

From Bichnell's Counterfeit Detector. List of Counterfeit and Altered Notes in Pennsylvania.

BANKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—5's old plate. All genuine notes of this plate have been called in.

5's spurious; vignette two females, Justice and Liberty. On each end a female holding a scroll. Totally unlike the genuine.

5's spurious, which read—'We promise to pay J. Nutt or bearer, Five Dollars, on demand, in specie or paper of the Bank of North America.'

10's old plate, red back, of which there are no genuine in circulation.

10's altered from 5's, letter B, well executed. 20's letter D i, pay to D. Cullford, dated 19th January, 1813, others of same letters and date, pay to D. Vail, and some of letter H, pay to R. Chesney, dated 30th April 1817.

BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.—10's letter A, pay S. Starr, dated July 4, 1838; printed with pale ink, of a yellow tinge. R. L. Pittsford-Cashier; J. Knight, Pres't. Miserably engraved.

10's letter C, J. Taylor, Oct. 18, 1837. The centre vignette is shaded too heavily. The signature of Knight, Pres't., appears to be engraved and traced on with a pen.

BANK OF PENN TOWNSHIP.—10's; on the bad notes the head of Washington is on the left end instead of the right.

20's, well executed, except the head of Franklin on the right margin, which is coarsely done.

50's altered from 5's. All genuine 50's have for a vignette a female sitting on a bale of goods.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—5's, letter M S; others P S, payable to different persons and various dates. In the medallion at the top of the note there is a plain white circle around the figure 5, which is not in the genuine. Some letter C, pay E. Evans, April 7, 1819.

10's, old plate, letter G, pay J. Jones, June 7, 1809.

10's, letter F, others B, others A, pay different persons and various dates. Some signed Lucas, Prest, and Mason, Cash. These persons were never officers of the Bank. The principal defect in the engraving is in the word "Pres't." the E is too large. The coat of arms of Penn. is not well done.

20's, letter C, others B, pay J. Boone, March 22, 1821, and April 16, 1833.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—10's letter B, others A, on both ends; signed for Cash. S. Mason, and for Pres't. G. W. Fairman. Engraving well done except the end pieces, which are poorly executed.

50's, letter D, various dates, signed S. Mason for Cash, G. W. Fairman for Pres't. The heads on each end defective. Otherwise a good imitation. Paper thin.

POST NOTES. 100's letters H, Sept. 1, 1838, pay J. Others G. Oct. 1, 1838, pay Jno. Somerville, Cash. Each 10 days after date. Engraving poorly done.—Signatures tolerable imitation; paper thin and of a reddish cast.

1000's altered from 100's Oct. 11, 1838 5 mos. date, to order of R. Buchanan. Calculated to deceive.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.—5's altered from Commercial Bank of Middletown, (works) Signed by G. Wharton, Cashier, C. Spackman, President. Others W. Adams, Cashier, Horace Binny, President. These signatures are not on any genuine notes.

10's letter A, others C, others A s, pay different persons, dated Sept. 15, 1830; June 2, 1828; Nov. 7, 1827, and Jan. 8, 1824.

10's 20's, and 50's, altered 5's. On the altered notes is Penn's Treaty with the Indians, which is not on the genuine 10's 20's and 50's.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.—5's spurious. Vignette a female holding in right hand a cup, and left arm resting on an eagle. Button & Gurley N. Y. engravers.

5's old plate, letter A, pay to A. Ravard, dated in 1808.

10's letter G, others C, others E, pay C. Dull, J. Roum, H. Clay, dated April 2, 1826, 5th Feb., 1825, 10th Feb., 1825, 5th Feb., 1820.

10's spurious. Vignette a female leaning on a sheaf of wheat, and holding in right hand a sickle, which is not on the genuine. Burton & Gurley, engravers. B. & G. never engrave for this bank.

20's, well executed, and calculated to deceive.—The paper is of a more reddish cast than that of the genuine note. Engraving of the end rather imperfect. Payable to G. Hirst, and other persons.

20's, spurious. Vignette, a female spinning; on left margin a female holding a cup to an eagle, and on right end an Indian. Burton & Gurley, engravers.

Franklin on the right, and Washington on the left. Centre vignette defective.

2's, old plate, letter E, pay D. Edwin, dated 9th May, 1814, 1824, 1825, and 1827.

