

Towanda, Wednesday, May 13, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR.

The trial of M'Cook has intruded upon our space to the exclusion of much important matter.

The Bribery Case at Harrisburg.

A great portion of our paper, this week, is occupied by the testimony given at the late trial before the Dauphin county Court. The result is the full conviction of David M'Cook, for an attempt to bribe Col. Piolet; a fine of \$600, with the costs of prosecution, being imposed upon him.

While we have no wish to exult in the downfall or degradation of any man, and while we would extend the utmost clemency which a healthy sympathy will permit toward those who may be unfortunate enough to render themselves obnoxious to the law, yet we cannot permit the occasion to pass, without expressing the most lively feelings of gratification at the result of this trial. There were other reasons besides the vindication of Col. Piolet, which gave an interest to the issue of the indictment found against M'Cook, and had encouraged every honest citizen to hope that the purity of our legislation should be protected, and the respect due to our laws would be enforced.

That the most corrupt and flagitious means have been employed to influence legislation, cannot be denied; and it was hoped that the conviction of M'Cook would have a tendency to break up a band of Boreas who infest Harrisburg, in the pay of corporations, and use every means in their power, lawful and unlawful, to direct the course of legislation. They have become a perfect pest to the members, and all employed in the different departments of the Legislature; thwarting and impeding their action, and in some cases, resorting to the most dishonest practices, and even to forgery.

That this trial and its verdict will strike terror to the hearts of the gentlemen employed in this profession, we have no doubt; and that it will do much toward mitigating, if not totally removing the evil, we have every reason to believe. If it should in any degree affect this Col. Piolet will secure for himself the lasting gratitude of every Pennsylvanian who has viewed with sorrow the venality of legislators, in the exercise of those high trusts reposed in them by the people—a duty which should be sacredly and inviolably performed.

We trust that the far-fetched sympathy which has been so liberally extended toward M'Cook, will now cease. The greatest endeavors have been made to prejudice public opinion in regard to the merits and demerits of this transaction. The class of individuals with whom M'Cook is associated, have employed their utmost powers of vituperation, misrepresentation and abuse, in assailing and vilifying Col. Piolet; the Whig press has joined in the chorus, and with one voice have done injustice to him; and made extenuation and apology for M'Cook. But from amid all this, Col. Piolet has emerged most triumphantly. The testimony has fully vindicated his fame and his motives, in making this charge of attempted bribery. It shows the deep-laid plot of one willing to resort to the most corrupt and dishonorable means, on the part of M'Cook; and systematic and cold-blooded attempts to place Col. Piolet in a position, where he must either suffer himself to be made a plant-tool in the hands of the agents of the Lehigh County Bank, or find himself with witnesses ready to misrepresent his motives and impeach his character.—We refer to the testimony of Mr. Galloway, in corroboration.

We shall next week give this matter a further consideration, with some evidence of the state of Public Opinion.

MR. INGERSOLL SUSTAINED BY HIS CONSTITUENTS.—Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, attended by invitation, an immense meeting of the democracy of Philadelphia, on Friday the 1st inst. He was received with an enthusiasm which told how much he is respected by those whom he represents, and the approbation bestowed upon the fearless and independent course taken by him in Congress in relation to the delinquencies of the "God-like Daniel." It is cheering to see, amid the showery of Whig vituperation and abuse, such an exhibition of confidence in those who have placed him in the halls of Congress. He addressed the meeting for about half an hour, when the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we have observed with feelings of profound gratification the course of the Hon. Charles Jared Ingersoll, member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District, upon the subject of the frauds, peculations and corruptions charged against Daniel Webster; and that the calm, prudent, yet courageous manner in which he has persisted in his charges against an abandoned, though powerful man, and the conclusive and overwhelming proofs that he has offered to present in support of these charges, although received with abuse and vituperation by those who have persecuted the "God-like" Daniel, and who pay him for his speeches and his votes, are entitled to the warm approval of every honest American.

LOSS OF THE CAMBRIA.—The steamship Cambria, on her passage from Liverpool to Boston, went ashore on Cape Cod, on Saturday night, 2d inst., during a dense fog with 100 passengers on board.

The passengers, although in imminent danger, escaped with their lives and baggage. The large mails were saved. The ship it is supposed will be a total loss.

The Corn and Iron trade had undergone no change since last advice.

The Cotton Market was steady, and well supported. The sales reached 5000 bales at 1-8d. advance per pound, and a disposition to make further purchases was evinced.

