTER county is largely infested with foxes.

JOHNSTOWN has a co-operative Library Association.

THE business of Reading is nearly all in the hands of young men.

FRED. HELLER, a soldier of the Mexican War, died on Sunday at Reading.

ALANSON and Sally Hollister of Salem, Wayne county, celebrated their golden wedding last week.

A COLORED editor was admitted to the Pennsylvania Press Association without any opposition thereto.

A WOMAN be duelist of West Chester is in jail. The penalty for challenging is very heavy in this State.

SAMUEL WILLAUR of North Coventry, Chester county, aged 75, a prominent Democrat, died last week.

ERIE is enjoying the sensation that one of her fairest and most intelligent ladies is engaged to an English lord.

GEN. IRWIN was recently serenaded by a party of Beaverites and a brass band at his residence in New Brighton.

AT Barkley, Bradford county, a man named Dennis Callahan was killed in the mines Friday afternoon by a fall of slate.

NORTH EAST, Erie county, is in a state of excitement over the discovery of the dead body of a man with the skin peeled off.

JORDAN CRIMMELL was killed on the railroad at Lancaster last week. He was a brakeman and fell between two moving cars.

THE lumber interests are suffering badly for want of snow. Not a single saw mill is stocked with logs, and the result is great scarcity of money.

A MAN named Joseph Long, of Columbia, was killed a few miles from that place in consequence of a heavily loaded wagon running over his body.

A NOBLE in Ray'smill, Eldred Township, Warren county, exploded on Saturday, killing a young man named Albert Vanslyke. The mill was blown to atoms.

DANIEL, the murderer of Harlan, near Reading, has been sentenced to death. Previous to sentence he placed a full written confession in the hands of the Court.

REV. DR. CHAS. COOK, of Philadelphia, 27 years ago, established the Beaver M. E. Church, was in that town at the funeral of the lamented Rev. Dr. Franklin Moore.

A MAN named Haggerty was garroted by three men on the bridge between Allegheny City and Pittsburgh on Sunday evening and stripped of a gold watch and sixty-five dollars in money.

THE winter has been so mild that some of the sugar makers in Wayne county have tapped their trees and made considerable maple sugar this January, a thing never done before in that county.

A VERDANT youth of Meadville sent a dollar to New York for a method of writing without pen and ink. He received the following inscription in large letters: *Write with a pencil.* Sold again.

ENKENSUNG and Hollidaysburg both claim to have the champion checker player in their respective villages. Some of our old "wags," who have practiced playing the game with their noses through prison bars, might challenge them.

A MRS. SMITH of Binghamton, poisoned herself to death last Friday with a dose of laudanum. She had been attending a sick husband, and from exhaustion fell asleep and dreamed her partner was dead, whereupon she took the poison which she had in the house for rats.

A HUNTINGDON editor announces an increase in his family and in his jollification propounds this conundrum: "What is the difference between editorial and matrimonial experience? In the former the devil cries for 'copy.' In the latter the 'copy' cries like the devil."

THE proposition of Peter Herdic to organize a new county out of parts of Bradford, Tioga and Lycoming, is strongly opposed in Tioga as well as Bradford. Some of the most substantial citizens of Canton, the proposed county seat of the new county, discountenance the scheme.

A FEW days ago Mr. Gabriel B. Eldred, of Susquehanna county, wrote to Governor Geary, stating that the then Prothonotary of the county was dying, and asking the appointment to the office when the death actually occurred. The Prothonotary is dead, and his successor has been appointed. Mr. Eldred is not the man.

WHILE the Fall Creek Coal Company's powder house at Barclay was being filled on Thursday last, Martin Hillary, a boy 12 years of age, managed to fill both his pockets with powder unperceived by the workmen. In shooting off his fireworks, Martin's pocket magazine was ignited, and he was horribly burned from the knees to his shoulders. He has since died.

THE Wrightsville Star says that a colored man named Wilmore recently ate an opossum which weighed nine and one half pounds when dressed, with a pound of stuffing and a reasonable quantity of bread, at the 'Continental Hotel,' in Columbia, on a wager. Wilmore consumed the above and seven glasses of gin in less than twenty minutes, and is just as much alive and living and doing well.