20's altered from 5's. The genuine twenty dollar notes have the heads of Penn and Washington, and the vignette of Penn's treaty with the Indians. The altered notes have the heads of B. Franklin and Wm. Penn.

SCOTTSVILLE BANK.—5's payable to different persons and various dates. They can be detected by observing that the heads of Washington and Franklin are very imperfect and coarsely executed.

COUNTRY BANKS. BANK OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—20's altered from 5's. Well executed.

50's altered from 5's, pay to T. Clyde, dated Jan. 1, 1825. letter A, signed Char. S. Tolwell, Cash, John Kerlin, President. The word fifty after bearer, is somewhat blotted. Also, the circle in which the figures are is very dark.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, AT GETTYSBURG.—5's old plate, which read Gettysburg Bank, letter D, pay to J. Kerr, dated Nov. 1, 1821.

BANK OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—5's letter B, others F, others A, pay J. Wells, W. Beaver, and W. Webb, dated Nov. 1, 1823, July 2, 1833, and May 2, 1825. vignette coarse and light.

BANK OF PITTSBURG.—5's letter C, of various dates, and payable to different persons. The vignette is a blacksmith with his implements of trade. They are well done. There are but few genuine notes of this plate out.

10's and 20's, altered from counterfeit 5's. Any one who has ever seen a good 10 or 20 can detect them.

20's spurious. The genuine 20's have for a vignette a blacksmith seated on an anvil. The bad notes, a female leaning on an urn.

COLUMBIA BANK AND BRIDGE COMPANY, COLUMBIA.—100's altered from 5's. The true 100's have for a vignette, a large female figure, one arm resting on a shield, with a plough and ship; on right end a female representing Commerce; these figures are not on the altered bills.

EASTON BANK, EASTON.—5's, letter C, pay O. Rice, J. Dantz, C. Rice, dated May 1, 1831, May 6, 1829, Aug. 1, 1827, and 1830. Engraving paper thin than in the genuine notes.

10's, letter C, payable to J. Post, dated, Feb. 1, 1821.

EXCHANGE BANK, PITTSBURG.—5's, spurious. Vignette, a sailor leaning against an anchor.

10's, letter A, of various dates, &c. The names of Cashier and President engraved.

10's, spurious, altered from Exchange Bank and Savings Institution. Vignette, Perry's Victory. The true 10's have a female figure seated between two chests, for a vignette.

FARMERS' BANK OF READING.—5's, letter D, pay G. Smith, Jan. 1, 1833; others letter A, A. Strong, May 20, 1836. Engraving coarse.

100's letter A, pay to John Harold. No genuine bills are payable to Harold.

FARMERS' BANK, LANCASTER.—5's letter A, pay to J. Wind, George H. King, of various dates. The letter A is not near the oval in which is the figure 5, as on the genuine notes. Signatures of the officers in the same hand writing.

10's, letter A, J. Wind, May 9, 1832; others of different dates, &c. Well executed.

10's, and 50's, altered from counterfeit 5's. Easily detected.

FARMERS' BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY, BRISTOL.—5's, dated 1st March, 1825, at Bristol instead of Hulmeville.

10's letter A, others B, dated February 6, 1815, St. pt. 10, 1819, pay F. Pincor, and others.

50's altered from 5's. The true 50's have for a vignette a man, horse, and harrow, with a view of a factory.

FRANKLIN BANK, WASHINGTON.—5's, letter A, of various dates, &c. Cashier's name engraved. The head or cross piece on the handle of the spade on the boy's shoulder, in the vignette, is put on to one side. The impression is not so good, nor the paper as fair as the genuine.

5's, and 10's, altered from Bank of Washington (worthless) signed Thomas H. Baird, President, dated in 1816. This Bank commenced in 1836.

HARRISBURG BANK, HARRISBURG.—5's, letter D, others C, pay H. Alward, J. Ross, dated May 14, 1819, Nov. 3, 1820.

10's, spurious. Paper thin and flimsy. The genuine 10's have "Goddess of Liberty" for a vignette; the counterfeit a Steamboat, Rail Road cars, &c. 10's, letter A, pay E. Whitcomb, May 4, 1829.

YORK BANK, YORK.—5's, letter A, others letter B, pay W. Wagner—some written Wagner. In the word five in the left end the dot on the i is wanting.

10's altered from counterfeit 5's. Easily detected.

