The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 2085 CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1872. EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE LIBERAL CAMPAIGN.

IS NEW YORK A DOUBTFUL STATE?

Some Facts and Figures—The Greeley Majority in the Metropolis—Mr. Greeley's Visit to the West—Advices from the Great Central States—Reception of Yates, the English Novelist—Mario's Debut.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, September 17.

The Radicals class New York among the doubtful States. The reasons they give for doing so are these: The O'Conor and Adams ticket will rob Greeley of several thousand votes; the movement of Kernan, a Roman Catholic for governor, will injure the Liberal movement in the rural districts to the extent of several thousands more; William M. Tweed, who still exerts an influence in the lower wards of the city, is quietly working for Grant and Dix. The Radicals will have the benefit of the Congressional election law and the military supervision of the polls, the control of the bayonets being in their hands. By these several means they boast that Greeley will not get over 20,000 majority in the city, and will not cross Harlem Bridge with over 25,000 majority. To this they oppose 50,000 Radical majority in the rest of the State.

Their promises not being wholly correct their conclusions are at fault. What is called the Apollo Hall faction, which was expected to vote for O'Conor and Adams, has been conciliated by the nomination of Kernan for Governor. The "straight Democratic" ticket will not get five hundred votes in the State. The fact that Kernan is a Catholic may hurt him with a bigoted few; but the class who object to a man on account of his religious convictions do not generally form a liberal party. It is true that Tweed had a secret bargain with the Grant managers, and Grant may count upon some help from the slums; but the extent of it is exaggerated. The assistance of the United States marshal may be counted in Grant's favor. The Democratic and Liberal committees are determined, though, to watch the polls closely, and as far as possible to checkmate the attempt to terrorize voters with the bayonet.

The largest vote ever polled in this city was that of November, 1868, for President, which was 156,054. The vote for Seymour was 108,316, for Grant 47,738. Allowing for increase in population, it is safe to estimate the total vote this year at 170,000. Divided in the proportion of 1868 the Democrats would have 116,700, and the Radicals 53,300, or a Democratic majority of 64,000. If we allow Tweed, O'Brien, Connolly and the other Ring allies of Grant the control of 5000 votes, which is a liberal estimate, the Democratic majority would be reduced to 54,000. But to offset this is a Liberal Republican vote of at least 10,000. Giving Grant 5000 Democratic slum votes and Greeley 10,000 Liberal Republican votes, the latter's majority in the metropolis ought to be over 70,000.

Brooklyn gave twelve thousand majority for Seymour in 1868. There is no Tweed and O'Brien influence there, and the Democrats are solid for Greeley. There is a strong Liberal Republican element, equal to at least two thousand votes; so that Brooklyn may be put down at sixteen thousand majority for Greeley.

Our politicians, in estimating the probable result of an election in this State, calculate what the Democratic majority is likely to be in the counties south of the Harlem River, which are New York, King's, (Brooklyn,) Queen's, Suffolk and Richmond. This they offset against the probable Republican majority in the rest of the State. Hence the phrase of "Crossing Harlem Bridge" with so much majority. The counties south of the bridge, exclusive of the Cities of New York and Brooklyn, gave Seymour twenty-two hundred majority. Supposing that they give Greeley the same, and add to it, Brooklyn, sixteen thousand; New York, seventy-thousand; the Democratic Liberal candidate ought to "Cross Harlem Bridge" northward in November with eighty-eight thousand majority.

The majority for Grant in 1868, in the counties north of Harlem Bridge, was 65,000. Liberal Republicans are now very numerous all through that part of the State. It but five per cent. of the Republicans vote for Greeley, the majority for Grant north of the bridge will be reduced to 30,000. This will leave a majority for Greeley in the State of New York of 58,000, which is about the figure agreed upon by the best authorities on the Liberal side. I have entered into these details to show how fallacious are the boastings of the Grant papers. One of them actually predicted the other day that Grant would sweep the city.

The indications are that we shall carry Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana in October. There has been a great deal of doubt about these States, but our friends are quite sanguine now. The faith in Ohio has grown up within a week. If we carry those States next month the election of Greeley is assured in November. I must admit that at present there is much depression of spirits among the friends of Greeley and Brown hereabouts. Many of them have given up the election in advance. I do not share in these feelings. I see nothing discouraging in the result in Maine and Vermont, and my advices from the West are that the Liberal Republicans are very much more numerous there than in New England. But even the New England gain applied to the great central States would elect Greeley. However, the 8th of October will decide all.

Mr. Greeley starts off on a tour of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and other Western States to-morrow. He will make short speeches whenever he is called out by the people, on the pattern of those delivered in New Hampshire and Maine. Probably he will be received with a great deal of enthusiasm on the route, and it is thought here that his appearance and speeches will rather help the cause.