THE farmers in the southern townships of Lancaster county have been engaged in plowing their corn ground and more recently the ground which they intend sowing with oats. The farmers near Lancaster, have also been engaged in ploughing, and from all sections comes the report that the ground ploughs admirably, and if the present mild weather continues, much of the spring work of our farmers will be done long before the first of April. This is a very unusual circumstance, and upon consulting the 'oldest inhabitant' he informs us that the like has not occurred since the year 1828, when he states the winter was even milder than the present one.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WEST VIRGINIA is reported to have no State debt.

THE Great Kanawha river is to be bridged at Charleston.

WHEELING rejoices in a Republican administration of municipal affairs.

THE Great Kanawha and Ohio Railroad stock books will shortly be opened and the work put under contract.

MR. WILLIAM ERVINE, of Parkersburg, died on Sunday last, after an illness of near twelve months confinement to his bed.

DANIEL HARDY an employe in the La Belle coal mines of Wheeling, was killed last week by a boulder caving in upon him. It took seven men to move the rock which fell on his body.

—The steamship Santiago de Cuba, arrived at New York from Havana Jan. 20th, reports that on Feb. 1st, at ten P. M., she collided with the steamship Brunswick, from New York for Philadelphia. The Brunswick sunk in six minutes. The crew were saved, except two firemen, George A. Coleman and James McCarty. The Santiago de Cuba came into port leaking badly.

—Reports received from the Red river state that General Riell, chief of the Insurgents, had been arrested by the Hudson Bay Company, eight miles this side of Fort Garry, and taken to the fort. This is in accordance with a previous intimation that the Company would soon remove away in Rupert's land again, but the accounts are meagre and contradictory.

—The Dominion Government has ordered the construction of a large number of boats, to be thirty-six feet long, six feet wide and three feet deep, for the purpose of sending men into the Winnipeg settlement at the first opening of the spring.

—News from Mexico *via* Brownsville represent the revolutionary party in Mexico strengthening. Generals Macias, Yaroqui, Pinasa, Daville and others are organizing troops to aid the rebels.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: Free Oil Pipe Bill—Interest on Deposits of School Funds—Postage Allowance. HOUSE: Metropolitan Police Bill Passed by a Party Vote—Final Adjournment—The Treasury Investigation.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, February 2, 1870.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MILLER: Repealing the sixth section of the act relating to goods, wares and merchandise in store and in transit and to make receipts and bills of lading therefor negotiable.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Extending the act governing Philadelphia Notaries Public to Allegheny county.

RECONSIDERED.

Mr. BROOKS moved the reconsideration of the vote of yesterday repealing the third section of the act of 1867 relating to judicial sales and preservation of lien of mortgages so far as the same relates to Orphans' Courts. Agreed to and bill laid over.

FREE PIPE BILL.

Mr. LOWRY introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Corporations to report a general pipe bill, authorizing any individual or association to transport oil in pipes. Adopted.

INTEREST FOR DEPOSITS.

Mr. HOWARD called up his bill directing the Central Board of Education of Pittsburgh to select a bank for depositing school funds at the highest rate of interest. Passed.

Mr. RUTAN called up his supplement or Rochester borough. Passed.

POSTAGE ALLOWANCE.

Mr. BROOKS called up the House joint resolution allowing each member and clerk one hundred dollars for postage.

Mr. WHITE opposed the bill and moved indefinite postponement. Lost.

Mr. TURNER moved an amendment authorizing clerks to purchase stamps for postmasters in the House to place them upon members' letters and documents. Lost.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved an amendment reducing the amount to fifty dollars. Lost.

The bill then passed finally and is law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE POLICE BILL.

The Philadelphia Metropolitan Police bill was reported as passed by the Senate and made the special order for this afternoon.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. JOHNSON: For the appointment of a committee to act with the Philadelphia City Councils and Congress in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Franklin Institute in 1870. Adopted.

By Mr. SMITH: For the discharge of the officers of the House, except clerks, sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper and assistants. Ruled out, because it was not competent for the House to discharge officers on a simple resolution.

By Mr. WHITE: For furnishing the House with copies of the Auditor General's and School report.

Mr. DAVIS moved an amendment instructing the clerks to furnish stamps for postage on the same. Agreed to and resolution adopted—yeas 45, nays 40.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BROWN moved the discharge of the Ways and Means Committee from the consideration of the Senate resolution for final adjournment March 17th. Agreed to—ayes 54, nays 37, declaring it a desire for early adjournment.

