conducive to health, the inference is irresistible, that they love to see them in that attire which long has, and ever will have, a tendency to make them so. Wonderful love! wonderful consistency. That women have tortured their bodies and enfeebled their constitutions, by the foileries of fashion, long enough, is certain. In mercies name and all that is good, let them without opposition adopt some dress, any dress, that shall be conducive to health, ease and enjoyment, leaving chastity to their good sense and judgement. On this score, while we have mothers, for our daughters we need not fear. The female form indicates agility, and her duties demand it. Why then should not every female limb, muscle and nerve be left free and unrestrained as those of men are? Who does not admire neatness and cleanliness, and detest the opposite? Yet the taste of some men is to see female attire sweep the streets and walks and gather up new and dirt! I saw a woman of the borough the other day in the street, whose duties had called her out early; but her dress had suffered much by her walk, and where not known her reputation for cleanliness might even be questionable. An appropriate dress would have intercepted the exposure of health and reputation. AUNT LOIS.

Madness Without Method.

Gov. Johnston having permitted his organ to traduce Col. Bigler in the most unmeasured terms for several weeks past, for having voted when in the Legislature for a tax on lineal inheritance, for the purpose of creating a SINKING FUND *for the gradual payment of the State debt*, is driven into very close quarters by our startling exposition of the fact that his Excellency himself in his official capacity RECOMMENDED THE SAME MEASURE to the Legislature *as worthy attention*: and that while the proposition of Col. Bigler was to create a SINKING FUND for the payment of the State debt, *Gov. Johnston proposed a tax on lineal inheritance*, to use the words of his Secretary, Mr. Raines, for "liberal, enlarged and comprehensive education." In other plain *common* language it was for the purpose of establishing normal or high schools, where the rich could be taught at the expense of taxation upon other men's estates. We have driven them to the wall also on another point. In their defence of Gov. Johnston's vote for this tax, and their concerted attack upon Col. Bigler, they are compelled to admit *that he was the author* or originator of a project to create a sinking fund for the gradual payment of the state debt; and as the last resort of conscious, disgraced calumniators, when excluded in their world of detraction and misrepresentation, when they can no longer deceive—when the truth has dispelled the illusions their false accusations had created, and not a pretext is left them to sustain the position they have assumed, then like silly school boys they turn suddenly about and exclaim, "*the sinking fund of Mr. Bigler could have been devised by any body.*" We quote the precise words they appear in the Governor's organ, and the sudden change of tone in the instrument reminds us of an anecdote which we have heard, and which probably emanated from the imagination of some wag as fertile in the science of *invention* as the editors of the Governor's Daily American. It runs thus: An antediluvian, at the time of the flood, who with the "rest of mankind" had been warned of the approaching calamity, and often importuned to attend to the interests of his soul to escape; but who, for want of faith, neglected all preparation until the final, fatal hour arrived and the waters rapidly rising and increasing upon the earth, until there was not a dry place for the sole of his foot, and becoming convinced by the steady falling of rain and the constant accumulation of waters, that safety could no where else be found, he approached the ark and imploringly besought the good old patriarch to take him in. But the man of God was limited in his ability or permission to save more of that perverse generation than were already in the vessel, and he could not, if he would, listen to his petition. Still the mendicant with his standing in the water to his chin, pleaded for mercy and still it was denied; while thus begging to be taken on board, and while the rains were descending as if the "windows of Heaven were opened," the patriarch drew off and left our hero standing without a ray of hope to escape the universal destruction. Turning round in despair and casting a scornful look at the vessel as she was gradually receding, he exclaimed, as if in contempt of the good man who had built her, "Go to the d——l with your ark, I don't believe it will be much of a shower after all." So with Gov. Johnston and his allies, when obliged to admit that Col. Bigler *did* recommend a sinking fund long before Johnston thought of it, exclaimed in their weakness, "The sinking fund of Mr. Bigler could have been devised by any body."

$80,000 Fee.

Tom Corwin, the Whig Secretary of the Treasury, made $80,000 out of the Gardenier claim in one week. It would require a blacksmith or mechanic to *live and work two hundred and sixty-six years*, at a dollar per day, to make this sum.

$50,000 Fee.

Gen. W. Crawford, Secretary of War under Gen. Taylor, received $60,000 for services in the Gaphic claim. A farmer would have to sweat and toil *three hundred years* to earn this sum of money. *Investigator.*

Governor Johnston's Sinking Fund.

In 1837 Governor Johnston, then being member of the House of Representatives, voted for an appropriation of $150,000 to Gettysburg railroad. In 1838 Governor Johnston voted for an appropriation of $55,000, making FOUR HUNDRED AND FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS which Governor Johnston, in two years, with his rapacious tape worm of Gov. Ritner, swallowed up $667,917 61 of the people's money, and never yielding one cent to the State. This in good sooth was a "SINKING FUND."

