J. W. CHAPMAN, Bottom THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1849.

To make room for the article we copy from New York Herald, giving a statement relative press of advertisements, dc, this week, we debut a small space to editorial matter.

Meeting of Congress.

ress met on Monday, and as was apprehend-House was unable to elect a Speaker at

als, which resulted as follows: 103 102 102 rop (Whig) 98 Wilmot (Free Soil) 3 B. Six more trials on Tuesday, but no choice.

Cobb 99 - Winthrop 97 - Scattering 28.

THE TREE OWN FRIENDS. Judge Parsons of Madeiphia, who threw out his slang about Execperdone as a hit at Gov. Johnston, has been by well wiped up by the showing of the Har-Telegraph that both Governors Shunk and a Gov. Johnston, while Gov. Porter, under whom same Judge Parsons served as Secretary, and wie made out the pardons, turned loose nearwe to Gov. Johnston's one, on an average, per m. But the best of the joke is, that among Locofoco papers and politicians who have ght up and re-echoed the charge against Gov. iton for the number of his pardons a public oring of the Locofoco party in Bedford county of notorious criminals by Wim. F. Johnston is rvidence that he is unfit to be Governor of this which resolution was got up and presented the meeting by George W. Bowman, editor of Bedford Gazette, who was himself one of the loued criminals" under Gov. Porter!

Gen. James M. Powes, whose term as Canal Comoner will cease next January, has been apnted by President Taylor, Charge to Naples. appointment will be extremely gratifying to rous friends of Gen. Power in this State. ugh he is stated to have suffered some from ill ilth'recently, we trust that the late rumor that was not expected to live, was unfounded.

rumor has been affoat that the Union Bank at presented, and re-assured the public mind as

ODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for January, 1850, has aldy been furnished for its friends of the press, month in advance of its date, that it may be that its merits do not fall behind its promises e prospectus we have copied. The publisher that as he now has a larger subscription list the other magazines, he is enabled to exceed, will exceed them in the number of Engravings the amount of Reading. The embellishments the January No. are

the introduction of Christianity into Britain. ndid engraving.

The Flight of Time, or the Old and New Year. ncy Balls—Children's Fancy Dresses. glo-Grecian Villa

e-page Flower plate in colors. Death bod of John Wesley.

Dur Lord blessing little children.

Just Lord feeding the multitude. ides a Music plate, and a variety of wood en

vings If any would embrace our offer of a copy the Lady's Book and the Susquehanna Register 1850 for \$3.75 cash in advance, let them send is soon as possible.

TORAL BROTHER JONATHAN. This mammoth et for Christmas and New Years has been resible, any of its predecessors in the size, numand interest of its engravings. The well exe-Calinet is a desirable picture, giving generally y correct Ekenesses, we passume, (from those of ighels we have seen—that of Mr. Clayton of aware especially,) and "Pleasures, Follies, and rancus size, going entirely across two pages Either of these is worth double the the sheet; and the numerous other engraand large amount of choice reading matter inner form, render it a very desirable sheet holiday present, which is offered for 12 cents is copy, or ten copies for a dollar. Wilson Do. New York, are the publishers.

MURDER IN BOSTON On Friday night, 30th alt, a great excitement was occasioned in on by the dissorery of portions of a human ly at the Medical College, about the apartment Professor Webster, which were supposed to be as of a Doctor Parkman, who was missing, d was last seen at the college where it is said he | the counter, the bank could be sustained. at to see Prof. Webster about a debt he owed and as he had evidently been burning some-The following telegraphic despatches give later

or of the arrest of Professor Webster, About the furnace of the accused have been and a few bone, some buttons, and some goldland and some control of the remains was first made by I land and a porter in the college, who broke the brief wall into the private wall; to held man by Mr. Webster had access.

County A prayable of the disclosures have rate to der relating to the supposed murder Factures, but softene positive has been ad-in history for murder upon Profes There was found among the papers of the bank.

As I have stated above. Ancel and Thomas P.

By John having the power to nominate a majority of the directors, the old rectors, the old rectors, and an instrument in one yith the committee of investigation, an instrument in of the directors, the opening the continuent in the state better the state of the state better the state of the state better the state of the state of

The Bank—the St. Johns Sc. As every thing relative to the Susquitanna Bank, and all the circumstances connected with its late failure, are of pourse matters of paramount into rest about these days we give below a full and clear history of the manner in which the St. Johns obtained the control of the institution, and of the transactions which resulted in the explosion, writthe Bank in this place, which will be read with ten by a gentleman of this place for the New York asterest at this time than any thing else, and Herald. This statement was drawn out in part by a Curd of Ancel St. John, published in the Herald of November 11th, denying any and all connection whatever with the Bank of Susquehanna County, either as owner or agent, and alleging that all he had to do with the bank, was in the way of his business as a broker in New York city—that he had purchased a large amount of its Notes in that capacity, for the redemption of which he threatened to sue the Directors. This Card which we intended to have given along with the statement, we have not now in our possession; but will endeavor to procure it for insertion next week. We subjoin also a Card from E. A. Thompson, copied by the Herald from a Cincinnati paper, attempting to shirk Aim self from the frauds relative to the State Bank at Morris and this Bank.

## Developments of the Susquehanna County Bank.

MONTROSE, Pa., Nov. 26, 1849. James Gorden Bennet, Esq...

