

FORMATION OF NEW COUNTIES.—Petitions are being presented to our State Legislature, asking for the creation of a number of new counties in different parts of the Commonwealth. It is time that our Legislature put a stop to this matter—that our Legislators set their faces against this cutting up and reducing the limits of our counties. By this carving out of new counties, the time of the Legislature is consumed; and who is benefited by it? No one except those who reside in the village which is to be made the seat of justice of the new county. The price of their property may be enhanced in value; but at the expense of every one else. New public buildings must be erected, and a full set of officers must be elected to administer justice to those who have been separated from their old connections. And who furnishes the money for all this? The people, in the shape of taxes.

It was proposed, and it was not mistaken, was made a part of the new Constitution formed by the Convention of 1820, that no county shall have an area of less than five hundred square miles. This is an excellent provision, by which much money may be saved to the people. We think it would be well that the Constitution of our State should contain a similar clause. When the proper time comes, we hope this matter will be attended to.—*Sunbury Gazette.*

LOGGITT'S GAP RAILROAD AND THE LACKAWANNA VALLEY.—A correspondent writing from Providence, Luzerne Co., Pennsylvania, says: "The Loggitt, Gap Railroad Co., have commenced laying the track from Scranton, (Lackawanna Iron Works) with heavy T rail of the best quality, and have several miles ready for the cars. This company have commenced mining coal preparatory to stocking the road, which will be finished in a few months, forming a connection with the New York and Erie Railroad at Great Bend. This road will be the medium for supplying western New York with coal."

DEATH OF MAJOR DAVEZAC.—Major Auguste Davezac died at his residence in New York on Saturday, aged about 74 years. He was a native of France, but in early life emigrated to New Orleans, where he was engaged in the practice of the law. At the battle of New Orleans he was an aid to General Jackson, and during his after life he was an active and ardent admirer of that person. In 1831, Gen. J. appointed him Charge d'Affaires to the Netherlands, which office he filled until 1839, when he returned to the United States, and took up his residence in New York. In '41, he was elected to represent that city in the Assembly of the State, and in 1845 he was appointed Charge d'Affaires to the Hague by President Polk. The latter office he continued to fill until last year when he again returned to New York. Major Davezac was always a favorite with the masses.

THE CHURCH MURDER.—On Saturday last the Jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. George Pharoah, indicted for the murder of Rachael Sharpless, near West Chester, on the 23rd of May last, rendered a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the 1st degree."

The trial commenced at West Chester, on Tuesday last, February 4th, and closed on Saturday evening about 7 o'clock. The Jury was absent about 24 hours, when they rendered a verdict as above stated.

SENATOR OF PHAROAH—HIS CONFESSION.—The solemn sentence of law was passed upon George Pharoah, convicted of the murder of Rachael Sharpless, on Wednesday morning. After an impressive address to the prisoner, from Judge Chapman, he was sentenced to be hung by the neck until he was dead. The prisoner received his sentence without moving a muscle of his countenance. We learn that since the conviction of Pharoah, he has made a full confession of the murder, to the Keeper and Inspectors of the prison. He says his motive was to get her watch, and that she saw him fire the gun, which was discharged from the hip and not from his shoulder. He says he was near to her; that he did not shoot from behind the walnut tree. She spoke to him and hurried to open the door—he fired—he heard the boys coming which was the reason he did not take the watch.

A DEAD HEAD.—Just previous to the starting of the train from Chester last Tuesday noon, a well dressed gentleman was observed to step into an empty freight car and close the door, with evident intention of having a free ride to Newburg. It happened that this car was to be left on a switch at the Junction about a mile below Chester. Arriving there it was discovered, and the door having been, as usual, carefully locked by the conductor the train whirled on, leaving the economical passenger to enjoy his cheap ride, solitary and alone. He kept quiet for a long time, wondering why the car did not go along, but at night, after being in a tight place for seven or eight hours he gave tongue the loudest key. At length the switch tender who had previously been notified by Mr. Buckhout, of the mean contents of the car, unlocked it and set the unlucky traveller at liberty to trot back to Chester for a new start.—(Highland Courier.)