DAILY RECORD.

Mr. DILL, of Union, called up his resolution for publication of Legislative proceedings in the two Harrisburg papers at five thousand dollars apiece. Pending discussion adjourned.

TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

The Finance Committee of the Senate met this afternoon and resolved that all examinations of witnesses in the matter of the public funds in the State Treasury should be open to reporters. They then adjourned to meet this evening at seven o'clock, when Treasurer Mackey will doubtless be placed under oath.

Metropolitan Police Bill Passed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2.—The Philadelphia Metropolitan Police bill passed the House finally this afternoon. Yeas 57, nays 37—a strict party vote.

NEW YORK CITY.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE CRIME CARNIVAL.

The murders committed daily in this city are becoming a prominent feature of the morning news.

Yesterday Patrick Kelley, keeper of a whiskey shop in Front street, was stabbed in the abdomen by an unknown ruffian.

Joseph Bulch, leader of a gang of ruffians, attempted to kill James Fisher in Canal street.

Mrs. Catharine Welch, who was beaten by her husband, in Mulberry street, lies in a very critical condition.

Buckhout, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, attempted to assassinate his jailor and a fellow prisoner on Monday.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning in the murder case of William Townsend, and the prisoner, Reynolds, was fully committed. He was sullen at the examination and pretended to be stupefied. He inquired with some interest how many years he was likely to get. The popular indignation at the tardy meting out of justice is aroused, and Vigilance Committees are being organized. Their deliberations have been in secret, but the police officials have taken steps to guard against the violation of the public peace.

Bergh made a descent upon a cock-pit in Brooklyn last night and arrested thirteen spectators and seized eight full fledged warriors. The prisoners will be arraigned to day when Bergh will appear and make formal charges.

Biddle, who shot the Russian, Balsky, a short time ago at their residence on Bleecker street, gave bail at the tombs police Court yesterday in $2,000 and was discharged from custody.

THE TURF INTERESTS.

A Convention of delegates from the various Trotting Associations of the country assembled in this city to day. Wm. M. Parks, of the Prospect Park Association, preaiding. Fifty-one Associations were represented. A permanent organization was effected as follows: President, Wm. M. Parks, Brooklyn; Vice President, J. C. Simpson, Dubuque; Geo. H. Saltman, Reading, Pa., Secretary. A committee was appointed to revise the trotting rules and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

TENNESSEE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, February 2.—Gov. Senter transmitted to the Legislature to-day a special message relative to the recent murders by mobs, and asking for additional power to bring the offenders to justice.

The Constitutional Convention adopted and sent to the Legislature a resolution asking the postponement of county elections till the fourth Saturday in March, that the amendment to the Constitution may be submitted to the people at the same time. Referred by both Houses to the Judiciary Committee.

NEW JERSEY.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TRENTON, February 2.—The Assembly yesterday rejected the Fifteenth Amendment by a vote of 32 to 27.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Equal Protection to all Persons—The Currency Bill Passed—Yeas and Nays.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. THURMAN introduced a memorial from the Board of Trade of Cleveland, Ohio, concerning the duty on timber.

Mr. FERRY introduced a resolution providing for the printing of copies of the chart of the harbor of Samana for the use of the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill in regard to the resignation of Judges in certain cases, with a recommendation for its indefinite postponement.

Mr. CHANDLER, in correction of a statement in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Times* of Tuesday, explained that he had been classed among the inflationists of currency, when he had repeatedly stated that under no circumstances would he vote to inflate the currency to the amount of a single dollar.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported with amendments Mr. Stewart's bill to secure to all persons equal protection of laws. The bill as amended is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, Indians not taxed excepted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue, parties, give evidence and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishments, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses and exactions of every kind, and none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. No tax or charge shall be imposed or enforced by any State upon any person emigrating thereto.

SEC. 2. That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject or cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains or penalties on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color or race, than is imposed or prescribed for the white citizens, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3 That the act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and furnish means of their vindication, passed April 9, 1866, is hereby re-enacted; and said act, except 1st and 2nd sections thereof is hereby referred to and made a part of this act.

The Senate took up the bill granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, Oregon.