Large arrivals of Provisions had recently taken place at the English ports, but the market was dull.

Nothing new on the Oregon question had transpired, as Parliament had not been in session but a day or two.

Another attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe had been made by some of the madcaps with which Paris abounds.

Matters in Europe are in a state of apparent tranquility, and there is nothing before the public which excites any great degree of interest.

ON THE JURISDICTION BILL.—The bill for extending the Laws and Jurisdiction of the United States over Oregon passed the House of Representatives on the 18th ult., by a vote of 144 to 40. It provides for the extension of the laws of Iowa to this territory—reserving to British subjects all the rights and jurisdiction which they derive from the convention. It does not define the boundary of Oregon, but legislates for the American citizens who dwell beyond the Rocky Mountains. It also extends our Indian system and our Post-Office system to that country, and provides for block-houses and military authority to protect the emigrants from the United States who cross the mountains. All these measures are in conformity with the recommendations of the President, and with the addition of resolutions for notice, cover the whole ground marked out in his message.

COURT.—The second week of Court promises to be an unimportant as the first. It is proposed, we believe, that the September Term shall continue three weeks, to afford an opportunity for clearing the over-burdened trial list.

Late from Mexico and Texas!

We find our exchanges full of news from the army of occupation in Texas, as also from the Government of Mexico. Information, in the shape of rumors, from these countries, is not apt to be very authentic, but we have condensed a few of the most important items, from the mass.

Gen. Taylor is entrenched opposite Matamoros, and there is every reason to believe that general hostilities will soon commence.

Col. Truman Cross has been taken prisoner by Mexican rancheros, consisting of a captain, lieutenant, and five men, and carried off. Not the least apprehension is now entertained for the personal safety of Col. Cross, but it is not known in General Taylor's camp where he is. Mexican officers positively deny that he is in Matamoros, and we must wait patiently a little while for the mystery to be unravelled. At last accounts the officers in Gen. Taylor's camp felt no alarm whatever as to the personal safety of Col. Cross.

The Galveston News of the 24th, has the following information:—On the 19th instant, Lieutenant Porter, of the 4th regiment, (son of the late Commodore Porter,) being out with a fatigue party of ten men, (some of them wearing uniform,) were fired upon within a few miles of the camp.

Lieutenant Porter and three of his men were killed in the attack; the rest of the party escaping, returned to the camp next day. It is stated that the guns of the Americans were wet and would not fire. We see no explanation given why this party of soldiers should be ranging out the country with guns that would not fire.

Lieut. Van Ness informs us that nothing further had been heard of Colonel Cross up to the 19th, but that the general opinion is that he is still a prisoner, though not at Matamoros.

About fifty of the American army have deserted and swam the river for the Mexican camp, but a number of them were shot as deserters while in the water. The whole number of American troops is estimated at between two and three thousand, and they are said to be in excellent discipline, and eager for an engagement with the enemy. Amputations are reported at between three and four thousand. It is rumored that Arista is about to supersede Ampudia in the command.

REVOULTION.—A new revolution has broken out in the south of the Department of Mexico, headed by Gen. Don Juan Alvarez, in favor of the federal constitution and the return of Santa Anna. At the latest dates, we could not get its details; but there is no doubt of the truth of the report.

Bradford County Court.

Present Hon. JOHN N. CONYNGHAM, President, and HON. REUBEN WILDER and HARRY MORGAN, Associate Judges.

The business transacted during the first week of court is unusually limited. Besides the usual routine of business pertaining to every Court, swearing in of Constables; granting licenses, &c., the following is the only case which went to the jury, deemed sufficiently interesting to be reported:

COMMONWEALTH vs. MRS. LYDIA SWEET—David Benjamin prosecutor.—The defendant was indicted for committing an assault and battery on Emeline Benjamin, on the 31st day of March, 1846, in Durell township. The defendant pleaded Not Guilty.

The substance of the evidence was as follows:—Emeline Benjamin left home to carry dinner to her brother, who was raffing a short distance from where they lived; that on her return home she was met by a man, and that she returned home the defendant made an attack upon her, unprovoked—with sticks, staves, and stones, and that a large stone hit her on the side of her head, which injured her very much.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty—and the Court sentenced her to pay a fine of \$5 and the costs of prosecution.

