HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, March 8, 1870.

The interest in the Treasury investigation has been revived by the refusal of General Irwin to be sworn, or to make any further statement concerning the operation of the Treasury during his term. At the meeting of the committee on Wednesday night, Mr Irwin appeared and stated that it was impossible for him to make monthly statements as he had not new possession of the Treasurer's office, or of the books and papers necessary for that purpose, but that the accounts of his administration were in possession of the State and open to every one. He also presented a written communication addressed to the Senate Committee, in which he denied its right or the right of any tribunal in the State to call him as a witness and examine him on any question connected with his official and personal integrity, and that he defied any one to make any charge against him for malfeasance in office. After several more questions from the committee, Mr. Irwin again denied to be further interrogated and retired.

On Friday Mr. Mumma offered a resolution directing the chairman of the committee to report the facts connected with Mr. Irwin's refusal, to the Senate. This resolution gave rise to a very heated discussion, principally between Senators Mumma and Billingfelt. The Lancaster Senator spoke with very considerable temper and irritation that some of the other Senators impugned his motives and conduct. Altogether the debate on Friday morning was the liveliest that has occurred since the question of the Legislative record has been disposed of. Before any final action on the resolution was taken the Senate adjourned until this morning.

This may be considered as practically the end of the Treasury investigation, except what debates and discussions may spring out of it. It is doubtful whether the Senate will compel Mr. Irwin's attendance by process, and, of course, if he is not examined his predecessors will not be. There is a manifest propriety, in every respect, in closing this show business at once. As stated in a former letter, it develops every thing, except the real point at issue. In Mr. Mackey's examination that gentlemen made complete and satisfactory statements of the entire operations of the Treasury; the amount of money deposited with different banks in the State, and every detail that it was possible for him to give. But when met with the direct question, "did you receive any compensation from banks, or individuals for the use of money," he squarely declined to answer. Everybody knew at once what that meant, and an affirmative answer would not have been more convincing than was the silence of the Treasurer. General Irwin's case is precisely similar, so far as the main issue is concerned, although his refusal to testify may give his enemies the pretext to say that something more than mere banking with the State funds, is at the bottom of his reticence. There is, however, no reasonable probability that any State Treasurer has ever made any more serious prostitution of his official powers than receiving compensation for the use of funds. They have doubtless all of them regarded the balances as their own for the term, and profited accordingly. This, we think, is about as patent to every one as any investigation could make it. Now, if our legislators can devise some means to prevent this, or to make some provision by which the proceeds of any loans may go into the coffers of the State, instead of private individuals, they will be doing an immense service, not only to the revenues, but to the reputation of the Commonwealth. It will certainly be an employment quite as productive of good as the fruitless investigation of the present session. As this subject is beset with many practical difficulties, it may be that the investigation is merely done for the purpose of perfecting the necessary measures of reformation, or for the purpose of worrying through the session without doing anything in the matter at all.

The border damage bill still hangs in the Committee of Ways and Means. Colonel Parsons, of Dauphin county, has introduced a bill declaring the National Government responsible for the payment of the losses sustained, and constituting the Governor, Attorney General and Auditor General a commission to lay the matter before Congress, and urge their payment. The bill is doubtless intended to prevent the passage of any act making any appropriation from the State for the payment of these claims, and it will be a considerable obstacle in the way of the bill introduced by Dr. Dill. The delay on the first bill is entirely unaccountable. The vote on suspending the rules, when it was introduced, developed the fact that there was a clear majority in its favor. It was also generally supposed that the Senate was favorable to the bill. How it has been possible, under the circumstances, to have had the measure slumber thus long, is a matter of some surprise.

The license bill has been amended in the House, in such a manner as to be unsatisfactory to the temperance people, and to be, practically, a nullity. It is to be hoped that the bill as originally intended will finally pass. The license question should be put in such a shape that its practical workings shall have a direct and fair test. Whilst we are by no means sanguine that it will accomplish what its advocates claim for it, but still it cannot do any harm; and may be the means of directing public opinion in the right way, on this important question.

HUNTINGTON, PA., March 4.—There was quite an excitement among our citizens this morning, caused by Godfried Bohner, one of the murderers of the family of Peightal, attempting to escape jail. At seven o'clock this morning, the keeper, Mr. David Long, was entering Bohner's cell in order to sweep it; the latter, who during the night had somehow wrenched his handcuffs off, struck him on the side of the head with the end of the iron and stunned him. Bohner then went to the prison door, and as he did Long followed and caught him round the body, at the same time calling for help. One of the prisoners, named Sylvester Butler, came to the rescue, and seized a poker, with which he struck Bohner several times on the left arm and inflicting a dangerous wound on the cranium. Bohner still struggled to get free from Long, and in the struggle they reached one of the windows where the cell keys were lying, which Bohner threw to Bodenberg's cell, but the latter failed to make use of them. Bohner is now receiving medical attention.