Mr. Uphur's Opinions. It may be recollected that Mr. Botts a few days since in debate in the House spoke of the Secretary of the Navy's having in conversation avowed himself in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Wise Mr. Uphur writes a letter, of which the following is an extract:

I will not pretend to say what Mr. Botts can 'prove,' but I assert in the most direct and unqualified manner, that he cannot prove the truth of his charge against me by any witness who is himself a man of truth. I understand that charge to be, that I am, or have been, the 'advocate of an immediate dissolution of the Union,' without qualifications or conditions.

I have never, at any time of my life, entertained any such opinion or feeling. On the contrary, I have, on all occasions, advocated union upon the true principles of the Constitution, and have sought to recommend my own principles, upon the ground that they were conservative of the Constitution and the Union. This is well known to you, for with you I have had conversations 'for hours,' upon this very subject.

You say correctly, that I have 'printed and published my opinions under almost every form of address, essay, pamphlet, and book,' and if any thing can be found in any one of these publications to justify the charge of Mr. Botts, I will surrender the point.

I think it almost certain, although I cannot recall any particular occasion on which it occurred, that I have expressed a decided preference for a dissolution of the Union over the establishment of systems of policy which I regarded as fatal to all true liberty. I avow the same opinion now: I would sooner see the Union dissolved, than witness the success of this very abolition movement; I would sooner see it dissolved than witness the establishment of a consolidated government, with all power and all right in the hands of an uncontrolled and irresponsible majority; I would sooner see it dissolved than witness the establishment of any principles which violate its true character and defeat its legitimate objects.

These opinions I am very certain that I have often expressed, and I shall often express them hereafter. But, that I am, or ever have been, a disunionist, in any other sense than is here expressed, is utterly untrue.

As soon as Mr. Botts saw Secretary Uphur's letter of denial he addressed another to the Editors of the National Intelligencer—to which we referred yesterday, and of which the following is an extract:

I have two objects in addressing you this letter: the first is, to request you to republish the letter of Hon. A. P. Uphur, which appeared in the Madisonian of this morning; and the second is, to bespeak the public patience for a few days, until I can collect together the testimony on which I rely to establish the 'charge' (since he chooses so to consider it) which I brought against him a few days since in the House of Representatives.

I wish you to publish the letter, because I want all possible publicity given to this flat positive, and unqualified denial that the ever had been the advocate of an immediate dissolution of the Union, without qualifications or conditions.

It is precisely on this point that I take issue with the Hon. Secretary, and will undertake to prove from his own pen, as well as his public conversations, that there is not only a studied and designed concealment of truth, but a wilful and deliberate prevarication in his denial. I take nothing back that I have said; on the contrary, I repeat that he was an open, unqualified, undisguised, and boasted advocate for an immediate dissolution of the Union; and I will add, without qualification or limitation, since he seems to circumscribe and mystify his position. He denies it and says I cannot prove it by any man who is himself a man of truth.

This limitation would deprive me of the benefit of the testimony of the Hon. Secretary himself. Nevertheless, I shall use it; I shall make him a prominent witness in his own case; but I shall not be content to rely upon his testimony alone. A question of veracity is thus raised between us. Either he or I have told a falsehood. All I ask is, that the consequences may be visited with the utmost severity upon my head if I do not prove satisfactorily that the Hon. Secretary is the guilty man.—N. Y. Tribune.

A SAVORY PORKEK.—Yesterday morning, a country team, which had travelled 150 miles, came into market with a load of nice large hogs. A short time after several persons had gathered around the lead, and one individual who was overhauling it, discovered protruding from the interior of one of the largest hogs, the end of a bushy tail. He took hold of it, and after some resistance pulled out a large live SKUNK. The spectators, of course, were speedily put to flight, and the effluvia in the neighborhood was quite effecting. Poor Porky, who had been seasoned, in the struggle, quite to highly for the market, was discharged on the ground, but what became of him afterwards we have not learned.—[Newburyport Herald.]

DISCREPANCY.—In the Ohio Legislature on the 22d ult., a petition for divorce was presented, when a "Mr. Byington inquired if it would be in order to move that the petition be sent to HELL! Mr. McFady moved that the gentleman from Pike be appointed the special messenger for its dispatch!"

Synopsis of the Bank Bill. [As reported by the Committee on Banks in the House of Representatives.]

SECTION 1. Provides for an immediate resumption of specie payments.