SINGULAR SCENE.—The Owego Gazette has the following particulars of a melancholy suicide:—"Edward Baldwin, of Nichols, shot himself on Tuesday last. He had been out on a hunting, and on his return, met a couple of girls, and while engaged in conversation with them, asked if they would like to see him shoot himself. They answered yes. At this, he put the muzzle of the gun into his mouth, and placing his foot on the trigger, blew out his brains in an instant. No motive can be assigned for this rash act. He was a single man, about twenty-two or three years of age, and by occupation, a tailor."

THE COAL TRADE.—The quantity of coal sent to market from the Schuylkill region last week was 23,223 tons, showing an increase of about 2000 over last week. The Company's estimate for the months of January, February, March and April, was 240,000 tons. They have sent 223,400 tons, and have one week's work to perform before the close of the month. The Miner's Journal says they will exceed the estimate.

THE FIRE AT OWEGO.—A late examination at Owego relative to certain letters received by various individuals in that village a few days before the recent fire, threw suspicion upon Willard Foster, as being accessory to the late fire, and resulted in committing him to await his trial, at the next Oyer and Terminer.

THE BAKER FAMILY.—These distinguished vocalists gave a Concert on Monday evening last, to a very large house, who were seemingly all very well pleased with the musical abilities of the performers. For correct, distinct pronunciation and emphasis, we have never heard their equals; and should they in time visit us again we promise them an equally flattering reception.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, will hold its next annual meeting on Thursday the 21st of May next, in the Tenth street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. The meeting will be opened with a sermon by the Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The final result, as ascertained, is, eight democratic majority in the Senate—and 14 or 16 in the House of Delegates. Joint majority more than 20 in all probability.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—Sixteen years ago James Smithson died in England, leaving to the United States the reversion of five hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, for the purpose of founding an institution in the District of Columbia for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

About ten years have elapsed since our Government accepted the trust, and eight years next September, since the money was obtained from the English Court of Chancery, and paid into the Treasury of the United States. With an interest accruing since its receipts into the treasury, nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the bill now before Congress proposes to erect the buildings, and the institution is to be supported hereafter on the interest of the original amount. This would seem to exhibit great dilatoriness on the part of Congress, but the delay may be attributed to the opposition made to it on constitutional grounds. Sufficient time we should think has however, been given to dispose of the matter, one way or the other, and it is to be hoped that the present Congress will not adjourn without doing so.

TRIAL OF M'COOK.

FOR ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE COL. PIOLLET.

Court of Common Pleas—Dauphin County.

For offering a bribe to VICTOR E. PIOLLET, a member of the House of Representatives from Bradford County, and one of the Committee on Banks, to induce him to vote to sustain the Lehigh County Bank.

Commonwealth vs. DANIEL M'COOK.

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and in drawing the Report. The conversation after some time took a more direct bearing.—After I had stopped him the third time in the use of harsh language, he stated that he had come to this place, for the purpose of preventing an investigation into the affairs of the Lehigh County Bank; or if an investigation was had, his object was to procure a favorable report from the committee on Banks. The first reason he gave for preventing an investigation was, that the charges urged against that Bank, were untrue in fact, and which he thought to be able to refute. Another reason was, that if the bank was sustained he had an arrangement with that bank to assist him in establishing either a bank or an office of Deposite. I do not recollect which, at Carrollton, Carroll county in the State of Ohio, where he resided. Mr. M'Cook did not say to me, nor did he intimate that he was determined to carry his object through the agency of money, but, as he believed the charges against the bank were unfounded in fact, his determination was to prevent the investigation, or have a favorable report from the Committee, by some means or other. I think he also said immediately afterwards—"by some means or other, or by certain influences."