A youthful couple lately eloped from a Missouri town, and the editor of the local paper expresses the hope that they "will locate somewhere where the husband will have a chance to finish his education."

OUR PITTSBURG LETTER.

PITTSBURG, March 8, 1870.

To the Editor of the Carlisle Herald:

Vulcan, if he had been kicked out of Heaven in this nineteenth century, would undoubtedly have reached the earth somewhere in the neighborhood of Pittsburg. His shrine is erected there, and whether ignorantly worshiped, or not, he is the tutelar divinity of that place. If he should receive an order to make a shield for some modern Achilles, he would find them all, the tools and materials to execute the work, to his heart's content. The worthy citizens of Pittsburg will not consider this allusion as at all uncomplimentary, for Vulcan, notwithstanding his shortcomings, was one of the most revered of the ancient heathen gods.

We cannot look at Pittsburg in any other light than as a great workshop, a huge "Vulcan's smithy." In every direction the tall chimneys, dimly visible amid the thick smoke, are striking evidences of the assiduity with which the people ply their vocation. The area occupied by the different iron works can be measured by hundreds of acres. They are to be seen in all directions, except in that central portion of the city which contains the warehouses, and dwellings. The south side of the Monongahela, for a distance of two or three miles along its border, seems almost one continuous furnace. Available land for the erection of buildings is very scarce, as the high bluff, which is actually the river bank, comes within a few hundred feet of the water's edge. The rocky base of the hill would seem to defy all attempts at excavation.

But this location, notwithstanding its contracted limits, has great advantages for manufacturing purposes. The high hill abounds in coal, and by means of cars, and inclined railway tracks, the coal is conveyed from the openings of the mines, near the summit of the hill, to the furnaces at the base. This easy connection, between the coal and the manufactory, is the great secret of the success of the iron operations of Pittsburg. This, and the immense, and perfect machinery employed in the works, will, for a long time, enable Pittsburg to hold the supremacy she has gained as the leading iron producing city of the country. The principal amount of the iron used is brought in the crude ore from Lake Superior. It is smelted, and worked up much cheaper than can be done in the vicinity of the iron mines.

The greatest economy prevails in the operations of these works. The most complete system has been established. The men seem to be a part of the machinery. Nothing is lost, nothing wasted. Every movement is made to produce a result. The gas from the coal is saved and consumed as fuel. If some inventive genius could discover a like method of making the smoke available, not only would another source of profit be attained, but one of the chief discomforts of a residence in Pittsburg be removed.

In the way of iron, everything is manufactured from mammoth steam engines down to a carpet tack. In this line, the manufacturers have reached a proficiency unequalled elsewhere in this country. Some of the cutlery seemed equal, if not superior to the best Connecticut manufacture.

The Pittsburg steel and glass works have also a deservedly high reputation. It would be almost impossible to enumerate the variety of articles that engages the attention of the manufacturers here. Almost everything that can be wrought by steam power is produced by this active and enterprising community.

The bridges across the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers are likely to attract the attention of strangers. They are remarkably fine structures. But it would hardly be expected that such grand modern works would be disgraced by a toll house like the wooden man traps of two or three generations past. This is a sort of petty gouging hardly up with the progressive character of the liberal minded citizens of Pittsburg.

The principal architectural ornaments of Pittsburg are the churches, and the railroad depot. This latter building is spacious and convenient, and its exterior is highly attractive. The cathedral is a massive, and well proportioned structure. It has an elevated location, and rises conspicuous above the dingy buildings with which it is hemmed in, although the two tapering spires designed to be prominent, and which extend upward, like the tines of a pitchfork, are usually obscured by thick clouds of the prevailing smoke. Most of the churches are of stone, and their Gothic style, and dingy appearance make them look ancient. One might suppose that they had been erected long before Fort DuQuesne was thought of.

The city hall, now partially completed, is a large and well arranged building, and had it been properly located would be an ornament to the city. But it has been placed where its size and appearance cannot be recognized. It is stuck down on a narrow street, among the warehouses, as if its projectors feared that it might be blown away.

The press of Pittsburg is a credit to the intelligence, and enterprise of the city. There are seven or eight daily newspapers, and they are all well conducted, and prosperous. Their broad columns are not only invariably occupied with topics of an attractive character, but with such matter as tend to advance the local interests of the city. *The Gazette*, and *The Press* have each purchased valuable property, in central locations, to be occupied for their respective business affairs. This evidence of success is a certain indication that communities rarely fail to reward well directed, and long continued efforts in their behalf. *The Commercial*, though the youngest of the Pittsburg newspapers, is the best of all, and justly deserves to lead the van. It is not too much to say, that its ability and comprehensiveness must soon raise it to the leading journal of the State. This paper manifests an enterprise worthy of New York, or Chicago. As *The Commercial* is about changing its present spacious quarters, to a more commodious office, in order to meet the demands of increasing business, we may infer that its exertions are meeting with a just compensation. Its conductors are the right men for their newspaper positions. Mr. C. D. Bingham, in charge of the editorial department, and Mr. R. D. Thompson, as business manager, are gentlemen of experience, sagacity, and industry; to make first class newspapers has long been their vocation, and they are using their present resources with unrivalled tact and judgment.