SLAVERY AMONG THE MONMONS.—The Frontier Guardian, speaking of the Monmons in the valley of the Salt Lake upon the question of domestic slavery, says there are several men in the valley, from the Southern States, who have a number of slaves with them. There is no law in Utah to authorize slavery, neither is there any to prohibit it. If the slave is disposed to leave his master no power exists there either legal or moral to prevent him. But if the slave chooses to remain with his master, none are allowed to interfere between the master and the slave. All the slaves that are there appear to be perfectly contented and satisfied.

A rich miser in Auburn, N. Y. is to be buried in Oranese Lake, a beautiful sheet of water near that town. He has a stone coffin made, which takes twelve yoke of oxen to draw it. He gives a mass of gold for carrying him into the middle of the lake, and sinking him.

In Europe people take off their hats to great men, in America, great men take off their hats to the people. Universal suffrage, says a French author, renders the children of man equal to the children of gods.

THE DEMOCRAT.

The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania.
S. B. & E. H. CHASE, EDITORS.
MONTROSE, PA.
Thursday, February 27, 1851.

The Law of Newspapers.
1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office where they are directed, they are held responsible until they have ordered their papers discontinued and settled their bills.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for while in arrears to the publisher, is evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ever ordered it sent or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"RADICAL"—A radical article on the "small note law," we are obliged to defer till next week, much to our regret. We hope to hear from that source frequently.
"JUSTICE"—We are also obliged to defer. It is contrary to our rule to publish communications of that nature minus the name of the author, especially when they oblige us with the postage.
C. C. F., Oquawka.—All right, glad to hear from you.
"Anonymous Correspondent."—We accept the proposition. Will arrange the preliminaries at some future day.
J. F. W., Myerstown, Lebanon Co.—Yours was received and due credit given for the amount. You will hear further from this source soon.

FREE BANKING.
This system, now being discussed by our Legislature, is attracting the attention of the press all over the State. The system has for its basis the State Stocks, or debts, and the project is to give every man the right to institute a Banking concern who will deposit with a designated officer, certificates of Stock-purchase, and to issue on those a given amount of notes.
We are aware that this system looks plausible; and yet we believe it chimerical and visionary in the extreme, and that however well it may seem to operate for a little time, it must inevitably eventuate in deplorable results.
Such a system would greatly increase the amount of paper money in circulation, proportionally driving specie into the vaults of capitalists, or to a foreign market; and in the latter case, bringing about a final crisis that would convulse to its centre our whole monetary system. When paper money is plenty, specie invariably seeks a more ready market; hence, the terrible crisis from '36 to '49 when paper had so far banished specie that the paper could not be obtained to redeem it.
We lay down the principle, that nothing can contribute more to the permanent prosperity of a government than a sound currency. A sound currency can only be based on gold and silver, and the moment that becomes inflated by too large issues of paper, that moment the currency becomes unsound. If a Bank issues one hundred thousand dollars and has a capital of but fifty thousand, its notes are worth but fifty per cent, or one half their nominal value. Such a currency is above all others to be dreaded as unsound and unsafe, naturally inducing extravagant speculations that must end in disaster and ruin.

This scheme must have a tendency to increase largely the banking capital of the state, and we ask, in all conscience, have we not more paper in circulation to day than the Banks can make? It is certainly so; then what condition would our currency be in, if that were increased a hundred fold as it must be by the proposed law? Every little town and village would then have its shin-plaster shops, the circulating medium would be choked and clogged with paper; specie would find a resting place in the hands of these bank speculators; and its scarcity would force bills of credit into circulation from five dollars down to a sixpence. We say this must be, for it would be a consequence naturally flowing from such a cause. Montrose would then, probably, become the theatre of a third Bank swindle, for State Stocks even could not save us. A way would soon be devised: here to create a "free banking law." This whole system is illusory, and must explode, in any country, whenever a revolution occurs to test its stability, for it has not a specific basis.