He then commenced detailing the transactions of Monday night, the 16th of February. He stated that he had gone into Mr. Piolet's room, and after some conversation Mr. Piolet refused to take \$250, or the note indorsed by any one that he might name for the other \$250 and the reason why he would not take it, he had had a better previous offer. Mr. M'Cook, then began to have some fears whether he had got his man or not. He then stated to me the position of Mr. Piolet and himself, Mr. Piolet being on one side of the fire place, and he in front of the fire. He thought it best then to avoid the difficulties which he might get in, by mistaking his man, to make a survey of Mr. Piolet, head and face. He did so, and from the peculiar shape of his forehead, tho' he could not possibly be mistaken. But for fear that he might be mistaken, he said to Mr. Piolet, that he had \$250 in his pocket, and that it was necessary for him to go to Mr. Herr's Hotel in this borough, for the purpose of getting the other \$250, to consummate the matter that night. "He gave this as an excuse to Mr. Piolet, in order that he might consult three gentlemen who were his friends, who were at Herr's Hotel, as to whether he should risk the operation. He went and found those three gentlemen. He gave me the name of one of them, which was Beech. I think his name was Asa Beech. He said that he stated to them, the nature of the phenological developments of Mr. Piolet's head, and expressed to them some doubts whether he had his man or not. One of the three said to him, return immediately and consummate the matter, as he had no doubt he had got the right man. He said he still hesitated and expressed doubts. The same individual more emphatically replied that he should go immediately back and consummate it. The next morning he went into Mr. Piolet's room, and told him that he was prepared to consummate the matter, by paying \$400; and the \$100 to make the \$500, the amount agreed upon, he must wait until the report of the Committee was had. He said that he stated to Mr. Piolet the reason why he could not pay him at that time was, that he had it not. He then stated to me his reasons for not paying the \$100.—"Being somewhat fearful, that he had not found the right man, and for fear of being betrayed, he thought the holding back the \$100 would have a tendency to keep Mr. Piolet true to the needle—and that he had the \$100 in his pocket at the time. At this conversation he stated a secret which I am not disposed to disclose, unless directed.

Mr. M'Cook desired to have it disclosed. Mr. Galloway proceeded.—He stated that on Monday morning, he intended to have Messrs. Piolet, Laporte, Borrell and Miller arrested for a conspiracy. He narrated another transaction which took place on the same Monday night, the 16th, prior to his going to Mr. Piolet's room, the same time. He here again expressed his fears, as to whether he had the right man, and for the purpose of preventing himself from getting into difficulty he had prepared a plan, by which to have a witness to the transaction with Mr. Piolet. He said he went to Mr. Piolet's room and left the note, which has been spoken of, requesting Mr. Piolet to come to No. 22.—He returned to his own room, where he had a friend prepared to be a witness in case Mr. Piolet should come.—that he put his buffalo robe under his bed, for the accommodation of his friend, that he should make no noise if Mr. Piolet should come.—From the long delay of Mr. Piolet's coming, his friend had come out from his hiding place, and the two were sitting conversing together, when he heard some person coming along the hall, and supposing him to be Mr. Piolet, he immediately rose from his chair, took the candle in his hand, went to the door and opened it wide enough to admit his own person, held the candle in one hand out into the hall as far as he could reach, and held the door with the other hand, for the purpose if it proved to be Mr. Piolet, to detain him until his friend could resume his position on the buffalo robe under the bed. He found the person who was approaching to be one of the servants, who announced to him that a gentleman in a certain number was in his room.

Questioned by the Attorney General. Did he give any account after the servant had left him what he did? Answer. He said he prepared himself to go to Mr. Piolet's room, and after some time did go. Q. What became of his friend? A. I have no distinct recollection.

Mr. Galloway proceeded.—Mr. M'Cook stated, on Tuesday morning, in Mr. Piolet's presence, he sat down and counted the money. While counting it Mr. Piolet stood behind the chair, and counted with him. As he numbered Mr. Piolet numbered with him. After it was counted, Mr. Piolet said—there is my drawer open, and you may lay the money there, or put the money in the drawer. This action of Mr. Piolet of having the money put in the drawer, instead of receiving it, caused him to have stronger suspicions than any he had had before that he would betray him.

Adjoined until 2 o'clock, P. M.

2 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. GALLOWAY resumed his testimony. As to the object that M'Cook had in view in endeavoring to get Piolet to his room, in addition to what I have already testified, he stated that he desired to have him there with a friend not for the purpose of betraying Piolet, if any thing should happen, but in order to prevent Piolet from betraying him. He had intended so to shape the conversation between them, that it would appear that Piolet was soliciting the money, rather than that the proposition was coming from him to Piolet.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Question by Mr. Cooper. In the interview with M'Cook it is not possible that your memory may have proved treacherous, and that some things have escaped your recollection? Answer. I think not.

Q. Did M'Cook during the time of your conversation with him, endeavor to approach you? A. He did not.

Q. Did he not say in the conversation you had with him, that the proposition came from Piolet? A. He did not.

Q. At the time of the interview you speak of, did not M'Cook say, as the investigation was now over, there would be no impropriety in stating the facts. A. He did.