W. L. A.

Mr. Burlingame was commissioned envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, or in Chinese, Poo-an-chow (Burlingame Anson) Ching-chi-choong-jen-tachen, (minister of heavy responsibilities.)

NEWS ITEMS.

General order—March.

The days are now 11 hours in length.

They rent houses at auction in Boston.

The Patent office has issued 99,999 patents.

Missouri eats venison at four cents a pound.

The peach trees in Georgia are in full bloom.

Unprecedently rich silver mines have been discovered in Grayson county, Kentucky.

The New York Cathedral is to cos $2,000,000.

The damage by the San Francisco earthquake is estimated at $10.

Indian suffrage has been proposed by the Missouri Legislature.

Oranges can be bought at retail for 80 cents a bushel in South Carolina.

Council Bluffs has an $85,000 hotel, but no one rich enough to keep it.

Drunkenness is called "suffering from wet groceries," in Chicago.

The coal fields of America are estimated to contain 3,500,000,000 tons of coal.

A Schenectady firm wants to exchange 500 velocipedes for Confederate bonds.

The first prisoners put in the new jail at Eldora, Iowa, leaped out the first night.

The first pair of handcuffs made in New England are on exhibition at Hartford.

There are, in the United States, 659 Young Men's Christian Associations, with over 100,000 members.

Four hundred new money offices will be opened by the Postoffice Department, on the first of July.

They have a pair of Cardiff giant rubber shoes in Syracuse, New York, which brought $300 at a church fair.

A Sunday school teacher in New York gave a meerschaum pipe to one of his scholars as a reward of merit.

A National Convention, to secure the recognition of God in the Constitution, is being held at Pittsburgh.

An ice house, in Lee, Massachusetts, is said to contain a quantity of ice packed in it 17 years ago.

A "fish shower" is reported, in a California town, in which the fish varied from six inches to three feet in length.

There are about 50,000 bushels of wheat in store at Mankato, Minnesota, awaiting the opening of navigation for shipment.

There is said to be 20,000 pounds sterling lying in the Bank of England, deposited there by some zealous botanist, as a reward for any one who shall produce a blue dahlia.

The cold has lately been so intense at Vittoria, in Spain, that several farmers were frozen to death on their return home from the market.

There is no longer any doubt that the vessel which went down, with all on board, on the night of December 30, off Skibbareen, Ireland, was the American ship Santee.

One hundred and eighty-seven Iowa soldiers are buried in the National Cemetery at Chatanooga. The names and military history of 185 of these are known and recorded in the Cemetery register.

Civil marriages have only recently been made obligatory in the Grand Duchy of Baden. At Bruchsal, the first bridal pair who were married under the regime of the new law, were insulted by the populace, excited by some fanatical priests. But in other parts of the country the new law has given rise to no disorders whatever.

The tea traffic over the Pacific Railroad is increasing, and destined to be a source of great revenue in the future. One thousand packages of tea, cargo of the ship Benefactress, at San Francisco, have gone forward to Chicago, by rail, the remaining 10,000 packages are ordered to be shipped to New York by the consignees, A. A. Low & Co.

While a party was going on at Richmond, Virginia, the other evening, a gang of six men climbed over the front porch, and entered the house through a second story window, and gathering up all the ladies' wrappings, etc., made off with them. They were discovered, however, and pursued, when finding they could not get off with their booty, they dropped it, and made good their escape.

PERSONAL.

Pere Hyacinthe is living quietly with his sister in Paris.

Cheyenne juries call delirium tremens "mixed collaterals."

Napoleon and Eugenie quarrel on the subject of infallibility.

John B. Gough was assaulted by a ruffian in Bloomington, Illinois, the other night.

A Pennsylvania gentleman broke his arm in pulling off his boot.

Cornelius Vanderbilt holds $7,000,000 of the bonds of the Harlem Railroad.

Miss Kellogg earns more than $1,000 a week singing.

The women in Bristol, Tennessee, take their knitting to church.

Chickens are taken at the box office of Brigham Young's theatre, and change is appropriately made with eggs.

The expenditure for the English army is estimated, by Mr. Cardell, £13,000,000.

Rosa Bonheur frankly confesses she is growing old and lazy, and will not paint much longer.

A young boy in Illinois, a few days ago, laid a train of powder through the kitchen, and then fired it, "just to scare ma."