New Power Press.—The Iowa Inquirer boasts a new invention connected with the art of printing. It is no less than a press propelled by galvanic magnetism which not only a perfect registration is assured, but there is said to be no loss of speed. An apparatus is attached for cutting the paper after the sheet is printed, so that it can be continuous or by the revolution. The inventor is Mr. F. Foreman, of Cincinnati, a practical printer.

THE DEMOCRAT.

The Largest Circulation in Northern Penn'a

1,600 COPIES WEEKLY.

S. B. & E. B. CHASE, Editors.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, August 28 1851.

Democratic State Nominations

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

Of Clearfield County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SETH CLOVER,

Of Clarion Co.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, OF SOMERSET CO.
JAMES CAMPBELL, OF PHILADELPHIA.
ELLIS LEWIS, ON LANCASTER.
JOHN B. GIBSON, OF CUMBERLAND.
WALTER H. LOWRIE, OF ALLEGHENY.

County Nominations.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

ISAAC RECKHOW, of Great Bend.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

DAVIS D. WARNER, of Bridgewater,
AMHERST CARPENTER, of Harford,

SHERIFF.

LATHAM GARDNER, of Bridgwater.

PROTHONOTARY.

FREDERICK A. WARD, of Harmony.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

J. T. LANGDON, of Dundaff.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

JOHN HANCOCK, of Jessup.

COUNTY TREASURER.

WILLIAM K. HATCH, of Montrose.

AUDITOR.

JAMES E. HOWE, of Brooklyn.

CORONER.

WILLIAM H. BOYD, of Montrose.

☞ An unavoidable pressure of business, incident to Court week, puts it wholly out of our power to bestow the attention upon our editorial columns this week that we intended.

In our article, last week, premeant to have said, the whole amount of *specie* in the Bank, at the failure, was thirty-seven and a half cents, instead of *funds*. There was $5 good Bank notes beside the specie. At the sale of the Stock, before starting the Bank, the whole amount of *seventy-five cents* was paid in *specie* and it appears just half of it had been used!

The Ticket.

We need give no reasons for our support of the Ticket nominated in recordance with the usages of the Democratic party of Susquehanna. Those nominations are before the people, the candidates have been endorsed by the party, and we come to their support, as in duty bound to do.

That there exists some dissatisfaction we are well aware. That it exists rather for other causes than incompetency, is, we believe, equally true. The Ticket, for locality, might probably, have been more satisfactorily arranged.

That circumstances have combined to make it otherwise, may be regretted, but, can that justify a course on the part of Democrats, suicidal in its tendencies and results. We are bound to the party by stronger ties than those of personal interest, and look beyond, far beyond private preferences in local organization. Without organization, no party, whether for political or other purposes, can sustain itself and keep its principles in the ascendant. Organization is necessary, absolutely so. That such an organization may sometimes work unsatisfactorily, may be the fault of other than itself. The only safe and available rule then, is organization, and a submission to its decisions. This rule we have adopted and cannot swerve from it. We cannot lay down any other one to guide us, neither can we prescribe any other by which the Democratic party should stand.

The coming election will be the most important one in which the Democracy of Pennsylvania have been called to participate for years. We have a State Ticket formed, than which none was ever more worthy. We are to decide next October whether our noble old State shall remain longer in the hands of a party whose principles every Democrat deprecates. We long to see the pure-hearted BIGLER in the Executive chair. We long to see democratic policy carried out in our government, instilling into every feature its healthy influence. We long to see economy practiced, and prudence recognized in all the departments and administration of our government. We long to see a spot removed from the fair face of this Commonwealth, that it may stand forth without blemish, the pride of our people, and of her sister states. We long to hear again the voice of Pennsylvania Democracy, speaking forth full-toned and potential. We long to see our banner reared from the dust,—to see it blazing with triumph, at the head of a great, united, and victorious party. We long to send forth to the people of our sister states, who are looking on with anxiety, the glad and cheering message, "*Pennsylvania is redeemed.*" Her pure-hearted and fearless Democracy have triumphed; they have come up from past prostration and stand forth in the strength of the strong.

Democrats of Susquehanna! are you not with us in sympathy? Do you not feel a quickening impulse,—the impulse of duty, backed up by a determination patriotic and pure? Have you not an interest high above local considerations, and private preferences? Do you not feel it of importance, above and beyond all, that *your principles* should mould the policy of your State, for years to come? We know, *we know* you do. You are true to yourselves, true to your principles, true to your State, true to the Democratic party, in sunshine or storm, in victory or defeat. You have fought there long, you will fight there still.