Edward Yates, the English novelist, had quite an ovation at the Lotus Club last night. About two hundred members were introduced to him, and a banquet with toasts and speeches followed. During his stay in the United States Mr. Yates will deliver a series of popular lectures. He has been fortunate enough to secure engagements for sixty nights already, and will receive about seventy-five hundred dollars for the work. His luck will induce other English literary celebrities to come over with written lectures. Froude, the historian, and Miss Faithful, the woman suffrage advocate, will lecture here this winter.

Mario and Carlotta Patti made their debut in concert last night. In spite of the determination of the audience to be pleased and to overlook shortcomings, there was great disappointment over Mario's singing. It was worse than was expected. The old gentleman's pluck is to be admired. I think, though, American listeners would be better pleased if he would merely show himself and bow and leave us to enjoy the remembrance of the past.

NYM.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL.

Mr. Greeley and the Colored People.

The following correspondence of colored citizens with Mr. Greeley on the subject of equal rights has been made public through several of the New York journals:

To the Hon. Horace Greeley:

SIR—As citizens of the republic whose rights have been secured through the instrumentality of associations with which you have been prominently and intimately identified in the past, religiously respecting the rights of all other citizens, while zealously guarding our own, and desiring to manifest our appreciation of that reconciliation of which you are the living representative, and which must precede the lasting peace and prosperity of the country, we take the liberty to request that you inform us what will be the policy of your administration toward the colored people of the country in the event of your election to the Presidency of the United States.

We have the honor to be very respectfully, &c., W. U. Saunders, S. R. Scottron, J. W. Gloucester, C. A. Thomas, C. B. Ray, A. W. A. De Leon, James C. Mathews, Thomas Shorter, M. Robinson, Walter Sorrell, Sr., George H. Siddons, John W. Jones, James Hammond, William H. Smith, Henry Jones, A. Blackstone, C. F. Londen, Philip Williams, Harry Mobley, Henry Raynor, Philip Sheppard, J. B. Harden, Henry Wilson, John Warfield, E. B. Wright, James Boone, Charles F. Daily, Wm. T. J. Hayes, James H. Parker, C. F. Taylor, Nelson Cross, M. Thompson, Robert Brister, Isaac H. Hunter, Henry Williams, Robert Jackson, Joseph Cole, J. L. Ranier, A. S. Chambers, Isaac Jones, William Webb, John Leary, C. A. Fleetwood, Isaac Stewart, James M. Scott, John M. Davis, Wm. J. Thomas, Joseph Green, Geo. W. Hatton, Samuel Murphy, J. F. Mobley and many others.

MR. GREELEY'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, September 9.

Gentlemen—I have yours of the 7th inst., to which I make prompt and brief reply. Should I be chosen President I should, of course, take a solemn oath to respect and obey the Constitution of the United States. That noble instrument recognizes no distinction between citizens of the United States based on color, and I should be governed thereby. I should not especially favor one race or another, but I should use all the power of my office to uphold and enforce the equal rights of all citizens, whether white or black.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

W. U. Saunders and others, committee.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Greeley in the Keystone State.

LEWISTON, (PA.,) September 19.

A large crowd met Greeley as the westward train passed. Greeley after some hesitation made a brief non-political speech, which was brought to a close by the screaming of the engine and the moving of the train. He was accompanied by Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, and Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, September 19.

Horace Greeley and his escort will arrive in this city at seven o'clock this afternoon. Greeley will speak at the St. Clair Hotel, and leave for Cincinnati at ten o'clock.

Trouble in the Tammany Wigwam.

NEW YORK, September 19.

Great commotion exists here in Tammany Hall over the discovery that nearly one hundred members of the general committee are in the interest of Grant for President and Senator O'Brien for Mayor of New York. An investigating committee of five met this afternoon, and are to submit a report to the committee of organization to-morrow. The general committee will take action to-morrow.

The New York Mayoralty.

NEW YORK, September 19.

It was rumored yesterday that the various organizations had decided to nominate Charles O'Conor for Mayor, but it is stated on authority that O'Conor will positively decline to accept.

THE FIGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

What Colonel Forney Says.

A Washington dispatch to the New York World from this city, of the 16th, says:

Colonel J. W. Forney is among the latest arrivals here. He says that since his arrival from the Pacific coast he has seen prominent men from every county in Pennsylvania, and taking all their statements, he is of opinion that Hartranft will be defeated and Buckalew elected by a handsome majority. Arrangements have been made by the Citizens' Reform Association to prevent the Cameron-Hartranft party from repeating and counting themselves in by fraud in the City of Philadelphia. This is where the Cameron party hope to make up their losses in other parts of the State.