It is suggested that Livingston is out of postage stamps, the reason why he doesn't write.

It took eight clergymen to marry a Fond du Lac (Wisconsin) girl, the other day. Du lac girls not so Fond can be married by one parson.

That obnoxious fly has been the cause of a murder. An Indiana man shot another for whistling "Shoo Fly."

Gen. Scott, when he took the City of Mexico, levied $100,000 for the establishment of a Soldiers' Home, and that was the first one established on this continent.

A Tennessee lover managed to write his sweetheart 200 letters in three years, and now is having them read aloud in court in a breach of promise case.

And now Maine brings out an old lady who will make affidavit that she refused to marry Daniel Webster because he was addicted to drink.

A man who picked up a woman, who had fallen on the street in Reading, soon after found his money gone, and concluded that she had picked him up.

A prize fight took place on Wednesday between Sam Collyer and Billy Edwards. Sam was whipped very badly in forty one rounds which occupied forty seven minutes. A large crowd of the "fancy" participated in the affair, but there were no rows.

A Denver man, whose wife hung herself in his presence, on being asked why he did not prevent the tragedy, replied; "I cut her down three times last week, and I can't be always cutting her down."

The Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Brooklyn, rather needlessly we should suppose, advises people to lie in bed an hour or two longer than usual on Sunday morning.

Having married a wife because she excelled in jumping over a fence Judge Breckinridge may have many broken legs to answer for. It is said that all the dairymaids now keep an eye out for carriages with male passngers, and having espied one, make for a fence. What a libel!

Prince Obolenskoy, chief director of the customs, was recently arrested in Warsaw, besides ten other officials. They are charged with being concerned in the plots against the Imperial Government that were lately discovered.

Last week a man named Dunless purchased, at an express sale in Milwaukee, a package of unclaimed goods for the sum of four dollars. On opening it he found himself the owner of twelve planing machine knives, each valued at ten dollars. Another gentleman bought a package which contained a soldier's overcoat, in the lappel of which fifty dollars in greenbacks were deposited.

An English editor indulges in some very amusing reflections on the fact that a "poor hawker of Blyth" is the father of thirty-eight children. The inconveniences of such a formidable number of pledges of affection, he says are obvious. To express a hope that they are "all quite well" would be assurdly to ignore the law of sanitary averages. Even the christenings of such a progeny may well have taxed the invention of sponsors. Seventh sons are sometimes called "Septimus," tenth sons "Decimus," and so forth; but "Duodequadrogesimus" would undoubtedly have an ugly sound.

The Philadelphia *Evening Star* says that a wealthy lady of that city has offered a young man $30,000 to marry her daughter. The strangest part of the story is that the young man never saw the young lady, and is required to abandon her forever, immediately after the marriage ceremony.

DEATH OF LA MOUNTAIN THE AERONAUT.

John La Mountain, the famous aeronaut, died at South Bend, Indiana, on the fourteenth of February. La Mountain's life was full of daring adventures and of incidents which were frequently more interesting than agreeable. He was among the most fearless of this or any country, and pursued his chosen profession with a higher object than to merely make money by exhibiting himself. He was compelled to make balloon ascensions for the amusement of the public as a means of support, but he hoped to make his experiments useful in the advance of science and the development of meteorogical theories. He finally died poor at the age of forty-one. A pet theory of La Mountain was that there was a current in the atmosphere corresponding with the gulf stream in the ocean, and flowing steadily from West to East.

He was ambitious to be the first aeronaut to cross the Atlantic, taking advantage of this current. He built the famous balloon Atlantic for this purpose. It was one of the largest and strongest balloons ever made. The aeronaut determined to test his theory by a land voyage first. He started from St. Louis for the East, accompanied by J. Wise, of Lancaster, Mr. Hyde, of the *Republican*, and Mr. Gager, a scientific man of Boston.

The party were in the air over nine hours, passing over Lake Erie and over into New York State. Up to this point they had enjoyed what appeared to be a calm, though their motions must have been very rapid. While crossing Lake Ontario a tornado seized the balloon, and it was left a wreck in the woods of Jefferson county, New York. The Atlantic had traveled 1,180 miles in less than ten hours.

This disaster ruined La Mountain's plan of crossing the ocean the first time.

He was saddened, but felt that the trip had important results in showing the velocity of aerial motions, and also demonstrating the fact that a balloon might cross large bodies of water. A small balloon was made of the wreck of the Atlantic, and he started on a trip from Watertown, New York, with Mr. John A. Haddock, editor of the *Reformer*. This trip was a remarkable one. The voyagers, who expected to return in a few hours, were not heard from for a week. Public excitement become intense. The mystery was at last explained. Having no compass, the aeronauts had lost their way, and were carried far into the dense woods of the Ottawa reservation, near Canada. After wandering many days, subsisting upon leaves and berries, they were accidentally discovered, in the last stages of starvation, by some Indian scouts in the employ of a lumberman.