SEC. 2. That the State Treasurer shall not re-issue the notes under the revenue law of last session, but shall receive them for tolls, taxes, &c., the Auditor General to keep an account of the notes so received and marked as cancelled.

SEC. 3. The Banks accepting the law of last session to be relieved from the obligation, to receive the notes so issued by them in payment of debts, or to pay specie for them but when the same shall be presented in sums of one hundred dollars, to draw an order on the Treasurer in favor of the holder, who will receive state six per cent. stock for the amount.

SEC. 4. A refusal to pay specie to work an absolute forfeiture of charter, and trustees to be appointed by the proper court.

SEC. 5. The trustees to give security, &c., and public notice of their appointment.

SEC. 6. The trustees to make out an inventory of the liabilities and assets of the suspended banks within twenty days.

SEC. 7. The trustees to be discharged upon final settlement of the affairs of the bank.

SEC. 8. No bank to be permitted to pay out any but its own paper—a violation of this section to forfeit the charter.

SEC. 9. Monthly settlements to be made by all the banks, and the balance due each other to be paid in gold and silver.

SEC. 10. No notes to be issued under five dollars.

SEC. 11. Proxies abolished, except of persons residing more than 20 miles distance, such persons or females—and stockholders whose stock is hypothecated to be allowed to vote at elections of officers.

SEC. 12. Quarterly returns to be made.

SEC. 13. An annual list of deposits an unclaimed dividends to be published.

SEC. 14. The banks all to receive their own notes in payment of debts due to them.

SEC. 15. Former laws inconsistent with this repealed.—[Harrisburg Intelligencer.]

We sometimes receive important information of affairs in our own immediate neighborhood through remote channels, but it is not the less acceptable. The Girard Bank published a brief statement of its assets and liabilities at the time it closed its doors. The Pennsylvania Bank has done nothing of the kind, although there has been, and still is, much solicitude among stock and note holders concerning its condition. An intelligent correspondent, who has access to the records of the Bank, makes the following expose in the New York American of yesterday. He says— [U. S. Gaz.]

The following is the statement of the Bank of Pennsylvania, made up to Friday evening. During the run on Saturday, the character of the assets and liabilities changed somewhat, but the footing would be about the same. The total amount of its liabilities was about \$2,400,000, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Circulation \$300,000, Deposits 500,000, Due to State 800,000, Due to Banks 300,000, Post notes due 2,000,000.

These sums are in round numbers; the odd figures in the different items make about \$200,000 more.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Assets, Girard, U. States, and other Bk Notes \$470,000, Bills Receivable in City 700,000, " " at Branches 1,200,000, U. S. Bank Post notes 1,200,000, Real Estate 300,000, Mortgages 100,000, Various Stocks 90,000, Pennsylvania State Loan 300,000, Specie 270,000.

Whether any thing will be left to the Stockholders, after paying the debts, depends almost entirely on the bills receivable, and especially those due at the branches. These are said to be good; but one thing is to be borne in mind, viz, that, in all their reductions, they have been unable to bring down this item of branch bills. It has been the same amount for several years. The excuse made for the non-reduction is the difficulty of collection in the country.

A PAINFUL AFFAIR.—AN ELOPEMENT.—A young Miss in her 14th year, from the West, perhaps the RICHEST HEIRESS IN THE WHOLE WEST, whose property too was in her own right, recently left this city for Liverpool with a man aged about 60. The young Lady was left by her Father at a boarding school near this city, where the gentleman became acquainted with her, and it is believed, that a marriage ceremony was performed before they left. The news must be most painful to the parent, who doted upon this, his only child.

If there was really a marriage ceremony in this case, as is believed, we should be glad to know the name of the Clergyman or Magistrate who performed it, for such an act should not go unnoticed, if under the sanction of the laws, it can go unpunished.—[U. S. Gazette.]

A RICH MERCHANT.—Howqua, the great Hong Merchant of Canton, paid \$500,000 of the Six Millions levied upon that city by the British. Besides this, he recently lost by the burning of the two pack-houses \$750,000. Notwithstanding all this, there is no news of his suspension.



On our first page will be found an article in relation to the furnace at Shamokin. The writer is however in error, in saying 15,000 tons of coal were mined last season. The amount was over 21,000 tons.