Mr. THURMAN moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to strike out the land grant contained therein, and after some debate it was informally laid over.

The bill to extend until February, 1875, the time for the completion of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac R. R. through the District of Columbia, was discussed and laid over.

The currency bill was then taken up and the Senate proceeded to consider the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole. Action was taken on all of them.

Messrs. HOWE and SAULSBURY offered amendments, which were rejected.

The bill was finally passed—yeas 29, nays 23.

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Boreman, Brownlow, Cameron, Chandler, Corbett, Davis, Drake, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Howell, Johnson, Kellogg, McCreery, Morton, Nye, Osborn, of the Commonwealth and Kansas, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Warner, Willey, Williams and Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Carpenter, Cassorly, Cole, Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry, Fenton, Fowler, Hamilton, Howe, McDonald, Morrill (Maine), Morrill (Vermont), Norton, Saulsbury, Scott, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman and Vickers.

The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That $45,000,000 in notes for circulation may be issued to National Banking Associations in addition to $300,000,000 authorized by the 22d section of the act to provide a national currency, approved June 3, 1864, and shall be issued and held by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved March 3, 1865, and the amount of notes so provided shall be furnished to banking associations organized or to be organized in those States and territories having less than their proportion under the apportionment contemplated by the provisions of the act to provide a national currency, approved June 3, 1864, upon the deposit of United States bonds, and to provide for their circulation and redemption, approved March 3, 1865, but a new apportionment of circulation hereinafter provided for shall be made as soon as practicable, based upon the census of 1870.

SEC. 2. That at the end of each month after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of Currency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of circulating notes issued to national banking associations during the previous month, whereupon it shall be the duty of the Treasury shall redeem and retire an amount of three per centum temporary loan certificates, issued under the acts of March 2d, 1867, and July 25th, 1868, not less than the amount of circulating notes as reported, and may, if necessary, from time to time, require the presentation of such temporary loan certificates for redemption, give notice to holders thereof by publication or otherwise that certain of said certificates, which shall be designated by number, date and amount, shall cease to bear interest from and after the date of such notice, and that the certificates so designated shall no longer be available as any portion of the lawful money reserve in the possession of any national bank, and after such notice no interest shall be paid on such certificates, and they shall not be counted as a part of the reserve of any banking association.

SEC. 3. That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act, any banking association located in any State, having more than its proportion of circulation, may be removed to any State having less than its proportion of circulation, under such rules and regulations as the Comptroller of Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require, provided, that the amount of issue of said banks shall not be deducted from the amount of new issue provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. That upon the deposit of any United States bonds, bearing interest payable in gold, with the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed in the nineteenth and twentieth sections of the Currency act, it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Currency to issue to associations making the same circulating notes of different denominations, not less than five dollars, not exceeding in amount eighty per centum of the par value of bonds deposited, which notes shall bear upon their face the promise of the association to which they are issued to pay them upon presentation at the office of the association in gold or silver coin of the United States, and shall be redeemable upon such presentation in such coin.

SEC. 5. That every national banking association formed under the provisions of section four of this act shall at all times keep on hand twenty-five per cent. of its outstanding circulation in gold or silver coin of the United States, and shall receive at par in payment of debts gold notes of every other such banking association which at the time of such payment shall be redeeming its circulating notes in gold or silver coin of the United States.

SEC. 6. That every association organized for the purpose of issuing gold notes, as provided in the preceding section, shall be subject to all the requirements and provisions of the national currency act, except the first clause of sec. 22d, which limits the circulation of national banking associations to three hundred million dollars, the first clause of sec. 32d, which, taken in connection with the preceding section, would require national banking associations organized in the city of San Francisco to redeem their circulating notes at par in the city of New York, and last clause of section 32d, which requires every national banking association to receive in payment of debts notes of every other national banking associations at par; provided, that in applying the provisions to the requirements of said act to banking associations herein provided for, the terms "lawful money," and "lawful money of the United States," shall be held and construed to mean gold or silver coin of the United States.