Such a system would concentrate dangerous to the institutions of our country. It practically concentrates a powerful monied interest and intimately connects it with the government, alternately making each a dependent, till the interests of the two are so completely blended—the sympathies of both so naturally inclining each to the other, that nothing can finally prevent the government from becoming a mass of perfect corruption. Such a system strikes as vitally at the party of government as did the national Bank, which, in a few years more could not have been separated from the Treasury without overturning our whole social system. Carry this system out, and the monied power of a whole state becomes perfectly organized and concentrated, with a boundless means of corruption at its disposal. The system itself is founded wholly on public confidence, and when confidence is high the temptation to embark in Banking is great, the issues consequently are enormous, public confidence is then shaken, the currency fluctuates, because it is inflated; a ruinous contraction of the circulating medium takes place; the Stocks, on which the whole currency has been

come dependent, alike inflated, also contract, and one general deluge of suspension and repudiation sweeps over the Commonwealth. By connecting Bank capital with the State debt, the miserable dependants on Bank favors with those whose whole interest is invested in Banking—find their way into our State councils—there is a self-interest and blended with that of the State, consequently they will legislate for the public good only when their own can be promoted thereby;—their own is best promoted when suffered to prey upon honest industry, and the result of their legislation will finally corrupt the very springs and fountains of our social system; and, with a ruthless and unsparring temper, capital will lay its bony fingers upon all the great interests of the State, engulfing the whole in a stagnant pool of corruption and ruin. These are results so natural of themselves that they cannot fail to be realized. True, it may take a long time to bring it about, but it will come with no less certainty, and with no less fearful consequences. Such a project is visionary because it has no permanency. When reduced to a practical business transaction, it amounts to this;—give the greatest credit to him who owes most.—The State owes forty millions, so of course she can the more safely be trusted for a hundred millions.

The theory of this system, we know, is specious and pretty to look at. An immense monied power concentrated in the government will find hosts of advocates; but let us pause and ask ourselves the question; does not the history of all such governments show, that under the guileful surface heaves an ocean of corruption, and degradation? This system would perpetuate

A STATE DEBT.
The evils consequent upon large State indebtedness have been felt in all our grievances. Our immense debt like a blood-leech has preyed upon the energies and resources of the State. Her citizens are met at every step with onerous taxes to pay the interest on a debt, which, in the shape of stock, has always been proverbial for fluctuations. And yet on these stocks, steady and uncertain, it is proposed to ground the whole currency of the State. From the nature of the system the very State debt that has crippled every energy of the Commonwealth for the last twenty years, is proposed to be made perpetual. The moment our State Stocks are converted into Bank capital, that moment they are out of the control of the State to all purposes. Being in the hands of men whose object is speculation (for that is the object of all Banks) they of course must and will hold them as long as any speculation is probable. And besides, this enormous debt cannot be lessened without affecting the very security that is proposed, which is of itself sufficient evidence that the movers in this scheme have in view its perpetuity. Indeed, that was a favorite doctrine with the Whigs years ago. Suppose for the sake of argument that the whole debt be paid off after this system shall come in operation, where then is our security against a total work of every Bank in the State? It is nowhere; and as it might be diminished from time to time, so would the security proportionally diminish. This is too plain for contradiction. The same insidious foe that aimed to concentrate the capital of the whole Union in a United States Bank, completely defeated in that by the firm patriotism and incorruptible integrity of a Jackson, is now cautiously aiming at the State governments. He comes in another guise, but to effect the same purposes. Would that another Jackson might arise to board the monster in his den!

There can be no security then from this system, according to the arguments of its friends, without a perpetuity of the State debt, and to perpetuate that is to place a burthen on the prosperity of the State that cannot be removed for all time to come.

THE WHOLE SCHEME IS A DELUSION.
The time has been, in the memory of our readers, when Pennsylvania State Stocks were worth but thirty per cent. Continual fluctuations have ever marked the history of our stocks, and but a few years since we were on the eve of total repudiation. Such events are almost certain to take place in the affairs of any State, debt-ridden like ours. Now, in a season of general prosperity, we can but just pay our interest; what then could we do in a general crisis? Suppose, as before, our State Stocks should fall to thirty per cent, what would become of our Banks? They would suddenly find themselves stripped of more than two thirds of their capital; the other third in stocks not convertible, and no power on earth could prevent a general, total and irredeemable failure, that in one hour would sweep over the whole Commonwealth, completely prostrating all business; wrapping in desolation whole towns, cities and villages.—Our whole circulating medium would be struck out of existence at a blow, and could the consequences be less fearful than we predict?—The same cause that brought about the crisis a few years ago would do so again, and those causes are far from being removed now.