Their story was widely published and illustrated by the newspapers. When the late war began, La Mountain turned his attention to military balloons, and was the first aeronaut engaged in the service. The advantages gained in war by ballooning was very uncertain, however, and the entire system was soon given up.

The last serious adventure of La Mountain occurred in Michigan, and probably hastened his death. An impatient populace cast him off before he was ready, without an overcoat or instruments, and the valve rope tied several feet above the basket.

He shot like a rocket up into a heavy cloud of mist and sleet, which froze the valve board fast. He climbed, with frost bitten fingers, up the net work, and tore the balloon open with his teeth. The opening extended so far that the balloon collapsed, discharged its gas, and fell with great velocity from a hight of two miles. The aeronaut was picked up benumbed and insensible, though not dangerously injured.

The masculine opponents of women suffrage evidently do not take into consideration the introduction of a most delicious incident when the new order of things is established—kissing. An election was held in Boston yesterday, and we are told that at one of the polls about fifty of the strong minded presented themselves and claimed the right to vote. Their votes were received, though not counted; but the influence of their movement was such as to secure the election of the ticket which they had put in nomination. This was effected through kisses. The despatch says that "there was considerable confusion during the balloting, and kisses and cheers were numerous." If that is the ammunition with which the charmers propose to conduct the impaign, we apprehend an easy victory. The will be a general surrendering at discretion. Up with the battle flag—a kiss for a vote!

Since the last of February $7,250,000 in currency have been paid out of the Treasury on account of pensions.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. JOHN M'CLINTOCK, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. McClintock, President of the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, New Jersey, died last week, of typhoid fever, after an illness of less than two weeks. He had, however, been in failing health for nearly a year, and a trip to England last Summer, undertaken in the hope of a restoration of his exhausted physical powers, resulted in no decided benefit. He, nevertheless, continued the performance of the duties of his position, and his usual literary tasks until disabled by this recent fatal attack of disease.

Dr. McClintock was born in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1814, and graduated with honor at the University of Pennsylvania in the year 1835. Among the Professors in the University at that period were Adrian, Wylie, Bache, and Reed, from whom young McClintock received a thorough training, the effects of which were felt throughout all his after life. Immediately after his graduation he was elected Professor of Mathematics in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. After a brilliant career of several years in this position, he was elected to the chair of Greek and Latin languages in the same institution, the duties of which position he discharged until 1848. In this year he was elected editor of *The Methodist Quarterly Review*, which he conducted for eight years with distinguished success. In the hands of Dr. McClintock *The Methodist Quarterly* became one of the leading exponents of American thought. It rendered especial service by its exposition of the Positive Philosophy of Comte, and the detection of the errors of that brilliant but mistaken system of thought. These expositions attracted the attention of the French philosopher, and led to some correspondence between him and Dr. McClintock. In 1837 Dr. McClintock became pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church, New York. There his preaching attracted large congregations, and he speedily took rank as one of the foremost pulpit orators of the time. In 1860 he accepted the charge of the Americal Chapel at Paris, where he remained during most of the years of the late civil war. No American in an official position did more in Europe for our national cause than Dr. McClintock. In May, 1861, immediately after the London *Times* began its attacks upon our Government, he presented the claims of our country to the sympathy and support of the people in England with overwhelming power. Through his agency pamphlets, elucidating the true causes of the rebellion, were prepared and circulated among the English people. His home at Paris became a rallying centre for patriotic Americans, and so wide spread was his influence that he was recognized by his countrymen as an unofficial but most effective representation of the American people. Returning home at the close of the war, he resumed again his literary labors, which had been suspended for several years. In 1866 he was made Chairman of the Central Centenary Committee, which gave so much spirit and success to the Centennial Commemoration of the history and origin of American Methodism. In 1867 he was selected to organize the Drew Theological Seminary upon the munificent foundation provided by Daniel Drew, of New York. In this position he closed his laborious and useful life.

Dr. McClintock's literary activity was incessant, and the fruit of it remains in numerous volumes. Besides frequent contributions to *The Methodist Quarterly Review* and other periodicals, he prepared, in conjunction with Prof. Blumenthal, a translation of Neander's "Life of Christ," and, in conjunction with Prof. Crooks, of Dickinson College, a series of Latin and Greek elementary text books, on the method of "imitation and constant repetition." These latter volumes were the first published in our country in which this method of teaching the classic languages, now so generally practiced, was thoroughly carried out. A series of letters in answer to a speech delivered in Congress by the Hon. Joseph B. Chandler, on the Roman Catholic question, was afterward collected into a volume entitled the "Temporal Power of the Pope." But his most important literary labor was the well known "Theological and Biblical Cyclopædia, on which he had been engaged for many years in association with Dr. James Strong. Of this great work three volumes have been published. It will doubtless long remain a document of Dr. McClintock's breadth of scholarship and unflagging industry.