SEC. 7. That to secure a better circulation of national banking currency there may be issued circulating notes to banking associations organized in States and Territories having a less banking circulation than their *pro rata* share as herein set forth, and the circulation in this section authorized shall within one year, if required, be withdrawn as herein provided from banks organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for a national banking currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 3d, 1865, but the amount to be so withdrawn shall not exceed $20,000,000. The Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, make a statement showing the amount of circulation in each State and amount to be retired by each bank in accordance with this section, and shall, when the circulation is required, make a requisition for such amount upon such banks, commencing with banks having a circulation exceeding $1,000,000 in States having an excess of circulation and withdrawing one-third of their circulation in excess of $1,000,000, and then proceeding pro rata with banks having a circulation exceeding $100,000 in States having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing the circulation of banks in States having the greatest proportion in excess, and so on, and then the circulation may be issued to the banks in States and Territories having less than their proportion, so as to equalize the distribution of such circulation among such States and Territories upon the basis provided by this act; and upon the failure of such bank to return the amount so required within ninety days after said requisition, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of Currency to sell at public auction, having given twenty days notice in a newspaper of national circulation in New York City, an amount of bonds deposited by said bank as security for its circulation equal to the circulation so withdrawn from such bank, and with the proceeds to redeem so many of the notes of such bank as they come into the Treasury as will cover the amount required from it, and shall pay the balance to such banks; provided that no circulation shall be withdrawn from any banking an excess until after the $45,000,000, granted in the first section have been taken.

The census bill was taken up and laid over on orders.

The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to issue to the bureau of construction and repairs and of steam engineering certain unappropriated balances in the credit of other bureaus, was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected and spoke against such transfer. The bill was then laid aside.

Mr. HOWE, on leave, addressed the Senate in support of the bill recently introduced by him to amend officially to preserve neutral relations of the United States. The bill repeals certain sections of the act of 1818, which forbids the hiring of an American citizen to enlist in a foreign army, or his going abroad for that purpose, and prohibits the building of vessels for being concerned in building, fitting out or equipping vessels designed to cruise against any foreign power with which we are at peace.

Mr. CONKLING desired to call up the census bill, and considerable discussion followed upon the proper mode of procedure, but without coming to an understanding on the subject, the Senate at 5:15 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported several private bills, which passed.

Also the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States communicate to this House, if not incompatible with public interest, any information which may have come into his knowledge concerning American citizens, whether native or naturalized, who may at this time be confined in any prison or place of imprisonment in Britain for political offenses, and any facts in relation to the treatment of such persons which he may feel at liberty to communicate.

After discussion by Messrs. Swann and Wilson, of Minnesota, in favor of the resolution and Ward and Cox against the resolution, it went over till the morning hour to-morrow.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Poland, Garfield and Cox as Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. DYER presented a joint resolution of the Missouri Legislature as to the militia of the State.

Q. I would like to have your opinion officially as to the management of the Treasury and the policy that should be adopted. Could the management of its affairs be made better by any statute? A. Very materially.

Q. Please state by what measure? A. I think the resolutions upon the treasury are unwise. It is unwise to restrict the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to part with a bond of the Commonwealth when they are worth more in the market than their valuation. If money is to be used at all, it is better to use it in buying our own securities than in any other way.

Q. What do you think of selecting depositaries of Government for State funds? A. I never gave it much thought. I do not think there ought to be depositaries, nor any money in the Treasury. If you exhaust your money, you do not need depositaries. As long as you have money on hand you will have a competition for that money. Depositaries will make a fight for balances.

Q. Would it be wise to select depositaries for balances that are in the Treasury from time to time to meet school and charitable appropriations? A. You cannot run the Treasury without having some balances. I do not care here to express myself fully, because this is not the place. I need more time for such discussion. I have no doubt the Committee could prepare a bill to meet the exigencies of the case.

Senator Wallace now commenced an examination of the witness and objected to the desultory character which the questioning had assumed.

Q. Give us a detailed statement of the way, manner and time which moneys were paid into the State Treasury. Does your daily report show that? A. Yes, sir; the books show that.

Q. Do your books show all moneys paid into the State Treasury each day? A. Yes; perhaps not each day, but the exact amount.

Interruption by ex-State Treasurer Kemble, who said there was a book kept with a detailed statement.

Mr. Mackey replied, Yes, sir.

Q. In your Treasury report is there a detailed statement? A. Yes sir.

Q. The next branch of this inquiry is where and upon what conditions are these moneys kept. When did you come into office? A. On May 3d, 1869.