The system proposed is contrary to the dictates of prudence and economy. It aims at the increase of Banking capital and the inflation of the currency, which past experience has demonstrated as unwise and dangerous. Every cautionary measure should be resorted to, to make currency sound and entitled to public confidence, which can only be done by restraining the tendency of Banks to foster extravagance in seasons of prosperity; thus checking their power of oppression in times of adversity. No Banking system can be safe that is not conducted on gold and silver, for that only is recognized as a currency by our constitution.

We have already prolonged our article beyond reasonable bounds without saying the one half, but we could not say less. We hope Democrats will be cautious how they are caught in the guileful web being woven for them by the Whigs. Now is the time to crush the monster in his shell, and we ardently hope to see Democrats improve the opportunity; and then being prepared, and carry through a Reform Bill that will be salutary and lasting.

CHURCH POSTAGE BILL.—In the Senate, on Monday, the Church Postage Bill was amended according to the proposition of Mr. Rank, and ordered to be engrossed.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.—The twenty second of February, Washington's Birth day, was celebrated in the different cities in the Union with the usual pomp and ceremony.—The New York drills of Monday are taken up with the proceedings of the celebration of the Union safety Committee, held at Niblo's. The principal orators were the Hon. Mr. Foote of Miss, and Hon. Edward Everett. Letters were read from President Fillmore, Webster, Clay, Cass, and others.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC SENATOR.—Commander Stockton has been chosen U. S. Senator from New Jersey, in place of Senator Dayton, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. The vote stood thus: Robert F. Stockton, 99 votes; Dayton, 32; scattering, 5. Two members were absent, one Whig and one Independent.

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RETURNED FROM CALIFORNIA.—We learn that Mr. Alexander McCallum who went to California from Bridgewater, this County, has just returned. How much gold he has bro't, as a reward for his toil, we have not learned. Mr. M., we suppose, came in the Ohio, the arrival of which we have noticed.

Montrose and Harford Plank Road.—The Books for subscription to the Capital stock of this Company, were opened at the house of L. Searle, on Monday last. \$14,000 has already been subscribed.

Late Discovery—Mineral wealth of Susquehanna County.—We learn that a bed of ore has lately been discovered, on the farm of A. Du Bois Esq., in Great Bend, this County, which is likely to prove very valuable. It is on his low lands, near the river. Mr. Du Bois has sold five acres to a gentleman from Canada, for one thousand dollars; who is making preparations to put up Furnaces and the requisite machinery, for separating the ore, and preparing it for market. It is supposed to be a composition of several minerals, the most of which is Manganese. We are indebted to Joseph Du Bois, Post Master at that place, for the above facts, and a large specimen of the ore.

Another.—We also learn that a vein of coal has been discovered, in Lenox township, not far from D. H. Wade's. Of the extent and richness of this mine we have not learned. Verily it seems that Susquehanna county is "looking up," among her neighbors, in mineral wealth.

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tion. It is decidedly up with the times, as it comes replete with scientific information, and the latest improvements in Daguerrotyping. We have failed to notice some of the past numbers because they did not reach us till some weeks after they were published. No. 6 was behind and No. 7 we have not yet received.—Will Mr. H. please explain the delay.

CONGRESSIONAL.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.
SENATE.—Senator Cooper, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition signed by the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, in favor of establishing a line of steamers to Africa, and also nine other petitions praying for a modification of the tariff of 1846.

Mr. Jefferson Davis offered a resolution to prohibit a revision of debates, which was debated at some length, and finally laid on the table.

Mr. Clay called for the resolution offered by him yesterday, that the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, any information he may possess in regard to an alleged recent case of a forcible resistance to the execution of a law of the United States, in the city of Boston, and to communicate to the Senate, under the above condition what measures he has adopted to meet the occurrence, and whether in his opinion, any additional legislation is necessary to meet the exigency of the case, and to more rigorously execute existing laws.