The common foe to our principles will steal upon us, true to their every instinct, to fatten upon our dissentions. Shall we permit them to do so, or shall we sacrifice something to save our principles from prostration and our State from shame? Answer us ye true and honest-hearted Democrats of Susquehanna.—Pause, ponder and *then* act. We need not tell you that the Whigs are unscrupulous and mercenary; for you have seen that over and over again. The party that threw their principles to the winds and drove a dagger, politically, to the heart of their great champion, Henry Clay—the party that shouted "law and order" and fraternized with the Native American rioters of Philadelphia who with impious and sacrilegious hand, applied the torch to the sanctuary where the Most High was worshiped by a conscientious people; that party which has always been everything to everybody and all interests will be the same henceforth and forever.—Trust them not. They come to you in sheep's clothing the better to deceive. We tell you, the heart of the Democratic party is right.—Cling to it by the love your bear your time-honored principles; save yourselves the mortification of defeat, and redeem your State from misrule.

Hon. James Campbell.

We alluded to this gentleman, one of our candidates for Supreme Court Judge, a few weeks since, promising to speak of him again.

From acquaintance with the man, we can speak of him as he appeared to us, as well as from reputation. He is a gentleman in every sense of the word;—a ripe scholar, a profound lawyer, a discreet and popular Judge. His political opposers search the records in vain to find spot or blemish in his character, and yet assail him in the most unprincipled manner.—As we have before intimated, the objection put forth is as flimsy as it is heartless and unmeaning. The people, with an air of mock seriousness, are told that he is incompetent for the station, and wholly undeserving its honors.—This work of detraction, among sensible people, can avail little, when the fact is known that he has sustained himself nine years on the Philadelphia Bench, with such universal satisfaction that both the city and county Delegations, in the Harrisburg Convention, were unanimous in his support. That Convention was composed of one hundred and thirty-three Delegates, mostly members of the Bar, and included the most eminent lawyers in the state. They were men then, eminently qualified to judge of his capacity and learning, all knowing him well by reputation, and many by constant practice in his Court. Under all these circumstances, which would have rendered the nomination of any incompetent man hopeless, Mr. CAMPBELL received the highest number of votes, with one exception, of any candidate named.

His almost unanimous nomination, by Delegates reflecting the sentiments and wishes of the people in their sovereign capacity, most assuredly places that people under the strongest obligations to support him. It is due him that he should not be called into the present canvass, only to suffer the mortification of a defeat. He is the nominee of the Democratic party, the principles of which he has ever been the champion and defender. It is a duty that Democrats owe their principles, to stand by Hon. JAMES CAMPBELL, and defend in his person their own faith, and one of the first principles upon which rest the pillars of our Republic, and the rights and equality of man. He should be supported and elected, because such a result will put to shame a spirit of intolerance, that finds sympathizers only in the body of the Federal party, where a consolidated form of government found advocates;—where Privilege was sustained as an article of faith, and unity of Religion was deemed necessary to purity and permanency of government.

It is the duty of the Democratic party, at this day, since liberal opinions have, over and over again, been sustained and vindicated to the shame and disgrace of their opposers in open array, to stand by the banner, and defend it from covert attacks. To us it is a matter about which we never inquire, whether a man worships this way or that, when a candidate for office. His notions of Religion no more effect his qualifications for, and right to office, than do his notions of the size and distance of the planets. The Democratic party has ever maintained this doctrine; and often, by the severest conflict, proved its attachment for and readiness to defend it.

We hold that no established form of Religion should ever be blended with politics; and the moment that any candidate for office is questioned as to those opinions, that moment a tendency to unite Church and State is discovered; and that once carried out, the vital principle of our government is lost sight of.—To maintain, in their purity, all the elements of our government, it is absolutely essential that all creeds and sects should be recognized, and proscription, by whomsoever attempted, should meet the indignant frown,—the withering rebuke of the American people.

To the Democratic party then, the election of JAMES CAMPBELL is a question of principle, springing directly from the elements of our government. The same, and many others, have arisen in the past and our party has shown its readiness to fight the battle as well as its might to conquer. With the rights and equality of man as our motto,—the Constitution of our country and the vital principles of our government to defend, we have incentives to action that should engage every sympathy, and call forth the most active exertions. Let us vindicate all these and ourselves, in the triumphant election of Hon. JAMES CAMPBELL to the Supreme Bench.

EXTRAORDINARY GOOD LUCK.—It is said that Mr. CHARLES KEITH of Gibson township in this county, paid a visit to California a short time since, and remained about two months, and returned with the *round sum* of $4,000 in the hard stuff.

☞ We have laid aside the address of the Bigler Club of Carbondale for future use.—That Susquehanna money we have laid aside for future use also; and *it will be used too.*

THAT LITTLE BOOK.

We place in our columns, to-day, an article from the Bradford Reporter on the subject of Judge Jessup's connection with the Surplus "Stock Company." The Editor has had a peep into that "little Book," which was kept by this Company for the purpose of recording their proceedings. We trust our readers will look it over carefully, and see for themselves whether his conduct, in reference to the Bank, has been so immaculate as is pretended.