Q. Did M'Cook tell you in his interview with you, that his object in his interview with Piolet, was to get him to name some person to act as agent before the Committee and the Legislature? A. He did not. I was a member of the committee, and it was unnecessary therefore, for him to go into a detailed statement of preliminary matters.

Q. At the interview between you and M'Cook, did he not express his disgust at the conduct of Piolet in this matter, and declare that his statement was contrary to the facts in the case? A. I think not.

Q. Did M'Cook state that Piolet said that two could keep a secret better than three? A. He did not.

Q. Did he state that Piolet said that he would not call in a third person—that as he was to do the business himself he would have the money himself? A. He did not.

Q. Did he not state, in relation to his having had a witness present, that he was afraid that Piolet would misrepresent the facts, and that he did it for his own security? I have already stated what he said in relation to this question, in his own words.

Q. Did not M'Cook state to you that he did not wish Piolet, or any other person, to do any thing in relation to the Bank that was not honest and proper? A. I have no recollection of his making such a remark.

Q. Can you explain how it was in the interview between you and M'Cook, that he revealed every thing to you against himself, and suppressed every thing in his own favor? A. In my examination this morning, I stated what I understood M'Cook said. I cannot explain further.

Q. Did you not say when the subpoena was served upon you, that it was an imposition upon you to detain you here, and that you knew nothing about this case? A. I did so; and I say now, that I do not know why M'Cook subpoenaed me.

Q. If you were not subpoenaed by the Commonwealth, how does it come that you have been brought upon the stand by the Commonwealth, and have gone on and testified at length without being interrogated by the Attorney for the Commonwealth? A. I was desired some time before the adjournment of the Legislature, at the instance of the Commonwealth's Counsel, to go to the Justice before whom this information was made, and enter into recognition to appear here at this Court. I declined doing so. I was then asked if I would remain without doing so. I replied I would if it was necessary. I was desired to do so as a member of the Committee. I am a witness here without being subpoenaed or bound over by the Commonwealth. If I have any feelings in this question they are in favor of M'Cook.

Q. How then does it come that you have volunteered this afternoon, to testify to the worst act that has been charged upon M'Cook in the course of the investigation? A. There was no volunteering on my part. After giving my testimony in chief, upon reflection I discovered that I had omitted this portion of it.

Q. Did you hear at the dinner table, about the time M'Cook was arrested, Mr. Piolet say that his reputation had been suffering for a number of years, and that he had now an opportunity of showing to the world that he was an honest man, or words to that effect? A. I did not hear it; nor could I, as I was at some distance from him.

Q. Do you know whether M'Cook and Mr. Piolet walked together to church on Sunday the 15th of February? A. M'Cook and myself left Buehler's Hotel together and walked to church. On our way we either met Mr. Piolet or he overtook us, and we three went to church together.

Questioned by Mr. FISHER. How long did the conversation last which you have been detailing that you had with M'Cook? A. I cannot tell how long. It lasted from supper time until after candle-light.

Q. Did you not say to Col. Piper that you had been subpoenaed, and that you knew nothing of this matter, unless in reference to M'Cook's character? A. I do not recollect saying any thing to Col. Piper at all. I recollect saying to some person that I did not know any thing of the matter, unless it was in reference to his character. I have known M'Cook for many years.

Q. What did you mean when you said you knew nothing of the matter?—Did you mean that you knew nothing of the case? A. No I meant only that I knew nothing in favor of M'Cook. I wish to say that I have not been pressed to testify by any one but M'Cook. Nor have I stated the facts to any one until within a few days, when I stated them to the Commonwealth's Attorney.

The Commonwealth closed.

Mr. M'COCK on behalf of the defendant, opened the case, and avers that he was prepared to prove that instead of Mr. M'Cook undertaking to bribe Mr. Piolet, the offer first came from Mr. Piolet, and that he (Piolet) undertook to entrap and seduce Mr. M'Cook—that Mr. Piolet had stated that his character had been suffering for a number of years, and that, by the affair with Mr. M'Cook, he had had an opportunity to prove to the world that he was an honest man!—that when M'Cook wanted Piolet to point out to him a man to act as agent

whom he wanted to pay, Piolet significantly looked up in his face, and said, "two could keep a secret better than three, and if any money was to be paid, he would take it himself." He referred to the good character of M'Cook, and stated by the rules of law, M'Cook's mouth was closed, while his accuser, who had invited him to his room, was allowed to testify against him.