Mr. Clay said, in calling up the resolution, that perhaps, in a strict sense, debate would be out of order until reliable information on the subject was first obtained. But he must be permitted to say that he was astounded on reading the newspaper reports, that such a flagrant outrage should have taken place. He shuddered at the thought of the officers of justice being maltreated by a mob, and a prisoner legitimately in their custody, rescued from them. And this too, in the face of the law-abiding citizens of this city of Boston.

Who committed the outrage? Was it our own people? No! but a band of blacks who had taken the law into their own hands. Must the laws of our country thus be trampled under foot? Must the Government yield to the mobocracy, or stand up firmly and vindicate the laws? In offering the resolution, his only object was to get real facts, so that if necessary, Congress might impose such stringent measures as would insure the enforcement of its laws. He therefore hoped the resolution would pass.

Mr. John Davis said that the law was offensive, and before coming to conclusions, we must wait for real facts. The people of his State had too much respect for the laws, to see them trampled upon. The old fire of '76, still run in their veins. They would let the rees work out their own salvation, be they good or evil. He thought that no attempt should be made to stifle free discussion on this all important question.

Mr. Clay thought the Fugitive Slave Law would never be repealed if such outrages were permitted. He could not express himself in terms strong enough against those who bare into a temple of justice, and carry off with savage shouts of joy—a prisoner they black or white men.

Mr. Davis said he was as strong in denunciation of such conduct as any man could be. He thought the only way for the people to overcome an obnoxious law was an appeal to the ballot-box, and not to brute force.

Mr. Hale said he, to a great extent favored the grounds taken by Mr. Clay. Mobs, however, belonged to no city. They were of daily occurrence in various parts of the country; but no one pretended to say whole communities were at fault for the transgressions of the few. What did the resolution call for? Was not the State of Massachusetts able to protect itself in its own local affairs? As the matter stood, the Government was about to take a Quixotic step—a step something between the sublime and ridiculous. What were troops to be sent to Boston to put down a mob of negroes?

He did not doubt that the State authorities were competent to suppress any disturbance which took place in their borders. It must be expected that when laws did not meet the support of the people, that at times the cauldron of popular excitement would boil over. He hoped all laws would be properly enforced, and no violence permitted anywhere in the country.

Some further debate took place, when the question was taken, and the resolution adopted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.
SENATE.—Mr. Mason reported a bill to pay the Amistad claims.
Mr. Ewing reported a bill for a Branch Mint in California.
Mr. Bradbury from the Judiciary Committee reported against any legislation on the Fugitive Slave Bill.
Mr. Foote moved that the Senate go into Executive session. Debated and motion lost.

HOUSE.—After the reading of the Journal &c., Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, made a report from the naval committee, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to contract with Mr. Thompson, of Philadelphia, for six steamers to ply between California and China, and four between Philadelphia and Antwerp, and other ports.

On motion of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, the report was laid on the table, by yeas 68 to nays 91.

Feb. 20.
SENATE.—A large number of petitions and memorials were presented and referred.
Mr. Hamilton, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the message of the President, and a resolution of the Senate in relation to making more effective provision by law to prevent the employment of American vessels in the slave trade, reported a bill concerning the intercourse and trade of vessels of the United States with certain places on the eastern and western coasts of Africa, and for other purposes.

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On motion of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, the report was laid on the table, by yeas 68 to nays 91.

Feb. 20.
SENATE.—A large number of petitions and memorials were presented and referred.
Mr. Hamilton, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the message of the President, and a resolution of the Senate in relation to making more effective provision by law to prevent the employment of American vessels in the slave trade, reported a bill concerning the intercourse and trade of vessels of the United States with certain places on the eastern and western coasts of Africa, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, the report was laid on the table, by yeas 68 to nays 91.

The Deficiency Bill was reported from the House, and the amendments concurred in. The House of Representatives concurred in the first, second, fourth, fifth and sixth amendments of the Senate to the House bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service in the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1851, and in the third amendment of the Senate to said bill, with an amendment.

Reduction of Postage.—After a lengthy debate, the amendment making three cents the uniform rate of postage on letters was voted down. The question was then taken on the amendment to abolish the franking privilege, and it was rejected. Adj.