Intellectually, Dr. McClintock was distinguished by his versatility, and his rapidity in the acquisition of knowledge. Every department of learning interested him. Yet his attainments were by no means superficial; they were accurate and thorough, as well as varied. As a college professor he was noted for his easy mastery of the subject matter of every department embraced in the collegiate course. He shone equally well as a tutor, and as an orator. Gifted with a fine presence and melodious voice, and a quick sympathy, he could both convince and sway the audiences that listened as he spoke from his pulpit or the platform. His social qualities made for him troops of friends, while his unbending integrity secured to him the confidence of the Church and the community. His religious life was free from all affectation, but uniformly consistent and perfectly sincere. A large circle of friends and a Church that was ever ready to honor him will feel his death to be an irreparable loss.—*Phil. Evening Bulletin.*

History, says an exchange, furnishes no parallel to the experience of Mr. Burlingame during the last decade, and we shall have to turn to the Arabian Nights to match it. Writers on the possibilities open to American ambition have often cited the appearance of Franklin, in his plain suit, serene to his simplicity, at the glittering court of Versailles. But there was nothing in the history of that shrewd, lucky Boston boy of the last century to compare in romance and bizarre splendor with life of the cool, easy, self poised young man of our own day, who, losing his seat in Congress presently found himself the representative of the oldest and greatest of nations, accredited to see courts of the world, traveling in style of Imperial magnificence through his own country and through Europe, receiving the courtesy of Kings and Emperors, coping with the wildest of veteran diplomats, and speaking for the first time after scores of centuries of silence the voice of China. Perhaps there was no man living whose death could have in its possible consequences a graver influence on the destiny of millions of men.

The population of Philadelphia is estimated at 840,000 people, who dwell in 120,000 houses.

A NOVEL FORGERY.

Twenty years ago, 1850, the same gentleman was sent to State Prison, at Sing Sing, for five years, for a forgery of a very novel character. Employed in a printing office where the directors of a bank were in the habit of bringing their plates to have bills struck off, he acted as pressman. He and his employer conspired to get a fac simile of a five dollar plate without going to the expense of having it engraved. One day when the two directors came in with this five dollar plate to have some impressions taken off, the proprietor of the presses took the directors to the window to show what he supposed some defect in the paper. This of course excited a discussion and examination. In the meantime the plate lay on the press, worked by hand, where stood this great forger. Watching his opportunity, he placed a prepared plate on the genuine, gave the handle a turn, took an impression or transfer of the plate, and quietly pocketed the same without being seen. This impression was electrotyped, and found to be an exact fac simile of the genuine plate, and the bills struck off were as good as those that came from the bank, with the exception of the president's and cashier's signatures, which were imitations. A hundred thousand dollars' worth of these bills were stricken off and passed before the forgery was discovered. It was a great puzzle to the bank folks how these bills got out. They said it was no forgery—they must have been printed from the genuine plate. But who got the plate, which lay always in the vault of the bank excepting when taken out to be used? And how could the printer do it, with two directors looking on while the press was at work? It puzzled them sorely for a long time, but the New York police finally solved the mystery. The journeymen printer, elated with his portion of the spoils, squandered his money, was arrested and convicted of passing the money. The man who swindled the Government, not long ago, of $70,000, and the man who helped to get up that $100,000 in this novel manner, is the same. The arrest in 1850 was made by the late Inspector Leonard; the man arrested was William E. Rockaway; the bank victimized was the New Haven County Bank.

The Philadelphia *Day* says: We have frequently met persons, within a week past, jingling silver in their pockets, and proudly producing it before our eyes by the handful; and we find that, even so far from the United States Mint as Cincinnati, the shops are paying out this lately too precious metal in change. Numerous storekeepers in this city are doing this, and all appear to believe that the good old times of specie currency are about returning. And so, unquestionably, they are. They will soon be upon us. Soon our people will prefer greenbacks to specie, as they preferred first-rate bills before the war. It is pleasant to notice the feeling—the fullness of confidence—inspired by resumption of specie payments, even in the present small way. Those who have received it appear to have forgotten that we have just passed through the most bloody and expensive war of modern times. Some of them, indeed—those who were children when the war began, and who had forgotton, if they ever knew, what silver coin looked like—are as greatly surprised and "tickled" as they were with their first "rattle." Coin is a new thing to these. Yet they are but little more surprised and pleased than their fathers seem to be with the reappearance of specie, the jingle of which strikes their ears like a half forgotten air heard in their youth—perhaps in connection with their first love dream—reviving memories of happy days in the past, and inspiring hopes of yet happier ones to come. They gaze upon the face of the coin as upon that of an old and long absent friend, or as a father looks upon the face of a son who has been absent for a decade; but they see no alteration in the appearance of either the American eagle or the Goddess of Liberty. They and the stars surrounding them are "still the same."