The defence set up for the Judge, if, indeed, a defence it can be called, is that he had nothing to do with the *Bank* after 1838. It is even alledged that all our opposition to him is based on his connection with it as Director. We submit to the readers of our paper that we have *never* made that issue. We have never called that thing in question, other than to mention the fact, never having questioned his act *as* a Director, not to say that we shall not do so. It has all the while been alleged, on the other side, that he had nothing to do with it only as Director, which he resigned in 1838; while we have shown by the testimony of Wm. Jessup and others, that he was not only connected with it in that way, but that he was the prime mover in the Surplus Stock Company; that he continued to be such down to 1842, when the climax of fraud was capped by the cancellation of the Stock notes, held in the name of Wm. Jessup & Co., at the *Bank*, without payment. For this lawless operation we have and do hold Judge Jessup accountable, and not simply that he was also a Director in the Bank. There was the great wrong committed by Wm. Jessup, at the outset, and which, the Commissioners say in their Report, "was *the ground work of the subsequent mismanagement and disasters of the institution.*"—Wm. Jessup headed that Company, and was the chief financier in the operation as we have before shown by his own testimony and other transactions. The attempt, then, to shield him from censure, by covering up and avoiding the true issue, is as unfounded as it is impotent.

We showed last week, that so far from his connection with the Bank terminating in 1838, that down to 1845 he was found sustaining the *Bank* and St. John by his influence, giving the most positive assurances by his letters that the Bank was "revived on a specie basis" &c. How are these things to be reconciled with the allegation that he had nothing to do with the Bank after 1838? We have also a letter written by the Judge in 1846, *admitting* that he was connected with the *Bank* in 1843, which we shall publish next week. Verily, this Judicial letter writer furnishes the arguments with which to contradict himself!

Now let us open the pages of that "little *Book*" so long sealed up, and see what kind of a story that will tell for the Judge; and we wish our readers to remember that this record is principally in the *Judge's own hand writing.*

Prior to the sale of "the Bank of Susquehanna County," at a public auction (as provided in the act of incorporation) it was agreed and understood that it was advisable to keep out foreign speculators, and secure stock permanently to persons residing in the county, and Wm. Jessup, J. C. Biddle, Isaac Post, C. L. Ward and S. S. Mulford associated themselves into a company for the purpose of taking such surplus of the stock of the Bank, as may not bid in by other citizens of the county at the public sale. They accordingly made an arrangement for a loan of the Towanda Bank to be appropriated to the purchase of stock under this arrangement. *Upwards of ninety thousand dollars of stock was purchased for the benefit of the company.* It was agreed that of this amount each of the company might take what he might desire to hold *bona fide*. A delay occurred in putting the *Bank* into operation, owing to the deranged state of the currency and nothing was done towards paying in the arrearage on the stock, until the fall of 1838.

Our readers will see that Wm. Jessup heads the list of those concerned in the Surplus Stock arrangement. He was the "big man" at the commencement, and we have heretofore shown that he was the "big man," who officiated at the interment of the illegitimate monster, that fattened through life on the possessions of this unsuspecting community.

We think one story that this "little Book" tells, will strike our readers as rather singular, and will not be very comfortable for some folks to explain. In the evidence before the Commissioners, the idea is held out that only about $70,000 was merged in the Stock Company. Were that true it would be just $70,000 too much, but the "little *Book*" says, "upwards of NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS *of Stock was purchased for the benefit of said Company.*" Look at it! upwards of ninety thousand dollars, leaving less than $10,000 on which to start the Bank, and a large portion of that was never paid in. Yes, this was done by "Wm. Jessup & Co." in the face of the law, declaring that "no discounts should be made by said Bank, till the whole of the capital stock should be paid in." What a transaction! Search the whole history of the country in vain for another of like turpitude. Now, we trust that this will not be denied, inasmuch as the Judge has recorded it for his own reference.

It strikes us as being very singular indeed, that Judge Jessup is so anxious to have community understand, that he resigned his Directorship in 1838. Why dont he face the music? If all the transactions in that were so pure and honest, why is he not willing to shoulder the responsibility and explain the whole matter to community? Why he is so afraid of meeting the question in issue? His attempt to disconnect himself with the concern, is good evidence that there was rascality in it; and when that is admitted and we show that he was the great man in the operation, not only at the outset, but done to the time of the failure, or nearly so, in what position does it leave Judge Jessup?