On our second page we have published a list of counterfeits, which will be useful for reference in these rough times. Also a synopsis of the Resumption Bill, and other interesting matter.

The Resumption bill has passed the House by a vote 25 to 63.

Our readers will see by the list of appointments made by the Canal Commissioners, that Mr. GIDEON LEISENING has been appointed supervisor of the Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. The appointment of Mr. Leisinger is an excellent one. He is an active business man, of industrious and sober habits, and well qualified to discharge the duties of his office. It is but justice to Henry Reader, Esq., his immediate predecessor, to say that he was an able and efficient officer, and against whom, in his official capacity, we have never heard a word of complaint.

Extraordinary Freshet. On Friday night, at about 4 o'clock, A. M., the people of this place were suddenly awakened from their slumbers, by the ringing of bells, on account of the rapid rise in the Susquehanna. The water, at the lower end of the borough, had already commenced running over the bank of the river, which soon filled the cellars of the houses in that neighborhood, to the first floor. After considerable labor a dam was thrown across the street, and the water kept from running over the bank in other places, by means of planks and timbers filled in with earth, which formed a temporary levee about twelve inches in height. The river continued rising all day, and at last the wind, which was blowing a strong gale into the town, forced an ark through the temporary embankment. The water rushing in, soon inundated the lower part of the borough, so much so, that some of the houses in the lowest situations had three feet of water on their first floors. This occurred at about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Had it not been for the ark breaking through the temporary embankment, the water, we believe, would have been kept out. Previous to the erection of the Shamokin Dam we had nothing to fear from high water. An embankment, averaging from one to three feet in height, would afford ample protection against future floods. Some of our citizens have already taken measures to prevent a recurrence of such disasters in future. The water continued rising slowly until Saturday about midnight, since which time it has rapidly fallen. The canal, between this place and Selmsgrove, has sustained considerable injury.

Some of the good people of Muncy are amusing themselves by getting up a Legislature in their town. If they should succeed in restoring the condition of the currency, and bring about a resumption of specie payments, in advance of their rivals at Harrisburg, it would probably be the means of breaking up the establishment at the latter place, and transferring it to Muncy. We should wonder if our friend Major Bruner had not something to do with this most treasonable conspiracy against the vested rights of the Harrisburg law-makers. The Major, we know, cared but little for a seat in the House; but then he might want to be Governor. Unless there is some new government formed, or new offices carved out, we cannot conceive how even the half of the self-sacrificing and patriotic statesmen of Lycoming county can be accommodated.

The speech of Mr. Kidder, in the Senate, on the subject of the banking system, though his first effort, is one of the best that has been delivered in that body for some years.

REFORM.—The U. S. Senate recently wasted a whole day in discussing the propriety of employing a clerk for one of the committees. The clerk's salary would probably have amounted to several hundred dollars. The time wasted by the members will cost the people about four hundred.

For the last week Mr. Adams has occupied the House at Washington, in defence of himself, for presenting a petition for the dissolution of the Union. It is to be regretted that Mr. Adams felt it to be his duty to present such a petition. But the charge of treason against him by such men as Wise and Rhett, must recoil upon their own heads. They were both nullifiers in 1832, at which time Mr. Rhett, in a convention in South Carolina, on the subject of dissolving the Union, declared that "The Star Spangled Banner no longer waves in triumph and glory for us." We do not approve of the course of Mr. Adams, in presenting all petitions couched in respectful language. But we believe he was honest and patriotic in his intentions. The charge of treason, therefore, from such a source, is ridiculous.

The following is the concluding stanza of a small poem, entitled "Love's Complaint," written, we have no doubt, by some incorrigible old bachelor; for who else would ever have thought of prescribing such a remedy for such a complaint? As a substitute, we would suggest the reading of Zimmerman on solitude, by the light of a castor oil candle:

"Life is a leafless blighted bough,— This stifling pang, how may I smother! What can I love, or live for now! Oh, comfort me, my own dear mother! Say, what man these fancies dream; That on despair and frenzy border;— 'Pshaw! I take this dose of salts, my dear, 'Tis just your stomach's out of order!"

The Crescent Iron Works.