He then made a point to the Court, and submitted whether there was any law in Pennsylvania authorizing an indictment for attempting to bribe a member of the Legislature, and read several authorities, and argued at length, that an offer to bribe a member, was not indictable.

The argument of Mr. M'COCK was very able, and very ingenious. We regret that our limits will not allow us to go more at length into it.

The Court did not decide the point, at the time.

JOHN R. EDIE, member of the Legislature from Somerset county, was called and sworn. I was in a distant part of the Hall when Piolet made his statement to the House of Representatives, and did not hear him distinctly.

After he had laid the package which contained the money on the Speaker's desk, I went over to his seat and asked him about the facts in the case. He gave me a statement of what he had said were the facts, but did not specify the time when they happened. He said that M'Cook had written to his (Piolet's) father, and offered to employ him as an agent to be employed in this business, and offered to give him \$300 for his services—that he replied to M'Cook, that his father was an old man and could not come, and perhaps, he added, that he should not come. He said that M'Cook then proposed that he (Piolet) should name a person whom he could employ as an agent for the same compensation.

Piolet then said that he looked at M'Cook, and remarked, "that two could keep a secret better than three, and if any money was to be paid, he proposed to have it paid directly to himself." Previous to the latter remarks, he said, that he told M'Cook, that he (Piolet) thought they (M'Cook and Piolet) understood each other.

Question by Mr. Cooper.—Was M'Cook arrested by an order of the House of Representatives? A.—He was arrested by an order of the House, and I saw him after his arrest. The first order was to arrest him and bring him before the bar of the House. When brought to the Sergeant-at-Arms, he was delivered over to Sergeant-at-Arms by an order of the House, and remained in his custody until the report of the committee.

COL. JOHN PIPER was called and sworn. The same day of the arrest, I was in the back room of Buehler's Hotel, where I boarded, and where Col. Piolet boarded. He came in to the room where I was sitting on the sofa, and sat down on the opposite side of the room on the settee. He sat down, and threw his cloak back on his shoulders, and asked me, if I had heard his statement that day before the House. I stated that I had not. He observed that he wished that I had heard his statement. He said "my reputation has been suffering for six or seven years, and I now have an opportunity to prove to the world that I am an honest man." By God, "said he, "this is the lowest estimation that has ever been placed upon my reputation." I had a conversation with Mr. Piolet before the meeting of the committee on M'Cook's case, on Tuesday; and also afterwards Col. Piolet called on me and asked me if I could furnish him with a statement of the paper published by Moses Y. Beach. In the evening after the adjournment of the committee, I met him at Buehler's Hotel again, and asked him, if at the first interview with M'Cook, any improper proposition was made. He said that there was not, but that he had been cautioned by two of his friends to look out—(these friends were Judge Laport and Mr. Burrell.) They had advised him, he said, that an attempt would be made to corrupt him, as a member of the committee on Banks. He said that they had informed him, that both had been approached by M'Cook. He also said, that he had several interviews with M'Cook, in one of which, he had informed him that he had written for his (Piolet's) father, requesting him to come on to this place, to aid him in the case of the Lehigh County Bank. He then dropped the subject of M'Cook and remarked that when he got upon the committee, it was his intention to catch some bank borer, but that he preferred to catch one of the Philadelphia Girard Bank borers, to M'Cook, for he considered M'Cook a very clever fellow.

I had a conversation with Mr. Galloway some time before the Legislature adjourned, about his being a witness as well as myself, and observed that we might as well pair off as members of the legislature, who were on different sides. He replied that he knew nothing about the M'Cook case, although he had been subpoenaed, unless it was to prove character. He knew nothing about the case, pro nor con. He observed that he might as well go home, as he knew nothing, pro nor con, about the M'Cook case except about his moral character, which he only knew by reputation.

THOMAS C. STEELE was called and affirmed. He stated that he was a member of the committee on Banks of the last legislature. Neither M'Cook or any one else ever spoke to him in favor of the Lehigh County Bank, except in the committee room.

Adjoined until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, 9 o'clock, A. M. JOHN POMEROY was called and sworn. I was a member of the last Legislature. On the same day, after Mr. Piolet made his disclosure, I came into the House, after it was made, from the Executive Chamber. Not having heard Mr. Piolet to make some explanation to me, as I was not present. He merely remarked that he had had some suspicions about these Bank borers for some time, and thought he would be able to catch or trap some of them.

He was speaking of the transaction between himself and M'Cook. He did not go into a detailed statement, being as I supposed, under the impression that I had heard it.