Q. What amount of money come into your hands on that day? A. I receipted for about eleven hundred thousand dollars.

Q. From whom? A. From the former Treasurer.

Q. Of what was this $1,100,000 composed? A. Monies deposited in banks and checks.

Q. Give us the items. A. That I cannot do from recollection.

Q. Can you do it by examination of the books? A. I don't know even if I could do that. I can only give the gross amount.

Q. I want detailed of what that money was made up, in what condition the moneys were when they came into your hands. You say it was not cash? A. I could give you details from the books but not from recollection. It was money in bank, sight checks and some other things.

Q. Can you give us a detailed statement of their amounts? A. Idon't think I can.

Q. Can you give us a portion of them? A. Yes.

Q. Can you give us that at our next meeting? A. Yes, if you so desire.

Q. What was the balance in the Treasury from time to time to meet school and charitable appropriations? A. You can not give it from memory, but from the books.

Q. Give it to us; have you an approximate idea of how much it was? A. No sir.

Q. Can you give us a detailed statement of how that money was made up, and where deposited, at our next meeting? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What banks were the principal depositaries? A. Those in Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh were the largest depositaries.

Q. What banks in Philadelphia? A. Farmers and Mechanics, which is the depositary by statute, Jay Cooke & Co., Kensington National Bank, J. E. Ridgeway & Co., and the Union Banking Co. These are all I can think of just now.

Q. What were the depositaries in Harrisburg? A. Dougherty Bros. & Co., First National Bank, Mechanics Bank, State Bank and Dauphin Deposit.

Q. What were the depositaries in Pittsburgh? A. Allegheny National Bank, Allegheny Savings Bank, German Savings Bank and Mechanics Savings.

Q. What was your balance with J. E. Ridgeway on the first of August last? A. It was never changed from what I receipted for from my predecessor, namely $100,000.

Q. That is since you come into office? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you received any consideration for permitting that money to remain there? A. I cannot answer that question; if I am to be arraigned for supposed malfeasance in office.—

Q. I simply want the fact. A. If I am to be arraigned, I want to be arraigned according to law. I really want to give you the fullest and freest exhibition of the Treasury as far as I am concerned, but I do not wish to be placed in a false position.

Remark by Senator Wallace—I have no threats to make and no promises to make. It would be absurd for us to make threats and equally absurd for us to promise there would be no prosecution. We simply want to know what is the present and past condition of the Treasury.

Mr. Mackey—While I am perfectly willing to give you the exact position of the Treasury, I do not feel bound to give prosecution, I decline to answer the question.

Q. What amount of money was on deposit in the First National Bank of Harrisburg on the 1st of August last? A. That I could not tell you, sir.

Q. Can you give us an approximate statement? No; I cannot.

Q. Can you furnish us that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you do so? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What amount of money was on deposit in the Allegheny National Bank on the 1st of August last? A. I cannot answer any of these questions from recollection.

Q. Please give us all of them up to the 1st of August last.

Senator Billingfelt here suggested that Mr. Mackey could be requested the report of the balances at the end of each month.

Mr. Mackey said he could do that.

Question by Mr. Wallace—Are the moneys all the time liable to draft? A. Yes.

Q. Were these depositaries at all times able to sustain the drafts of your Department? A. I don't know that they were, I never heard of any trouble. I do not think any bank would keep its money idle.

Q. Has not the practical working of the system been to permit the banks to use it by loaning? A. Certainly.

Q. Could not you have drawn, for example, all the money in the National Bank at Harrisburg, of whatever balance was there, and have it honored promptly? A. I suppose it would have been honored, but it might have given them a good deal of trouble.

Q. In answer to General White, you said you had never put any money of the Commonwealth to your individual use in speculation. Have you ever speculated with a dollar of any money belonging to the Treasury.

Q. Had you a private account, as well as the account in the Commonwealth's name, in these banks? A. I think I have a little account here with Dougherty & Bros., and I have one at our own bank, for my own use and use.

Q. What is the account of the deposit in the Harrisburg First National? A. I cannot give it to you.

Q. Were you ever engaged in speculation with the money that was to your own interest, or with those funds at your available? A. There has never been a time that every dollar received by me was not subject to call at a moment's notice.

Q. Have you ever used money of the Commonwealth for purposes of speculation in gold or stocks? A. I have already answered this question. I never did have a dollar of the Commonwealth's money invested in stocks or bonds, or anything of the kind.