Those works are situated on the Lycoming creek, about twelve miles from Williamsport. They were established by Messrs. Manly & Heylmons. These enterprising gentlemen, with but a limited capital, associated with their own labor and untiring industry, have so far completed their works, that they can turn out ten tons of nails per week. These nails are made of iron manufactured from the white ore found in the vicinity, a species of ore of superior quality. If our citizens were generally to turn their attention to producing and manufacturing instead of consuming, the prosperity of the state would be soon made apparent. The New England states, without half our natural advantages, are enjoying a state of unexampled prosperity. Their currency never was better. And why? Because they are constantly producing something that brings money home, instead of sending it abroad.

RESIGNED.—George M. Hollenback has resigned the office of Canal Commissioner. W. Overfield of Monroe, has been appointed in his place.

JOS. R. CHANDLER, Esq., of the U. S. Gazette, recently delivered a lecture before the Mercantile Library Association of New York. The subject was "the cultivation of the affections." There are but few men who could handle such a subject with equal effect. The New York papers speak very highly of the lecture.

The following extract from Gov. Porters message, by the Legislature, will show the situation of the State funds placed by law, in the Bank of Pennsylvania, for the payment of the interest on the State debt:

"The amount deposited to the credit of the commonwealth in the Bank of Pennsylvania and its branches, was about \$550,000. The amount of available funds received from that institution as stated is \$500,000. The balance is in progress of being secured by the transfer of notes and securities to a considerably larger amount than that sum, falling due at short dates. They may not all be reduced to cash in less than nine months or a year from this time. Any surplus received from this source will, of course, be returned to the Bank. But I have no doubt the state is secured from any ultimate loss of her deposits. Her greatest suffering has been from the injury to her credit in postponing, even for a day, the payment of the interest due her creditors."

I cannot here omit the expression of my deep regret, that, after the people have been taxed to meet the demands of the commonwealth,—after they have cheerfully assented to the imposition of this indispensable burthen,—after in the most gratifying manner sustaining the constituted authorities in adopting measures generally esteemed ungracious, however necessary, their hard earnings and patriotic contributions should have been misapplied by the institution to which had been confided the trust of its due application to the purpose intended. This occurrence cannot but be deeply deplored.

I respectfully suggest to the Legislature the propriety of immediately enacting a law for the more safe and secure disposition of the public moneys, than that now designated by law, and that some discretion should be left with the State Treasurer, in relation to the deposit and safe keeping thereof, which he might exercise in conjunction with any other department of the Government, which the Legislature might name, especially during the time that body shall not be in session, and generally to provide against any similar emergency, should it unfortunately occur."

Editorial Miscellany. The city Banks are disposed to throw out the notes of a number of the country Banks. Pittsburg and Lancaster Banks have been refused.

The Baltimore Patriot is of opinion, that the state insolvent laws have been abrogated and superseded by the passage of the Bankrupt Law.

The interest on the state debt will be paid in the course of a few weeks, through the exertions made by the Governor.

The Louisville Journal charges Daniel Webster with having insulted the wife of one of the clerks in his department. She is said to be a beautiful young woman, and had called upon Mr. Webster to solicit a more lucrative employment for her husband.

Dickens, in a letter to Dr. Colyer, expresses his firm belief in mesmerism, or animal magnetism.

McKenzie, the Canada patriot, has given up his beligerent notions, and commenced the study and practice of law at Rochester.

The New York Tribune contains a list of seventy six applicants for the Bankrupt Law, from that city. Among the rest we observe the name of James Waton Webb, the great gun of the Courier and Enquirer.

The specie in the vaults of the U. S. Bank, on the 1st December, 1841, amounted to \$20 60. Circulation—notes, \$2,392,136 90; Post notes \$426, 383 34.

The number availing themselves of the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, is much less than was expected. Many cases are compromised.

Mr. John Costello suddenly died in his bed in St. Josephs Church, in Philadelphia, on Sunday last. He intended to receive the communion, and the Clergyman at the time was administering the sacrament to those around the altar. Apoplexy was supposed to be the cause.

The Philadelphia Gazette says, the name of John Smith was called in Court the other morning, and not a soul answered. John is surely dead this time.

The "Captain of the Fiogs." Under this head another big figure Swindler has been playing his pranks upon the people of Boston, Albany and New York.

The English are about producing a new coin, worth \$25 with a likeness of the Queen on one side, and Una leading the lion on the other.

The tolls for Anthracite Coal on the Susquehanna and north Branch divisions of the canal, amounted to \$41,500 the last year, being an increase of 100 per cent.

Girard Bank stock, to the amount of \$150,000, is held in York County.