The Liberal party is determined to look after the election frauds, which it is expected will be perpetrated by the Cameron faction. They have already spotted several hundred negroes, who have been taken from this city and Maryland with the intention of colonizing them, for the purpose of making them vote for Hartranft and Grant. These negroes will all be arrested if they attempt to vote, and punished according to the laws of Pennsylvania.

Colonel McClure seems to have no doubt that Governor Curtin will declare against Hartranft, and in favor of Buckalew. It is believed, however, that he will favor the re-election of General Grant, taking the same position as Forney. Curtin's position, however, will insure the defeat of the Radical ticket in Pennsylvania in October.

MYSTERIOUS NOMINATION.

Who Shall Decide When Doctors Disagree?

[From the Columbia Union.]

From the following correspondence it will be seen that the executive committee of the "Bolters" party, by virtue of the authority vested in them, have made their designation of a candidate for Congressman at large on their ticket. We give the facts as found without indulgence in predictions as to the future hopes or past disappointments of any person or any clique:

ROOMS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
TRUE REPUBLICAN PARTY,
COLUMBIA, S. C., September 17, 1872.

Major Louis E. Johnson, Charleston, S. C.

SIR—There being a vacancy on the True Republican ticket for the position of Congressman at large, caused by the non-acceptance of Joseph Quash, Esq., who was nominated by our convention for that position, and it being within the province of the executive committee to fill vacancies that may occur upon the ticket, the committee have this day decided to place your name in nomination to be voted for at the ensuing election as the candidate of the True Republican party, for Congressman at large.

Hoping you will find it convenient to accept the position, and awaiting your early reply, I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) C. C. BOWEN,
Chairman Executive Committee,
True Republican Party, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 18.

Hon. C. C. Bowen, Chairman, &c.:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday, announcing that the executive committee of the True Republican party of South Carolina have filled the vacancy occasioned by the non-acceptance of Mr. Joseph Quash, to be a candidate for congressman at large, by selecting me for that position. With due regard for the honor thus conferred upon me, and fully appreciating the responsibilities of the position, I accept the nomination. The canvass has already proceeded to such a development that party lines have been strictly drawn between the corruptionists and reformers. The honest people and the intelligent people of the State should, and I believe they will, ally themselves with the latter without regard to future obligations. I sympathize, as do many from my native State of Maryland, with the misfortunes of my adopted State. In the event of the success of our ticket, of which I feel assured, it shall be my most sincere endeavor to urge as I always have in the past the best interests of our people, without regard to race or color. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) L. E. JOHNSON.

Since the above was put in type we have received the following from Mr. Brennan:

To the Editor of the Daily Union:

I have ascertained that Major Louis E. Johnson has decided to publish communications claiming that he has been nominated by the True Republican party as Congressman at large.

I desire to say that such is not the fact. We have made no such nomination.

JAMES BRENNAN,
Secretary and Treasurer True Republican party.

Columbia, S. C., September 18, 1872.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 19.

The thirty-eight bare-footed friars from Guatamala will proceed to Milwaukie to enter a convent of their order.

Another large mass meeting has endorsed the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad project. The subscription to the stock exceeds twenty-five hundred and the subscription reaches nearly one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, September 19.

Generally clear and cool weather is probable on Friday for the Southern States east of the Mississippi. Generally clear weather and light to fresh winds from the north and west over the South Atlantic States.

HOW OUR MONEY IS MADE.

A VISIT TO THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

From Skylight to Vault—The Engraving—The Manufacture of the Paper—How the Accounts are Kept—The Process of Money-Making—The Bank-Note Companies—Women in the Departments.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

WASHINGTON, September 15.

It is a history worth reading I propose to give you—that of the Printing Bureau of the treasury department of the United States, which, from the superintendent who organized and set it going with four operatives, has grown to its present huge dimensions, numbering, as it does, nearly 1000 operatives, and printing 10,000,000,000 of notes, bonds and other securities, of which not one note or sheet of paper, or any portion of a note or sheet of paper, has been lost to the government. To such a degree of perfection has the system of checks or registers been brought that it is a positive impossibility for a dollar of over-issue to be made, and since the introduction of the distinctive fibrous paper upon which our money is printed not a dollar has been successfully counterfeited.

The operations of the Printing Bureau develop a degree of skill, ability and scientific knowledge, as well as of integrity, diligence and watchfulness upon the part of its officers and employees that challenges the respectful consideration of the country. Through the kindness of George B. McCartee, the efficient chief of this division—the Bureau of Engraving and Printing—I have made a thorough investigation into all its doings and details; and when I call Mr. McCartee efficient I do not use the word in its conventional sense, as being the thing one is expected to say of the head of a bureau; I mean that he is a man who understands his work and does it.