We say that the fraud commenced in the starting of the Bank,—that there was sown the seed that sprang up and bore the bitter fruit of which this community tasted so largely. By reference to the above extract from the "little *Book*," it will be seen that Judge Jessup was the sower who sowed the seed,—his name is at the head of the list. By examining further, it will also be seen that at every meeting of that Stock Company, with one exception, Wm. Jessup was present, and took an active part in its doings. Further, it will be seen from the following extract from the "little Book," that *he was present and participated in the cancellation of those notes at the Bank.*

At a meeting of the stockholders Aug. 25, 1842, present, I. Post, Wm. Jessup, S. S. Mulford, D. Searle, Wm. Ward, H. Drinker and Wm. Post; the shares of C. L. Ward and James C. Biddle, having been surrendered, the amount due by them, J. C. Biddle $58,00, C. L. Ward $158,90—$217,80 was divided among the eight others, and notes including those given on the preceding page, was given as follows:

six month notes.		dated Jan. 19	1842
Wm. Jessup,		$142 27	
Daniel Searle,	do	192 37	do
Wm. L. Post,	do	120 87	do
S. S. Mulford,	do	142 37	do
D. Post,		182 37	no note
I. Post,	do	142 37	dated 29 Jan. [1842.]
Wm. Ward,	do	192 37	do
Henry Drinker,	do	192 37	do

THE OLD NOTES CANCELLED, AND THE ABOVE NOTES TO BE PAID IN 30DAYS.

There, fellow citizens, you have it; proved out fairly and squarely by the records of this Stock Company, kept by the Judge himself.—There stands his connection with it from its birth to its death, and Judge Jessup will not deny it. And when to this is added the letter we published last week, and one we will publish next, showing that he sustained it by his influence down to its latter days, we submit the question to the candid and intelligent voters of Susquehanna county, asking of them only to act as conscientious and intelligent men at the polls.

To the little *Book*, we shall refer again next week.

MONTROSE, August 21st, 1851.

EDITORS DEMOCRAT:—

When I commenced the publication of the Register, it was with the determination not to exchange with any sheet that outrages common decency by scurrilous attacks upon virtue and worth. I cannot therefore exchange with you, unless you choose to pay the difference between the value of the Register and Democrat, $1,50 per annum—

Yours, J. C. MILLER.

Please send your bill for Nos. previous to July 1st, 1851, to A. Chamberlin Esq., who will pay it.

J. C. MILLER.

DEMOCRAT" OFFICE,
August 22, 1851.

J. C. MILLER Esq:—

Sir:—We were happy to receive your note of yesterday, advising us of your determination not to exchange, &c. We have only to express our regret that you did not come to that conclusion a long time since.

We, in common with many others, were also gratified at being informed *who pays your Bills*; and, you may rest assured, that *ours* will be presented immediately.

It seems to us, sir, that you should be the *last* person to talk of scurrility, or to beg for mercy. You must be well aware that you, without the smallest provocation, attacked one of the Editors of the "Democrat," in one of the lowest and most uncalled-for, of newspaper articles. To that we deigned to reply, only because you were, comparatively, a stranger to the people of the county, as an Editor at least. You have thus far presisted in the same disgraceful course, while we have taken no notice of you in any manner; being content with the opinion of the public, generally expressed, that you were first enough proving, by your articles, all we said of you, in our reply, to be *true*. If your Hero feels the lash, you may console him and yourself with the reflection, that your attack on us, at the outset, has sharpened the sting.

Respectfully &c.

S. B. & E. B. CHASE.

Hon. Wm. Jessup,

President of the "Surplus Stock Co."

We promised, says the Bradford Reporter, in announcing the nomination of Hon. WM. JESSUP, by the Whig State Convention, to show the public, how intimately he had been connected with the Susquehanna County Bank—to expose the disreputable fraud which had been practiced in the matter of the 'Surplus Stock Company,' and how far the Judge had been connected in that illegal and fraudulent transaction. This, we now set about—promising that our authority for what we shall say, is the Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the affairs of the defunct institution, and *documents in our possession copied from the books of the Bank.*

That the press should dare to call in question the motives or actions of Judge JESSUP has awakened a perfect howl of astonishment from the clique of person who shine in the gracious effulgence of his Honor's presence, as well as those, who are equally implicated with him in the nefarious transaction. They endeavor to avoid the obloquy which inevitably attaches to their conduct by the cry of 'persecution' and 'petty malice,' and other *arguments* of the same character, at once both logical and conclusive. We know no reason why Judge Jessup (now that he is a candidate) is not as proper a subject for newspaper remarks as any other candidate. The purity of the Judicial Bench should most certainly be a subject of great interest to every citizen, and he who asks to be elected to it, should at least come off the bench of a lower court with unsullied ermine, and clean hands.

There may be those who imagine that Judge JESSUP is too exalted in character, too brilliant in intellect, to have his conduct or motives questioned, and that when we look at him it should be as 'through a glass, darkly.' Such shall not be our course. We are not disposed to veil our gaze as we approach him, nor do we fear of being struck blind, by daring to scrutinize if there be spots upon the surface even of this dazzling luminary.