Q. Have you ever refused to pay any liabilities of the Commonwealth on proper demands? A. Not when due. I may explain. I do not know if we have any authority, but it has been the custom of this office to refuse to pay school warrants of delinquent counties. This was done by legal advice, as a matter of policy.

Q. Have you ever used any money of the Commonwealth for the purpose of controlling elections?

Mr. Mackey—Do you mean money of the Treasury?

Mr. White—Yes, sir.

A. No, sir. I have spent a little of my own occasionally, but not of the Commonwealth.

Q. Have you any money are you worth now? A. I cannot tell you. I do not think I am much changed.

Q. Are you worth as much money than you were before? A. Not that I know of; I would be glad to know it.

Q. Have you made no profit or benefit out of the funds of the Treasury, other than your salary? A. I cannot answer that question.

Q. Have you received any money of the Commonwealth for your own private purpose at any time? A. No.

Q. Have you received any interest as compensation, direct or indirect, at any time for any moneys of the Commonwealth? A. I thought the other question covered that.

Q. Any interest or compensation direct or indirect for moneys of the Commonwealth?

A. For the same reason I decline to answer that, and if I am to be arraigned, I prefer it to be done in the right way.

Remark by Mr. Billingfelt—Did I understand you to say that the accounts are balanced every day? A. The books are balanced and cash settled every evening.

Q. Did that balance consist of different kinds of moneys, investments and securities? A. Yes.

Q. By what term do you designate those balances? *A.* Bank account, draw account, and vault account.

Q. By bank account, do you mean the moneys deposited in various banks of the Commonwealth? *A.* Yes, sir; and by draw account all the moneys in the drawer.

Q. Cash that they used in making change within the vault? *A.* Yes.

Q. You keep your accounts in your books as to what the vault consists? *A.* Yes; keep it as a vault account.

Q. Do you designate it on your books? A. We just keep it as a vault account each day.

Q. Put on the table without naming of what it consists? A. Yes.

Q. Is there any record, either public or private, kept of that vault account? A. There is a private record kept always.

Mr. Billingfelt—It may be well to inquire of what these vault accounts consisted of at the time those balances were struck, or what they now consist of. I would not press this question now, but in preparation for the detailed statement.

Mr. Wallace—Under the resolutions of the Senate we are required to investigate the practice of State Treasurers for ten years past. What has been the practice in regard to the use of funds?

Mr. Mackey—I think you have gone through me pretty thoroughly on this subject. You will have to examine details for that.

Q. You know no practice? A. I know my own practice.

Question by Mr. White—You spoke of practice; you know of your own practice; has it been your practice to select solvent banks for your depositaries? A. I have a little interest in that. I have a bond of $80,000 staring me in the face.

Q. Can you state whether in selecting your depositaries you are careful or not to select solvent banking houses in the Commonwealth? A. I have never made a deposit that I did not think I was amply secured in.

Q. State when you have inquired as to current condition of those depositaries? A. Being engaged in the business, I ought to be tolerably familiar with them. I thought I was. I think so yet. I think my successor will get all the money he is entitled to.

Q. Something was said about the practices of your predecessors. State whether your policy in selecting the depositaries for your balances differed from that of your predecessors. A. About the same as ever I have pursued. The routine of the office so far as I knew in most cases. There are some in which I did not.

Question by Mr. Brooks—Did you think that those in which you did not were an improvement? A. I thought so.

Question by Mr. White—This is some talk about the salary of $1,700. I believe that is the salary allowed by the State? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you think that is sufficient? A. Not if I had to go through an examination of this kind very often.

Q. Do you think a salary of $1,700 is enough? A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. To pay you for the vigilance necessary to the proper management of the finances of the State, do you think the salary should be increased? A. Certainly it ought, beyond question.

Q. Can a man properly discharge the duties of that office, traveling from point to point, looking after the condition of depositaries of the Commonwealth, and attending to the current business, for a salary of seventeen hundred dollars? A. Not unless he wanted to work for glory.

Q. Then, as an official, would you recommend an increase of salary? A. Certainly. The salary ought not to be less than five thousand.