The "beautiful money," as I once heard a little child characterize a new greenback, fresh from the treasury, possesses an added attraction, independent of its intrinsic value, after going through this bureau and watching its system of operation. I never look at one of these bills since my visit there that I do not see again the engravers with their fine instruments, carefully tracing the lines which cost so strict precision lest a mistake shall render the whole worthless; the man who attentively superintends and manages the geometrical lathe machine, the strong, keen faces of the printers, blackened with the adjuncts of their toil, each with a girl to attend his press; the women who count the money after it is printed; the superintendents of the drying and counting rooms; and the young ladies, dressed in the most bewitching styles, plainly and neatly, but in exceeding good taste, who act as bookkeepers and copyists. All these flash instantly before me, and I feel a personal interest in the work which they so successfully achieve.

I commenced my studies of how our money is made from the top of the building, or with the plate-printers. In this department there are employed twelve artists and six or eight transferers. The first process here entered upon is the engraving of the dies. This consists in tracing upon a small piece of steel a head, vignette, corner piece, or the fine border running around the notes, all of which are first done separately upon these dies. The dies are then hardened and the impression taken from each upon a soft steel roller, which is also then hardened. From a number of these rollers, containing different subjects, in all forming the entire object to be engraved, a complete die is made up of a note, bond or stamp. The finished die is then hardened and by the aid of powerful machines an impression is taken from it upon a soft steel roller and after this is hardened the whole impression is transferred to large plates from which the notes are to be printed.

The geometrical lathe work done on the greenbacks is a wonderful process, and it seems impossible that machinery, without the aid of mental direction in making the forms, can be constructed to give the perfect curves and lines to which this process has attained. The portion of the greenbacks known as geometrical lathe work embraces the die holding the denomination of the bill, the denominational numbers wherever used on the face of the note, and the entire back. The geometrical work is first drawn on steel, and the process is much the same as that of the engraving. It is first hardened, having received the impression, then transferred to another plate; from this it is taken upon a roller, and thence put upon the plates from which the notes are printed.

The plates thus completed, as well as the dies and rolls in process of preparation, are all kept locked in the plate vault, to which there are three keys, in the hands of three different custodians, one of whom is appointed by the treasurer, another by the comptroller of currency, and the third by the chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. To add to the security the watchman, with whom there must needs be collusion in any attempt at fraud, is constantly changed, so that no one of these guardians knows at any time what is to be his post of duty the following night. No roll, plate or die can be taken from the vault except upon requisition from the superintendent of printing, made to and receipted for by the three custodians.

The plates being prepared and locked up, we will now look after the paper used in the manufacture of our securities. The material upon which our money is printed has been the subject of discussion and examination ever since the making of the same became one of the recognized institutions of the country. How to obtain for this purpose a distinctive paper difficult to counterfeit, was for a long time the study of the experts and detectives connected with the department. The paper now used is manufactured by Wilcox & Co., at Glen Mills, near Philadelphia. The Treasury Department has at these mills a government superintendent, who is under the control of the secretary, but directed by Mr. McCartee. Each sheet is registered as it comes from the machine, and the keys of these registers are kept by the government superintendent. So complete is this system of registration that not one sheet can, by any carelessness or inattention, fail to be registered.

This paper is made with a peculiar fibre running through it, which is produced by the use of jute, a coarse fibrous plant, a native of the East Indies, but lately introduced and grown in the Southern States. Silk has also been used for fibre, but not so successfully as jute. The paper thus manufactured is peculiar and distinctive, and has never been counterfeited except by producing the fibrous appearance in the process of printing, which is easily detected. The government superintendent has a corps of counters and examiners under his direction, and the paper is carefully counted and examined as received from the makers, and packed away for shipment. This paper is supplied to the bank-note companies upon requisition from the bureau.

When the sheets of paper are ready for use they are first given to the bank note companies, where the backs and tints are printed. They are then sent to the treasury department, where they are carefully counted and examined, the imperfect ones, if there are any, delivered to the secretary, under whose direction a commission is appointed to destroy them. The perfect backs are held for finishing and printing by the counting division. These backs are furnished to the printers upon requisition by the superintendent of that particular division. After a hundred sheets are printed they are delivered to and counted by the counters of the examining division. They are then distributed on the drying racks and run into the drying-room, where they are subjected to a high degree of heat over night. They are then taken off the racks, examined, counted and delivered to the counting division of the bureau, to be held there for sealing.

The process of seal printing is the same as the first, and the sheets have to go through the entire operation a second time to receive the seal, after which they are sent to the hydraulic press-room, where they are subjected to a great pressure, which gives the surface its smooth and beautiful finish, driving the ink into the paper, and causing the figures to stand out in clear relief.