The Commissioners (Messrs. WRIGHT and BUCKALEW) report to the Legislature, in regard to Surplus Stock transaction, as follows:

'*The whole transaction in relation to the Surplus Stock was in open and flagrant violation of law, and the groundwork of the subsequent mismanagement and disasters of the institution.*'

This declaration of the Commissioners every man who has examined the facts, will concur in. The failure of the bank—the distress which it occasioned—are then directly chargeable upon those who were the plotters and inventors of that notable scheme. Some of them are not now living—they are answerable to a higher tribunal. We would not disturb their ashes—but charity for the dead will not serve to ward off odium from the living, nor answer as their excuse when they are arraigned at the bar of public opinion. Judge JESSUP we have every reason to believe, was the father of this Company. It was his transcendant financial abilities which called it into being—watched over its birth—presided over and directed its operation through life—and finally saw it indecently out of the world.

The Judge, in his testimony before the Commissioners, if not directly guilty of prevarication, was singularly oblivious. He carried throughout an air of meekness and innocence which is refreshing to behold. Whatever others may have done, *he* at least, has had no knowledge of the affairs of the Bank or of the Stock Company. *He* ceased to be a director before the Bank went into operation. From time to time *he* was called upon to sign renewed stock notes, and did so. Further than this if the Judge is to be understood as his testimony literally reads, he has been privy to none of the financial *dodges* of the Bank managers.

Pure and immaculate Judge! Who would imagine from your ingenuous and straight forward testimony, that you were cognizant of the transaction of that Company which met in secrecy in the Director's room of the Susquehanna Bank, of which you were presiding genius! But the Judge says 'that a reference to the books and papers of the Bank, would probably refresh his recollection as to further matters in this connection.' We should certainly suppose that such reference was necessary to brighten the Judge's memory, and while he is about it we request him to take a peep into the minutes of the Stock Company's proceedings. He will remember that such a journal was kept, and that at the time he would have us believe that he was a stranger to the bank and its operations, further that to put his name to an occasional stock note, he attended its meetings, *and further that the minutes of their proceedings are recorded in his hand-writing.*

For fear he may not have the book handy we will publish a few extracts. If they are not correct, the Judge undoubtedly has the evidence to disprove them. If they are correctly copied, as we declare them to be, they open new light upon the festering corruption of this damnable transaction.—

Extracts taken from the book of minutes kept by the Surplus Stock Company, being entered in the hand-writing of the Secretary of the Company.

Prior to the sale of the stock of "the Bank of Susq'a Co., at a public auction (as provided in the act of incorporation) it was agreed and understood that it was advisable to keep out foreign speculators, and secure the stock permanently to persons residing in the county, and Wm. Jessup, J. C. Biddle, Isaac Post, C. L. Ward and S. S. Mulford associated themselves into a company for the purpose of taking such surplus of the stock of the Bank, as may not be bid in by other citizens of the county at the public sale. They accordingly made an arrangement for a loan of the Towanda Bank to be appropriated to the purchase of stock under this arrangement. *Upwards of ninety thousand dollars of stock was purchased for the benefit of said company.* It was agreed that of this amount each of the company might take what he might desire to hold *bona fide*. A delay occurred in putting the *Bank* into operation, owing to the deranged state of the currency and nothing was done towards paying in the arrearage on the stock, until the fall of 1838.

Some conversation had passed between persons interested in the stock and several Banks in the city of Philadelphia, more particular with the Cashier of the Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank. About the middle of November, J. C. Biddle who had been duly elected President of the Institution, went to Philadelphia to conclude a final arrangement for a loan in behalf of the company enumerated, and also make some arrangement in relation to the future correspondence of the Bank. Owing to the depressed state of the money market, notwithstanding the strongest assurances had been given of aid, he failed in making any suitable arrangement either for the Bank or the Company. He then proceeded to New York where through his friends Allen & Paxson, an arrangement was made for funds required by the company to pay their stock. At a meeting of the persons interested in the surplus-stock held at the Directory Room of the Bank, on Wednesday, Dec 13, 1838. There was present J. C. Biddle, Isaac Post, S. S. Mulford, D. Searle, Wm. L. Post, Wm. Ward, and C. L. Ward of the original company, Wm. Jessup being absent.

J. C. Biddle was appointed President of the company, and C. L. Ward Secretary.

After consultation it was understood and agreed.

1st. That the company should be enlarged and consist of James C. Biddle, Isaac Post, Wm. Ward, Wm. Jessup, Wm. L. Post, S. S. Mulford. Daniel Searle, Henry Drinker, D. Post, Jesse Lane and C. L. Ward, holding the stock termed 'surplus stock' in equal proportions

2d. That the expenses incurred in arranging the surplus stock shall be paid equally by the company.

3d. That Messrs. Biddle, C. L. Ward and Wm L. Post, be a committee to ascertain and make up the amount of these expenses to be settled at the next meeting of the company.

4th. The same gentlemen report also at the next meeting some advisable plan of holding or dividing the 'surplus stock' held by the company in view of its remaining safe from individual liability or transfer in trust for the security of the loans which have been made in arranging said stock.