ALEXANDER HILANDS was called and sworn. I was a member of the Legislature from Allegheny county and a member of the committee on Banks. I never saw Mr. M'Cook, until he was brought into the House of Representatives by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and never heard of him until Mr. Piolet made his disclosure to the House. No person ever talked to me in reference to the Lehigh County Bank, except members of the Legislature.

MICHAEL DAN MAGEHAN was called and sworn. I was a member of the last House of Representatives. About the time that the Legislature

adjourned, I met Mr. Galloway and he told me if I was going to remain for this trial, he would go with me, as he had been subpoenaed on me by the defendant, and that I knew nothing at all about the case. He said that he could not know less about the case than he did. I think this conversation took place, about the Capitol, but of this I am not certain. It strikes me, it took place about the time the House adjourned. I do not recollect whether any person was present. I have spoken of this repeatedly—that is, that Mr. Galloway, Mr. Hilands and myself, had been detained here without knowing anything about the case. I do not remember to have spoken on this particular subject, since, to Mr. Galloway, although we have spoken of the trial. I am not confident I have given the precise expression of Mr. Galloway, but the expressions substantially.

ISAAC ATKINSON, Esq. was called and sworn.

I reside in Carroll County, Carrollton, Ohio. I have been acquainted with Daniel M'Cook about twenty years. Daniel M'Cook resides at Carrollton. I have had means of knowing Mr. M'Cook well. Mr. M'Cook was the keeper of a public house in N. Lisbon, O., where I became slightly acquainted with him. He afterwards removed to our place, where I became a partner with him in the mercantile business. This was about sixteen years ago. He is afterwards appointed Clerk of the Court of Carroll county, and has been Clerk ever since, holds the office now. He has held the office about fourteen or fifteen years. He is Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and also of the Supreme Court. The Judge appoints the Clerk in Ohio. He has been Clerk of the Senate of Ohio, a short season. His character for integrity, honesty and morality, has been good, during the whole time, since I knew him, to the present. I have myself been a member of the Ohio Legislature, and am politically opposed to Mr. M'Cook.

HON. WILLIAM C. M'CAUSLIN was called and sworn.

I reside in Jefferson County, Ohio, within two miles of Steubenville. I reside about thirty-three or thirty-four miles from Daniel M'Cook. I have been acquainted with Mr. M'Cook for twelve or fifteen years, and have been frequently in the town where he lives. His general character for integrity, honesty and morality, has been good, and continues to be so, so far as I know. Mr. M'Cook has been Clerk of the Senate of the State of Ohio, for one or two sessions, and my impression is, he was Clerk of the committee to revise the statutes of the State. I was a member of the Ohio Legislature, and was a member of the committee to revise the statutes of the State of Ohio. I have also been a member of Congress, and Mr. M'Cook has been in the same Congressional District which I then represented.

HON. WILLIAM SAWYER, was called and sworn.

I am a member of Congress, from the State of Ohio. I have been acquainted with Daniel M'Cook, for about eighteen years, and such have known him his character for honesty, integrity and morality, is as good as any man I was a member of the Ohio Legislature and Speaker of the House of Representatives when Mr. M'Cook was Clerk of the Senate.

HON. JOHN EBERSOLE, was called and sworn.

I now reside in Carroll County and State of Ohio, and am a farmer and reside on a farm. In my memory serves me right, I became acquainted with Daniel M'Cook in 1818, and had known him well since. During that time I have known him, his character for integrity, honesty and morality is good. I am one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Carroll County, and have been a political opponent of M'Cook.

HON. GEORGE FRIES was sworn.

I am at present a member of Congress from the State of Ohio, and I now represent the District in which Mr. M'Cook lives. I reside about 30 miles from Carrollton, have been acquainted with Mr. M'Cook for about 15 years, and am well acquainted with him. His character for integrity, honesty and morality is good.

The defence closed for the present.

ROBERT G. GALLOWAY was recalled by the Attorney General.

Being called upon to explain; he was asked if he had heard the testimony of Mr. Magdalen, he replied, that he did, and that he said, that he knew nothing about the case, so far as Mr. M'Cook was concerned. He might have said what was attributed to him by Mr. Magdalen, but it was with the qualification, that he knew nothing about the case, so far as Mr. M'Cook was concerned—this was his recollection.

Here the evidence on both sides closed.

RICHARD M'ALLISTER, Esq., Prosec