They are then ready for the numbering-room, where they receive the last touch of printing from machines attended by women and girls. These machines are so adjusted as to change the numbers for a whole series. The two red numbers on each bill are put on by these machines. Great care is necessary in this work that no mistakes are made, and the bills are critically examined to see if they are correct. If mistakes are made they must be altered at once, as the red ink soon hardens and becomes indelible, while at first it is easily removed. The mistakes, if not discovered in time to rectify, are charged to the one who makes them, as this has been found to be the only method possible to establish adequate care on the part of the numberers. The numbering finishes the printing of the money, and the sheets are then carried to the superintendent of the separating division, under whose charge they are trimmed and separated. This process is one of great interest and a vast improvement upon the past manner of doing the work. The separation was formerly accomplished by girls with scissors, and required great care and long time for its tedious fulfilment. Machinery has now occupied the place of all this pains-taking labor. The sheets are put through the separating machines, and come out as carefully cut apart as the most dextrous fingers could have done it. They are then needled, which process also requires great care in placing the sheets so accurately together that when they are put through the cutting-machines, hundreds of them together, the glittering edge of the blade falls on the right line, never deviating a hair's breadth—a process reaching the perfection of precision. After being cut apart the notes are packed in boxes for delivery to the treasurer the next morning, and ready to be issued by Uncle Sam, in the multifarious ways opened for their use.

It is the uniform rule of the bureau that no sheet of paper pass from the custody of one superintendent to his operatives or to another superintendent without a verified count and a written receipt, which is made a permanent record in a book especially provided for that purpose. At the conclusion of each day's labor the operatives in every room report to the superintendent before they leave the building how much paper they have received and how much they have finished, returning the balance, and thus completing their account with the department.

When any given issue of notes or bonds is completed a report is made to the secretary of the treasury, showing when the work was begun, the several dates at which the blank paper was delivered to the several sub-divisions; the amount delivered at each date; the denomination of notes printed; the number of the denomination; the number of perfect and imperfect sheets of each kind when the manufacture is completed; the several dates at which the finished currency of that issue was delivered to the treasurer, and the amount delivered at each date, thus making a complete history of the issue. As a test of the thoroughness of the system: If a note printed in the department at any time since its organization be returned to the superintendent, his books will show the date at which the blank paper was delivered to the superintendent of printing; when and by whom the note was printed, sealed, numbered, separated and delivered to the treasurer of the United States.

All the notes for the national banks are engraved and printed by the bank-note companies in New York; forwarded to the comptroller of the currency; delivered to the chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, where they are numbered, sealed, trimmed and separated: again returned to the comptroller of the currency, and by him delivered to the different national banks, where they are perfected by receiving the signatures of the president and cashier.

The red seal affixed to all the different forms of securities is imprinted in the treasury department. So complete is the system of checks adopted in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving that it is difficult to see how it is possible for loss to occur to the government, either by over-issue or abstraction. The paper is first registered at the mills, and every sheet manufactured has to be accounted for, from the time it is made until it is delivered to the treasurer, finished, both by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving and the bank-note companies. It would be necessary for a general collusion to exist between the superintendents of the different divisions, and also between the operatives in each division, and between the superintendents and the operatives. The fact that several prominent officers of the printing bureau are appointed by the secretary, and are in no way indebted to the chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving for their positions, establishes a strong probability against danger. Of the notes and securities partially printed in New York, and finished in the treasury, a fraudulent issue is clearly impossible without criminal collusion between the companies and the treasury department.

A great part of the work done in this bureau is done by women and girls. The superintendents spoken of through this article are all women; the counters are women; the books are all kept by ladies; each printer has a girl or woman to attend his press, and pays her himself, although the pay is guaranteed by the bureau; he is obliged to pay her whether he makes a good day's work or not; the price is also regulated by the bureau. In going through this place I congratulated my sex upon the fact that so much ability had been found among them, for it is an established fact that inefficiency is not allowed in the bureau. The neatness, accuracy and beauty of the books they keep constantly challenge the admiration of the sterner sex, who have so long held a monopoly of this sort of work; and their fresh, beaming faces, bending over their desks; their exquisite, though neat and appropriate dress, were to me among the brightest features of our money-making machine-shop.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

PARIS, September 19.

The German authorities at Strasbourg have consented to allow the wife of Edmund About to see him, but refuse permission to any one else. An examination which will consume an entire week is now being made into About's case.

L'Olive, Deschambes and Druivil, the Communists who were executed yesterday at Satory, died bravely. Their last words were, "Vive La Republique, down with traitors."

STOCKHOLM, September 19.

King Charles, of Sweden, died to-day at Malmo.

LONDON, September 19.

There was a very severe thunder storm at Rochdale yesterday. Several persons were killed by lightning and the crops were damaged.

John Fox & Co., merchants of Mincing lane, have suspended, with liabilities of five hundred thousand pounds. They have connections with several American houses, and their suspension was caused by the recent failures in Baltimore.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

NEW YORK, September 19.