5th. That it is deemed expedient to retain at least fifty thousand dollars of the surplus stock permanently to the company (five thousand dollars to each of the same) and that the President of the company be authorised to dispose of any of the surplus stock over the $55,000 aforesaid, to whom he may think proper and at par, until otherwise advised at a meeting of the company.

The company here adjourned to meet at the call of the President. Attest. C. L. Ward, Secretary, Oct. 7, 1839.

At a meeting of the company, present, J. C Biddle, Isaac Post, David Post, Wm. L. Post, Henry Drinker, Wm. Jessup, S. S. Mulford and C. L Ward, J. C. Biddle President.

The committee on that subject report that the expenses in arranging 'surplus stock' is as follows:

Bonus on $60,000, Allen & Paxson,	$600 00
Discount on $15,000 loan,	457 50
J. C. Biddle for expenses of negotiating loan,	50 00
Expenses to Towanda,	5 00
F. Lusk's expenses getting charter,	500 00
C. L Ward & Wm. L. Posts' expenses to Towanda,	10 00
Wm. L. Post sending to Tow'da,	16 00
	$1,639 00

On this amount the members of the company have paid

Wm. Jessup,	$50 00	leaving due,	$113 50
S. S. Mulford,	50 00	"	113 00
Isaac Post,	50 00	do	113 00
Wm. L. Post,	72 50	do	92 40
J C Biddle,	105 00	do	58 90
Wm. Ward,	-	do	163 90
C. L. Ward,	5 00	do	158 00
D. Post,		do	113 90
D. Searle,		do	143 90
H. Drinker,		do	143 90
	331 50		1,307 50
			331 50
Expenses to balance ac.			1,639 00
Balance due as above from the several members of the company,			1,307 00

Attest—C. L. Ward and Wm. L. Post, committee.

The right of Jesse Lane having been assigned to James C. Biddle was surrendered to the company, and the company is hereafter to consist of TEN—the remainder of the company heretofore named, owning and holding to stock in equal parts; Isaac Post, Wm. L. Post, Wm. Ward, C. L. Ward, S. S. Mulford, J. C. Biddle, Wm. Jessup, and Henry Drinker, having paid in proportions of $87 50 each (700) towards the first instalment of bonus, it was concluded by them to take each two shares of stock more for this payment, paying in cash $12 50 each, making $100 the par value of the stock. This leaves the statement of expenses as before stated.

* * * *

At a meeting of the stockholders aforesaid, present, Wm. Jessup, Wm. L. Post, Wm. Ward, David Post, Isaac Post, Henry Drinker, D. Searle, S. S. Mulford and C. L. Ward.

Wm. Jessup and Wm. L. Post were appointed a committee to arrange the accounts and dividends and notes of the company, and report on Tuesday of the next week 22d inst. Agreed that the stock of the company be transferred and stand as heretofore in the name of Wm. Jessup & Co., and Wm. Jessup be authorised to transfer stock upon the conditions and restrictions heretofore imposed on James C. Biddle.

At a meeting of the stockholders Aug. 25, 1842, present, I. Post, Wm. Jessup, S. S. Mulford, D. Searle, Wm. Ward, H. Drinker and Wm. Post; the shares of C. L. Ward and James C Biddle, having been surrendered, the amount due by them, J. C. Biddle $58,00, C. L Ward $158,90—$217,80 was divided among the eight others, notes including those given on the preceding page, was given as follows:

six month notes.		Dated Jan. 19, 1842	
Wm. Jessup,		$142 27	
Daniel Searle,	do	192 37	do

Chandler's
of
Coal, Stoves,
Sheet Iron,
Bar Iron,
square
ces,
re
t,
ee &
ho Cut-
w Arbors,
fill Cranks,
h Kettles, Spi-
Irons, Um-
Lead Pipe,
Scrapers,
ews, &c. &c.
r made to order—
n Ware on hand.
LSON & CO.

re Depot
new assortment of
proved kinds of Air
and Shop Stoves,
in, and Zinc, Stove
tion of cash purchas-
which will be sold at
ow cash.

per Ware.
purchased a large
per Ware, which
as the cheapest.
TUROP:

Boat!
Cooking Stove,
WILSON & co

ODS'
DLER,
'Lanesboro',
ffer a good assortment of
for cash.
ting, Wadding, Drill-
Carpet and Knitting
s, Carpets and Carpet-
n Umbrellas, Japan'd
Hardware, &c.—

IES.
ars, Coffee, Molasses,
ard, Codfish, Candles,

TONERY.
ot of all kinds (school
reek and German) Bi-
ories, Medical Books,
&c. Those in want
e give us a call, as we

ON WARE.
Stoves, Pipe, Elbows,
Corn shellers, straw-
esboro'.

FLOUR,
by the box or lb—also,

LLA.
ts, and Sand'sSarsa-
ONS & CHANDLER.
7, 1850.