A Richmond sage says that saw dust pills would effectually cure many of those diseases with which mankind is afflicted, if every individual would make his own saw dust.

The Carlisle Herald.

VOL. 70. NO. 10.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Returns received at Concord, up to 1 o'clock, a. m., March 9, from 164 towns, foot up as follows: Stearns, 27,786; Bedell, 19,420; Flint, 5,114; Barron, 990. Net Republican loss, 1,853. The other towns to be heard from have been thoroughly canvassed, and both Republicans and Democrats agree that their votes will not materially affect Gov. Stearns' majority, which will probably be about 500.

Both branches of the Legislature will be largely Republican, and a prominent member of that party will, of course, be chosen to the United States Senate.

NATIONAL BANKS AT THE SOUTH.

We have several times referred to the extraordinary deficiency that exists all over the Southern States of those banking facilities so essential for the transaction of any business of ordinary magnitude, and the subject has been earnestly pressed upon Congress by the last as well as by the present Administration. Both branches of that body seem to be deeply impressed with the importance of the subject, and the most earnest and determined efforts have been made to mature and pass the requisite measures, although thus far without effect. The enormous banking capital piled up in New York and New England is clung to as tenaciously by the members representing those States as if their own fortunes depended on it; and some of them, who have been clamorous for specie payments, and opposed to the greenbacks as an irredeemable currency, have been even willing to still further inflate the currency by a large additional issue of bank paper, without any attempt at reducing the general volume of circulation. There is no misunderstanding this spirit. It is pure unmitigated sectionalism and selfishness, and it is folly to expect any concession from it. What is to be done at all will have to be done by the sheer power of the rest of the republic; and as Pennsylvania is relatively as deficient in bank capital as either the West or South, it behooves our members of Congress in both Houses to stand up with their Southern and Western brethren resolutely for a remedy.

Already we find the Southern members assembling together from a feeling of necessity, and voting in a body on this and other questions, because they find that they can obtain justice in no other way. And who can blame them? We find, on reading the debates in *The Congressional Globe*, that some of the members from the reconstructed States are earnestly looking forward to the increased representation that will be given the South by the next apportionment, to enable them to obtain the rights of their section in this matter of banking capital among other things. One of them gives the following statement:

"The very limited share of currency, as at present apportioned among the nine cotton States of the South, is a matter that cannot fail to arrest the attention of every unprejudiced observer. The following table in relation to national banks and currency is compiled from competent and reliable authority, dated September 30, 1869. The figures do not vary much from those of the same date in 1867-1868:

Whole number of national banks in the United States and Territories	1 417
Capital stock	$426,339,141
Circulation	292,593,645
Three fifths	20
Capital stock	$7,612,350
Circulation	4,731,642
Reminder of the country	1,578
Capital stock	$418,726,811
Circulation	288,862,003
Population of the whole country estimated	$38,422,095
Circulation per capita	7 04 1
Population in cotton States	7,703,254
Circulation per capita	60.7
Population in the remainder of the country	30,629,650
Circulation per capita	9 4 1.8

The cotton States are North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas—nine States; Florida, which has no national bank, but a population of 126,100, which is added to that of the nine States. The city of Providence, Rhode Island, has twenty-five national banks, with a capital of $15,640,800, and a circulation of $8,872,035, being more than double the capital and nearly double the circulation of the cotton States."

Philadelphia, with a million of inhabitants and a thousand millions of dollars of realized wealth, has no more banking capital than this little city of Providence. But the comparison of the South with Providence is still more eloquent. Some of the ingenious commercial writers of New York and New England, who write in the interest of this bank monopoly, have got up a theory that currency flows like water, according to natural laws; and that it cannot be governed by Congressional enactments. But banking facilities, not currency, are what the South is after, and these do not flow according to natural laws. The power of issue carries with it the power of accommodating business men; and although a bank can flourish without it, yet it can flourish much more with it. The Northern cities held on to their monopoly of banking facilities, and refused to let the south have its share. They sent money south "to move the crops," expecting, of course, that in due time the money would come back to pay for Northern goods. But it did not. The crops were moved, and the money that paid for them remained in the hands of those who sold the crops. The planters were poor, and, warned by sad experience, they were economical, prudent, and did not launch out. They *had no banks in which to deposit their money*, and so, through the shortsightedness of the North, they were compelled to be their own bankers, and to hoard their money until it was needed. This is now admitted by the best commercial writers in New York. *The Financial and Commercial Chronicle*, for instance, says that the amount of currency remaining at the South is fully one hundred millions of dollars, and it assigns the reason we have just given for its absence from the active business of the country.