The failure of Munroe & Co. was announced at the Stock Exchange to-day. The suspension of two mercantile firms was also reported.

The trial of Connolly, Tweed and Sweeney will probably be begun next month.

The Times says that the amount of the defalcation of James J. Johnson, the head of the stamp division in the assistant treasurer's office, though not precisely ascertained, cannot exceed $185,000, and may be considerably less. It is not fully known how this fraud was accomplished, as it is concealed; but it is probable that Johnson made false reports of stamps, which were not examined into with promptitude. Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse being interviewed by a reporter to day, stated that the amount of the defalcation will not exceed $200,000, nor fall below $185,000. The assistant treasurer regards the disclosure as premature, as should Johnson's friends know of his location they will not disclose it.

A RIVER MYSTERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19.

Yesterday the nude body of a young girl was found in the marsh below Gray's Ferry by two gentlemen while gunning. There is no clue to the name of the deceased. There was no mark of violence. She was about eighteen, with a handsome form and features. The body had not been in the water more than forty-eight hours. Appeared to have been drowned while bathing.

THE ODD FELLOWS' COUNCIL.

BALTIMORE, September 19.

The Grand Lodge was occupied this morning in discussing the question of giving independent jurisdiction to the German lodges, with certain restrictions regarding ritual, travelling cards and pass-words.

THE BLACK MURDER CASE.

THE LAWS TO BE IMPARTIALLY ADMINISTERED.

An Important Trial Begun in Blackville—A Popular and Esteemed Judge.

[SPECAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

BLACKVILLE, S. C., September 19.

The Circuit Court, Judge John J. Maher presiding, has been in session here since last Monday. No case of any public importance has been tried yet. E. J. Black was to-day arraigned for the murder of N. F. Turner, the town marshal, and will be tried to morrow. It will be remembered that the affray took place on Monday, July 1st, and grew out of an altercation between Captain Black and Frank Groves. The charge is that Black shot Turner while the latter was endeavoring to keep the peace. The affair caused great excitement at the time, and there is a deep interest in the coming trial. Judge Aldrich and Mr. Robert Aldrich are the counsel for Black.

Judge Maher, in his charge to the grand jury, gives the assurance of the hope that his court will not be a mockery of law and justice; that the laws of the land, be they good or bad laws, so long as they remain on the statute books unrepealed, shall be enforced. The delinquent county officers must learn that the public money shall not be tampered with; that honesty is the best policy, and that this injunction shall be obeyed. He attributes much of the crimes daily occurring to "fusil oil" and its concomitants, and to the nefarious and illicit traffic in whiskey. He charges that the license laws do not permit every one who simply pays for a license to deal out the fire-water.

Intelligent public opinion here is that we have a judge in Maher second to none in the history of South Carolina, and that the only respectable act the Legislature did last session was to elect him judge. PHACT.

FORRESTER IN SAVANNAH.

What Really Happened to the Great Culprit When There.

The Savannah News, alluding to Billy Forrester's story of his adventures in that city, says:

Some of his assertions are wholly false, and are calculated to mislead the public. His statement of his interviews with the mayor and chief of police are manufactured from whole cloth. He gave the name of Winslow at the time of his capture in this city, and undoubtedly played a shrewd game. He was arrested some time in May, 1871, and was kept in confinement at the barracks until the 11th of July following, when he was brought out on a writ of habeas corpus, and upon examination was finally discharged, the Hon. Rufus E. Lester conducting the case in his behalf. For some time previous to this Winslow had expressed a great desire to obtain his liberty, and under strict promise that his revelations would not be made use of against him, he unbosomed himself in a measure to Lieutenant Wray, the chief detective, and gave valuable information concerning his operations. The parties who had been victims of this fellow's skill were subsequently placed in possession of all the property they had lost. Not a single article was obtained from Winslow in person, nor was a letter written by the officer having charge of the case. Material was furnished Winslow, and he did his own correspondence. It seems that he had shipped his booty to some confederates in Chicago, although he wrote to Cleveland. It was afterwards ascertained that this was a blind. In due time article after article would be received and returned by the detective. In this way everything of value was recovered, and no one appearing against the man to prosecute, he was discharged, but with the distinct understanding that he should leave the State, never to return to it. It was stated at the time that he was placed on board of a vessel bound to Liverpool after his release, and kept under strict watch until her departure. In his account, however, elsewhere alluded to, he says he left here direct for New York. Winslow's career in this city borders something on the marvellous. The facility and rapidity with which he entered premises and denuded them of their contents, struck with bewilderment the victims of his ingenuity. It appears that he had a pair of nippers by which he could unlock any door with the key in it, and by this means was enabled to obtain entrance into houses where the doors were locked on the inside. After getting all the booty he could, he would leave in the same way and lock the door behind him. Thus it was almost impossible to ascertain how he effected an entrance. At the time of his incarceration here it was suspected that he was Forrester, although the description of that party as furnished our detectives did not tally altogether with that of Winslow.