HOUSE.—A number of petitions and reports were presented and referred.
The House again went into committee, and considered the Indian bill, which was subsequently passed.
The entire appropriations made to-day amount to nearly eight millions of dollars.
After the passage of these bills, the House adjourned.

Feb. 21.
SENATE.—A communication was received from the Indian Bureau in reply to the resolution of the Senate.
Explanations were made by Messrs. Ewing, Turney, Gwin, and Douglas, upon the charge made in the House, at the last session, against Mr. Ewing.

HOUSE.—Mr. Giddings asked leave to offer a resolution to inquire of the President whether George Thompson, English abolitionist, had not been recently assaulted in Springfield, Mass., and his personal liberty endangered, contrary to our treaty stipulations. Objected to.

LEGISLATIVE.
HARRISBURG, Feb. 17.
SENATE.—A joint resolution was offered, tending the thanks of the Legislature to Hon. Daniel Webster, for his able vindication of the principles of our government in his late letter to Mr. Hulseman, the Austrian Charge d' Affaires. Laid on the table.

The joint resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the act granting additional bounty lands to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, was taken up and passed.
The bill to authorize a general system of banking, based on State stocks, was taken up in committee of the Whole, but without disposing of it the committee rose and had less to sit again. Adj.

HOUSE.—Petitions, &c.—Mr. Reekhow, for a law requiring the New York & Erie Railroad company to finish their road, &c., as per contract; also a memorial relative to the county seat of Susquehanna county; also, against any removal of their county seat.

Feb. 19.
HOUSE.—The great feature of the day was the third and final reading of the bill to re-annex Montana to Columbia county.
The yeas and nays stood, yeas 48, nays 4.
An attempt was made to bring up the bill authorizing the Gov. to subscribe for 300 copies of Peter A. Brown's work on Wool, but the orders of the day were called, and the matter postponed.

Feb. 20.
SENATE.—Petitions, &c.—In favor of the re-charter of the Easton Bank. In favor of a new county out of part of Bradford, to be called Chemung. Against the proposed re-county of Penn. Twenty-six petitions in favor of a system of Free Banking.

Bills passed.—A bill limiting the time within which a second action of ejectment may be brought after final judgment in an action of ejectment.
"HOUSE."—A great number of petitions, &c. were presented on subjects similar to those reported in the Senate reports.

The Susq. County Bank Swindle.
We have at last the report of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Susquehanna County. The result of the investigation opens to public view the rank dishonesty in the management of such institutions. It is really surprising that men of good character, wealth and reputation, will enter into such schemes, and keep from the knowledge of the public the condition of an institution in which the people are so deeply interested. The bank stands under a falsehood. This being the fact, the matter of course it had to be supported by all the ways through, for while the law created the bank, requiring the payment of its capital before entering upon business, the facts show that instead of \$100,000, capital they had but \$18,200—a small difference of only \$81,800 in the sum of \$100,000. Her Commissioners who certified to that which we do not think the mildest truth, that we can think to express the truth. The Commissioners then started out with a falsehood, the Commissioners were obliged to follow it up with falsehoods word to every year in their reports to the Auditor General—verifying the old adage that when a man begins with a lie he is obliged to follow it up with a dozen more.

We gather from the report that the President and Directors of the bank endeavored to shift the blame on the Cashiers, who have one for California and one for Pennsylvania. We say let each bear his own proper part of the blame, and not throw it upon other shoulders, further than they are liable. As a matter of course the President and Directors had the capital was not paid in, yet they represented to the public that it was. If they say nay, they were not fit for the position of occupied. If yes, then they were guilty of fraud upon the public. The Commission who were authorized to have the stock taken, knew it was not taken and paid in, in good faith, in pursuance of the act creating the bank. The Cashiers who subscribed their names, and took their solemn oaths to their annual reports to the Auditor General, must have known that when they represented the capital stock paid in to be \$100,000, that it was not true. Now we have in our mind many fair dealers who were engaged in this bank affair, which turns out to be a swindle of the greatest kind,—men who would have their own right hand as to manage their own business in the way this bank business was