Hows
friends and the pub
generally, that I have
considering the length of time the present Chief has held on to the spoils, I should not be sorry to see a new hand at the bellows, an attempt made to overcome difficulties before which Mastsell has paused, if not quailed.

For instance, in his Report presented only a few days since, the number of *Tarvens* and drinking dens is stated to be 6,003 of which, 1597 are reported as "unlicensed," and 4,185 as "keeping open on Sunday" now, to the question, "what steps have been taken to suppress, or curb, these violations of the law?" the answer is, "not one attempt has been made, to fine a single rumseller, or, in any way, to mitigate the evil;" although, the Mayor, not long ago, went through the annual farce of issuing a proclamation for the closing of all taverns on the Sabbath.

The Whig wirepullers of this City are beginning to bestir themselves, in relation to the election of delegates to the State convention that is to come off next month. Just now, they are coquetting with the Land Reformers, knowing that, without their aid, they will not stand the ghost of a chance at the Fall elections. The whig leaders have promised the office of State Prison Inspector to a Land Reformer of this city, who has no affinity for Whiggery. The Whigs know what they are about, however, in offering such a man that office. They, doubtless, are troubled with acute premonitory symptoms of State Prison rascality; and, expecting to be sent up to the State Villa, before long, they want a friend in the "institution," who can render their sojourn at that celebrated retreat, as comfortable as possible. Good, for the Whigs.

At a time when the difficulty of building a substantial platform is so serious, that the two great political parties, in this State, are testing each plank, before they can think of railing it down, and are treading the path that leads to the Convention, as gingerly as a bear dancing on hot bricks, there is one dauntless party that exhibits no doubts or fears. The party to which I allude has issued its mandate for a National Convention, in February next. Its ulterior objects are hidden beneath the veil of deepest mystery, and whether it will touch on the Presidential Camaigu, Free Soil, Cuban Annexation, Abolition, or Bloomerism, is still matter of serious investigation. It seems, that there are now in these United States, no less than *four hundred* Spritual Knockers, Rappers, Mediums, or 'Toe-Crackers, by which ever appellation you may please to designate them; and that these persons have, by the unanimous advice of the Spirits, called a *Mass Meeting*, for the interchange of thought and experience and the formation of a Rapper's Protective and Benevolent Association.

From the Cuban advices brought by the *Cherokee*, which arrived here last evening, I learn that Havana has been the theatre of a scene of ultra-Spanish barbarity. It appears, that General Lopez, with 450 men, succeeded in landing on the Cuban coast, about forty miles from *Havana*.—An engagement soon afterwards took place, in which upwards of nine hundred of the Spanish troops were killed. But, on the other hand, the Spanish War Steamer, *Habanero*, fell in with four boat-loads of unarmed Americans, numbering fifty

Lodi; Dunlee Landing, Stre
Jefferson, office of E. O. Norton;
office of J. F. Phelps; Millport,
ocean, office of J. A. Ferrell; Co
Arnold; Elmira, storehouse of
Factoryville, store of Charles H
Ferry; Aurora, store of H. & G. P
of P. H. Drake; Candor, store of
fice of Nathaniel Ellis; Union, sto
Binghamton, office of James Sick;
F. Churchill; Lanesboro', office of
store of Ensign & Dean; Hancock,
Reeves.
JAS. SIM
WM. WHITNEY
GEO. P. MONELL
NATHANIEL FE

AGENTS.—Buffalo, Henry Daw;
ford; Batavia, Lucius A. Smith; Berr
son; Rochester, Fairbanks & Eldri
Walter Corcoran; Geneva, C. Lawrenc
& Sprague; Lodi; Dunlee Landing, T
ferson; E. O. Norton; Havana, F. Ph
Scull; Horseheads, J. A. Ferrell; Co
nold; Elmira, Thurman & Ingham; F
Shepherd; Aurora, H. & G. P. Morga
Drake; Candor, S. Baracer; Union,
Great Bend, F. Churchill; Lanesboro'
posit, Ensign & Dean; Hancock, Allison

Capt. James Sis
Will superintend the business through
ne, and receive and fill all orders for
Groceries, Fruit, Fish, Oyste
which will be bought at the lowest whol
New York, and forwarded to any of the
Depots.

New Stage Arrangemen
Bend.
THE two Daily Lines of Stages fro
Montrose will hereafter leave the
C. Smith in the immediate vicinity o
ows: At 4 A. M. and 6 P. M., on the
road trains from New York, passing th
to Montrose, whence a Hall line
therewith to Springville Tunkhannock
another via. Nicholson, Factoryville
Providence and Hyde Park to Scran
being along the line of the Leggets G
turning, the stage leaves Scranton
through the above places to Montro
leave in time to reach the Great B
trains going East.
Also, a Daily line leaves Smith'
arrival of the noon train from
via. Summersville, New Milford, H
daff.
Great Bend, Jan. 22-1851.

MISCELLANEOUS A

New G
HAYDEN & LITTL
have arrived, comp