SAWYER'S LITTLE GAME.

Senator Sawyer Stopping the Withdrawal of Troops from Chester County—Rumored Changes on the State Ticket.

[Telegram to New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, September 16.

Senator Sawyer came here in a great hurry to-day, to prevent, if possible, the withdrawal of Federal troops from Chester County, S. C., which was contemplated by the war department, and for which an order was about to be issued upon representations made for political effect by the functions of the Grant party known as the "Regulars." Sawyer, also for political purposes, wanted these Federal troops retained, and as Chester is one of the counties lately placed under martial law by the President, it required very little urging by Sawyer to carry his point. The senator is quite sanguine of the success of the "Bolters'" ticket in the ensuing State election in South Carolina, and claims that about two-thirds of the colored vote will be cast for that ticket. It is probable that the nominee for Congress at large on the same ticket will decline to run, in the hope of obtaining a more desirable position; and should he withdraw, the person who is most likely to receive the nomination is Major Lewis Johnson, ex-United States Marshal of the State, and son of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

—The Advertiser reports a good deal of sickness lately in Edgefield County.

—Abbeville is agitating the question of the establishment of a public library and reading-room.

—It is estimated that no less than fifty gallons of whiskey were imbibed in Abbeville Village on Monday last.

—The caterpillars are pretty bad in the neighborhood of Greenwood, Abbeville County, and are doing serious harm to the crops.

—Professor Rivers, of the South Carolina University will lecture before the Sumter Lyceum, at its regular monthly October meeting.

—J. R. Whitlock, a native of Greenwood, shot himself accidentally with a pistol on last Friday, and of the effects of the wound has died.

—On Tuesday last a small colored boy named Robert Gayle had his hand cut off while he was engaged at work at Mr. T. J. Tuomey's gin in Sumter.

—It is estimated that the county debt of Abbeville, after exhausting the present tax levy, will be nine thousand or ten thousand dollars.

—We regret to learn of the prevalence of sickness at Ninety-Six, and of its fatal nature. The mortality among the colored people is terrible, and the whites have not escaped. Five deaths within the last ten days have occurred among the white people.

—The Governor has commuted the sentence of Simon Black, of Lexington County, from hanging to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for life. Black was to have been hung on the 20th instant, being one of the Harmon, Lexington County, murderers. His extreme youth has governed the exercise of Executive clemency in this case.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.

[From the Abbeville Medium.]

The last two or three weeks have materially changed the prospects of our farmers for good crops. The cotton crop is cut off in most parts of our county one-half, on account of the rust and the very dry weather we have had. The corn crop in most parts of the country is good, but the trouble is that our planters have not planted enough of it.

[From the Shreveport, La., Times, September 14.

We have nothing favorable to report in regard to the growing crop, but, on the other hand, a good deal that is not at all favorable. All is made that will be this season, and should heavy rains fall in the next week, much of that will be ruined. In the bottoms not more than one-half of a crop will be gathered, and in the hills in this vicinity one bale to eight acres is the general estimate. We hardly think the increased acreage planted will equal the falling off from last year's crop, and we cannot by any means figure up our receipts as large as they were the last season, without drawing on a large scope of country of which we have little hopes. In fact, everything points to a more restricted territory; the railroads from the Gulf now tapping a section of country formerly trading to this city. A mercantile friend in whose judgment we have implicit confidence, makes the following estimate: From forty-two circulars returned to the board of trade of this city since the first of September from all portions of this district, which includes Southwestern Arkansas, Eastern Texas and Northwestern Louisiana, the average yield will be a bale to five acres, or say one-half crop. There is no top crop and not twenty per cent. of the middle crop will open. All the crop is open, and picking will be over on the hills by the middle of October.

THE NATIONAL PORK-PACKERS.

CINCINNATI, September 19.

In the National Pork-packers' Convention, this morning, the rule adopted yesterday with reference to tare on dry salted meats was reconsidered, and, after considerable discussion, amended so as to provide that meat, between July 1 and November 1, might be washed with cloth in cold water, and was then passed. The rules in reference to cutting and packing were then taken up and passed upon, in the main following the rules now in operation in Chicago and other leading boards of the country. The convention adjourned to meet at Chicago, on the first Tuesday in October, 1873.