Question by Mr. Billingfelt—Are the sureties sufficient? A. They ought not to be less than two hundred and fifty thousand under any circumstances. I do not care what system you adopt, the Treasurer will handle more or less. His balances sometimes will necessarily be large. He has to pay on the first of August and the first of February over nine hundred thousand, every half year.

Senator Wallace moved that Mr. Mackey be requested to give monthly statements in answer to the questions relative to his books. Adopted.

MR. KEMBLE ANXIOUS.

Ex-Treasurer Kemble wanted his examination to be proceeded with to-night, being desirous to leave for home. This request was not granted.

Mr. Kemble requested that the man who made these charges (meaning the Governor) ought to have been present ready to substantiate them.

The Committee adjourned to meet again to-morrow afternoon at half past two o'clock.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Startling Rumors about Dr. Livingstone—Postal Arrangements with France—Exciting Debate in the Corps Legislatif—Excitement in Cuba Over the Recent Assassination, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 2.—A letter has been received here from Capt. Cochrane, of the Royal Navy, commanding Petrel station of the African coast. He reports that Dr. David Livingstone, the celebrated African traveler, has been burned as a wizard by a chief of the interior.

The *Globe*, correcting the statement made in Parliament, says the objections to the treaties with China are confined to doubts about the faithful observance of their stipulations by the Chinese.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 2.—No American newspapers have been received here of a later date than the 11th of January, though letters are at hand of the 19th. There is considerable dissatisfaction at the state of things.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day the proposition of M. Grevy, that the Presidents of Chambers have the right to demand an armed force when necessary to insure the deliberations of the Assembly, was debated. Jules Favre and Emmanuel Arago made speeches, in which they recalled the 2d Dec., 1851, when a similar demand was made in the Chambers ten days before the *coup d'etat* of 1851, but was then rejected. After exciting debate the proposition was defeated by a vote of 217 against 43.

The Government has commenced to make much talked of prefectoral changes, but so far the removals and appointments have been of little importance.

License has been given for the performance of Victor Hugo's plays in this city.

A public meeting was dissolved by the authorities, last night, because one of the speakers compared Ollivier to Judas Iscariot.

The *Patrie* to-day alludes to rumors about the expected reduction in the army and navy, and states that it has reason to believe they are without foundation. It expresses the opinion that the present military and naval forces of the country are not too large.

Files of American journals, due here over a week ago, were distributed to their subscribers this afternoon.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The following dispatch has been received at the Cuban headquarters in this city:

It is reported that Germans were killed in Havana on the 31st ult. by volunteers.

A great fire took place in the negro quarter of Havana, called Jesu Maria, the same night.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—The funeral of Castanon took place to-day. The procession occupied two hours in passing a given point. The Captain General announces in a public order to-day that he will take the children of the deceased under his special protection. The assassination of Castanon continues the general topic of discussion.

At Manzas last night the volunteers, excited by the Castanon affair, assembled in front of the Governor's palace and called for Cespedes. Thousands of men were imprisoned for having concealed arms in their houses. The volunteers made loud threats and fired their guns in the air. The Governor recommends tranquillizing speech, but firmly refused to give up the prisoners. The volunteers lingered in the Plaza until morning when they dispersed.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, February 2.—The faculty of the University of Breslau have congratulated Dr. Dominger on his opposition to the declaration of Papal infallibility.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 2.—In the Cortes to-day Senor Castellar made an effective speech against the payment of the clergy by the State.

ITALY.

ROME, February 2.—Since the assembling of the Council seven of its members have died and four have left the city.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, February 2.—The Arch duchess Elizabeth of Austria has fled to America, having embarked at Hamburg.

SWITZERLAND.

ZURICH, February 2.—Dr. J. Dubs, of this city, has been chosen President of the Swiss Confederation.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, February 2.—The steamer City of Brooklyn has arrived from New York.

LONDONDERRY, February 2.—The steamer North America has arrived from Portland.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 2.—*Evening.*—Consols, 93⅝. American securities quiet: 5-20s: 62s, 90½; 65s, old, 90⅝; 67s, 85⅝; 10-40s, 84¼. Stocks—Erics, 20; Illinois Central, 103½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Cotton steady; uplands 11¼@11⅝; Orleans, 11⅝; sales of 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s, red western 7s 8d@7s 9d, winter 8s 5d@8s 6d. Flour 20s 6d. Corn 29s 9d. Oats 2s 6d. Pork 100s