Now if the South had these banking facilities for which we contend, these one hundred millions of dollars of currency would be deposited in banks, and would be the basis for a bold, enterprising, commercial, and industrial policy at the South, which, under the present hoarding system, is simply impossible. The Southern merchants and business men are cramped in all their movements by the want of those banking facilities to which we are all so much accustomed here at the North. One result of this is to prevent their buying as liberally of us as they would do. There is no basis of credit, nor is any possible under existing circumstances; for as capital is deficient at the South, and banking facilities all most a nullity, any attempt at credit must fall upon the northern jobbers, which, in our judgment, would be an unhealthy state of affairs.—*North American.*

ONE YEAR OF GRANT.

Last Friday was the first anniversary of the inauguration of General Grant. The year just ending is the best we have had in the country since the war began. It took some time, it is true, to clear the rubbish away with which Andrew Johnson had filled the various departments, and the public offices; to correct extravagances; to reduce expenditures, and to put the affairs of the nation on a new basis of honesty, fidelity, and economy. But as soon as the work of filling the offices with worthy men was completed, the administration went earnestly to work to fulfil the promises made by the Republican party in the campaign of 1869.

One of the first cheering facts in this fulfilment was a reduction of the public debt, which had been continued steadily, until at the end of February it exceeded eighty-seven millions of dollars. A more rapid reduction than this is hardly desirable. Another result of the good administration of President Grant is seen in the price of gold at home, and of United States bonds in the European markets. One year ago to-day gold was quoted at 132; the price to-day is 115¾—the premium having fallen fifty per cent. One year ago United States' 5-20's, of 1862, were quoted in London at 81¾, and in Frankford at 80; to-day the quotation at London is 90¾, and and Frankford 95½. The beneficial effects of a gradual approach to specie payments are felt in nearly all departments of business. It is quite certain that if Andrew Johnson had remained in office, or if his policy had been continued, there would have been no reduced debt, no decline in the gold premium, and no advance in United States securities.

The first year of Grant's administration has virtually brought reconstruction to a happy conclusion. All the once rebellious States are again represented in Congress, except Texas and Georgia, and their representatives will soon be admitted. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution has been adopted by the required number of States, and it will soon be formally proclaimed as part of the fundamental law of the land. This will be the crowning of the edifice of reconstruction. Henceforth, with equal rights to all the people, there can be no more usurpations by a pretended aristocracy, and no rebellions against the paramount authority of the Union. President Grant has been an earnest advocate of the Fifteenth Amendment, and its adoption is worthy to be signalized as one of the great events of his first year in the Presidency.

The close of the first year has also witnessed the most triumphant vindication of the President's character against the only serious charge that has been brought against him: we mean the attempt to connect him with the infamous transactions of the New York gold ring. This attempt having ignominiously failed, it is not likely that the gamblers, or the corrupt newspapers of the opposition party, will ever make such another assault upon the personal or public character of President Grant. During the three remaining years of his term he will have an easy course to pursue, and he will be sustained by the people and their representatives in congress in the heartiest manner.—*Evening Bulletin.*

THE WORTH OF GREENBACKS.

The New York *Evening Post*, in view of the fact that nearly one thousand millions of our bonds are held abroad, and the steadily appreciating volume of our paper currency, in direct proportion to the determination shown by the Government honestly to redeem its entire indebtedness in real money, gives a statistical table of the fluctuations in the value of the greenback since 1861, from which we abstract the following:

	Highest.	Lowest.
1862	96¾	72¼
1863	81¾	65¾
1864	66	51¼
1865	72¼	42¾
1866	80	59¼
1867	74¾	68¼
1868	75¾	66½
1869	85¾	61½
1870 (2 months)	87	82

The actual appreciation in the value of greenbacks, since the beginning of the present year, will be best understood from the following table, in which is shown the highest value in gold of one hundred dollars in currency for each day since January first:

January.		February.	
3	$83 5	1	$82 66
4	83 76	2	82 47
5	83 50	3	82 81
6	83 16	4	82 98
7	82 56	5	82 90
8	81 95	7	82 90
10	82 94	8	82 98
11	82 56	9	82 98
12	81 96	10	82 98
13	82 30	11	83 42
14	82 30	12	83 42
15	82 39	14	81 66
17	82 47	15	83 68
18	82 21	16	83 60
19	82 30	17	83 75
20	82 64	18	84 03
21	82 38	19	84 12
22	83 16	21	84 12
24	82 64	23	84 33
25	82 64	24	85 92
26	82 64	25	85 83
27	82 30	26	85 92
28	82 30	28	86 87
29	82 54		
31	82 50		

And at 115, the opening price in the Gold Room on Tuesday, the lowest recorded since September, 1862, $100 in greenbacks represent a real value of $86-96 in gold.

The Governor of Kentucky has refused to receive the resignation of Representative Golloday, saying that Golloday's duty requires him to submit to a full investigation of the char