Receipts by Railroad, September 19.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

1917 bales cotton, 65 bales goods, 160 sacks of flour, and 1 car stock. To Railroad Agent, Geo H Walter & co, Pelzer, Rodgers & co, W P Dowling, A J Salinas, G W Williams & co, E H Frost & co, Sloan & Seignious, Crawley & Dehon, A S Smith, Caldwell & Son, Trenholm & Son, Reeder & Davis, W W Smith, Witte Bros, Wiss & co, W Gurney, Murdaugh & Weekly, Kinsman & Howell, Jeffords & co, W B Smith & co, A B Mulligan, W B Williams & Son, Pringle & Son, John Colcock & co, F C Mey, W K Ryan, L D DeSaussure, J W Luden, P C Trenholm, Klinck, Wickenberg & co, C D Ahrens & co, B Feldmann & co, C R Holmes, Quackenbush, Estill & co, W C Courtney & co, and others.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

229 bales upland cotton, 29 bbls crude and 68 bbls spirits of turpentine, 348 bbls rosin, cars of lumber and wood, mdse, &c. To Whilden & Jones, Kinsman & Howell, Barden & Parker, T P Smith, Pelzer, Rodgers & co, W K Ryan, Mowry & Son, Trenholm & Son, A J Salinas, Stoney & Lowndes, G W Williams & co, Caldwell & Son, E H Frost & co, Goldsmith & Son, J D Kirkpatrick, T G Boag, F Klintworth, C R Holmes, Murdaugh & Weekly, Reeder & Davis, Witte Bros, H Bischoff & co, Ravenel & co, W H Chafee & co, N E Railroad Agent, and others.

Passengers.

Per steamship Georgia, for New York—Mrs M Dunlap, child and nurse, Mrs A Wallace, B Martin, J L Edwards, J E Wyly, Dr A P Wyly, Miss J Cheatham, F Brunet, J Boardman, T W Staniland, Jas McCobb, Miss C Wigfall, W G Griffin, James F Green, R Pepp, J H Cheatham and wife, Miss Quinn, Mr and Mrs M Quinn, R Colcock and wife, Mrs T D Colton, Miss W A Collock, W Collock, A Collock, G Collock, S Collock, and seven in the steerage.

Per steamship Wm Kennedy, for Baltimore—Miss Duval, T S Gourdin, Edward Ham, W White, Master Simms, and one deck.

Per steamship James Adger, from New York—Jenny Ray, Alice Clifford, Nellie Maurice, Carrie Whitmore, J O Robinson, G C McNulty, George A Bowman, W G Motte, Miss Brown, Kittie Davis, Alex H Brown, B L White, A Wright, and one in steerage.

Per steamer Emilie, from Georgetown, S C—Mrs Singleton and three children, John Voss, H J Johnson, Capt Meyers, and three deck.

Per steamer M S Allison, from Edisto, Enterprise, Rockville, and Way Landings—Miss J E Jenkins, Col Wm Gregg, Mrs E Egg, Miss M Egg, Miss A Walsh, O J Andell.

MARINE NEWS.

CHARLESTON, S. C....SEPTEMBER 20, 1872.

Lat 32 deg 46 min 33 sec. | Lon 79 deg 57 min 27 sec.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, New York, —hours to the bar. Mdse. To James Adger & co, J E Adger & co, S C Railroad Agent, Southern Express co, N E Railroad Agent, S & C Railroad Agent M & A Ashten, Edwin Bates & co, James Bancroft, H Bischoff & co, Wm M Bird & co, B Brown, T Bristoll & co, B Boyd, C Bart & co, A H Brown, H Brown, Chas Berbusse, J C Betts, Bollmann Bros, Brewer & Kohnke, G A Bowman, agt, A C Cameron, Crane, Boylston & co, W H Chafee & co, L Cohen & co, Cameron, Barkley & co, Mrs Comerford, C Claclus, Chase & Cuttino, Calegus & Son, Cavanaugh & Welsh, J C H Claussen, Edw Daly, Dowie, Moise & Davis, P Darcy, H A Duc, Elias Bros, D F Fleming & co, Jno S Fairly & co, Forsythe, McComb & co, Furcngott, Benedict & co, I L Falk & co, B Feldmann & co, S Fass, S & B M Fogartie, J D Ford, D Fitzgibbon, Wm J Geyer, O Graveley, Hart & co, N A Hunt, J Gray, Holmes & Calder, J Hurkamp & co, J H Hillen, I H Hall & co, W Harral, E H Jackson, G H Ingraham & Son, Johnston, Crews & co, A Johnson, H Kinsle & co, Kinsman & Howell, Barden & Parker, T P Smith, Pelzer, Rodgers & co, W K Ryan, Mowry & Son, Trenholm & Son, A J Salinas, Stoney & Lowndes, G W Williams & co, Caldwell & Son, E H Frost & co, Goldsmith & Son, J D Kirkpatrick, T G Boag, F Klintworth, C R Holmes, Murdaugh & Weekly, Reeder & Davis, Witte Bros, H Bischoff & co, Ravenel & co, W H Chafee & co, N E Railroad Agent, and others.

Per steamship Georgia, for New York—Mrs M