Sir.:—I have been requested to enclose to you, for publication, an expose of the causes of the recent explosion of the Bank of Susquehanna County. The card of Ancel St. John, published in your paper some time since, has rendered the enclosed article necessary. It was drawn up, and prepared per some time since, has rendered the enclosed article necessary. It was drawn up, and prepared for publication, by my father, Benjamin T. Case, with the concurrence of Wm. L. Post, the president of the bank, and Henry Drinker, Esq. of this place; and they will be responsible for its publication.—

Yours, respectfully,

BENL CASE P. M. The Statement of the Susquehanna Bank. The late disastrous failure of the Bank of Susquehanna county—the excitement created thereby, and the erroneous statements of the couses that levi to it, published in the newspapers, have induced me to draw up and lay before the public what believe to be a correct narrative of the whole affair. Athough I have not at this time, and never have had any personal interest in the bank, yet, stances have made me acqua with the facts relating to it, that, previously to its explosion, had been carefully concealed, not only from the public, but from the board of directors.

In the latter part of the year 1844, the bank being in a state of suspension from losses sustained from the fluancial operations of the first cashier, one Isaac S. Kellum, with Storm and Morgan, brokers in Philadelphia, whereby nearly the whole of the original capital paid in had been sunk-a negotiaoriginal capital paid in had been sumk—a negotia-tion was entered into, by the then directors, with influre its credit; but the Sussex Register says influre its credit; but the Sussex Register says influre its credit; but the Sussex Register says influred itself by a prompt redemption of all its

banking operations. This negotiation resulted in an agreement, whereby the original stockholders surrendered, without receiving any payment there-for, one-third of the stock held by them, to Ancel St. John and his nephew, Thomas P. St. John; and there was placed to their credit, on the stock book, the further sum of six thousand dollars, on their paying in one-half of the amount, or \$3,000 and subsequently, Thomas P. St. John took the further amount of \$3.300 of stock, for which he paid in 1.650. It was further agreed, that Ancel and Thomas P. St. Juhn should appoint seven of the thirteen directors, and that the other stockholders should elect six—thus giving to the St. Johns the control of the bank—and, in addition, Thomas to be the cashier. Mr. Goddard the partner of Ancel, had some concern in it but what does not distinctly appear, except that some time after there was placed to his credit \$3,000 of the stock issued to the St. Johns. The St. Johns also agreed to put the bank in operation and redeem the notes at the Broker's shop of St. John & Goddard, at Philadel phia, for which purpose they were to furnish 815, 000, and such further sums as might be found necessary, for which they were to receive interest from agents of the bank, and maintain the credit of its issues, until the expiration of the charter, in 1852. No sale of stock to be unde so as to transfer the

family to Montrose, and the bank re-commenced operations, under the control of him and his uncle in April, 1845, and so continued, for aught tha was known by any of the other stockholders, until the explosion on the 27th of October last. money above mentioned paid in by Ancel and Thomas P. St. John, together with the small remnant of the original capital not sunt by Isaac S. Kellum, the first cashier, and his friends. Storm & Morgan, consisting of a few notes that had laid group of portraits of President Taylor and over, and claims against individuals, not amounting in the whole, to more than \$6,000-if to so niuch was the available capital upon which operations were re-commenced and continued as I cannot ascertain that there was any further accession of capital. Notwithstanding, however, the smallness of the basis upon which the business rested, the credit of the notes issued was tolerably well susained, and things appeared to go on smoothly until January, 1848, when it was announced that the redemption of the notes had ceased, not only in

control of the institution, by either party, without the consent of the other. In pursuance of this agreement Thomas P. St. John removed with his

Philadelphia, but in New York, (to which place Ancel St. John had in the meantime, removed and Ancel St. John had in the meantine, removed and opened a broker's shop, under the firm of Goddard & St. John,) and that tiley were selling in those cities at fifty per cent discount. A meeting of the depositors, but few of whom were stockholders, or n any way interested in the bank, was called at the banking house, by the cashier, Thomas P. St. John, who stated to them, that the stoppage arose from a sudden and unexpected rush of the notes for redemption in those cities, which had exhausted their available funds—that the bank had met with no loss; and if he could be permitted to use the de-

posites, amounting to about \$13,000, for a few days, n redeeming such notes as might be presented at The depositors having full confidence in him and to between \$400 and \$500. The in his representations, not only permitted their m mis representation to between \$400 and \$500. The money to remain, but increased their deposits what they conveniently could, which, together with paythey conveniently could, which, together with payments made by debtors, enabled him to pay all notes presented for redemption, until it was found convenient to resume payment in those cities. It has since been suspected, and some now believe, The private room for a day or two that ere—that the stoppage was a financial operation of the stand, at the present time the St. Johns, to enable them to purchase in the notes tell, as they have them in their possession. that ment on suspicion, and lodged in jail. of the bank at a large discount. Some time in the fore part of the last summer, suspicions began to that the \$20,000 was intended to pay the St. Johns be entertained by some that all was not right, and for their stock. How the residue, \$2,500, was they ceased making deposits in the bank, although paid, is not so clear. Thompson might have paid the screen. The excitement in the city no one could give any reason for it, further than it in cash, or it might have been paid out of the country of the arrest of Professor Webster, the mode in which the business was transacted—proceeds of the other notes discounted. At any the ill temper shown by the easher when bills were presented for redemption, and the signing and filling up of large amounts of new notes to be put in circulation. The latter was accounted for put in circulation. The latter was accounted for by Thomas P. St. John, when nebed why it was done by saying that he had become fired of see-

sumption of business by the back in April, 1845, and the meetings of the director became more and more rare, and the litter part of the time they did not meet at all, saless called together the some particular purpose. They said the public generally, with but few exceptions had great confidence in the integrity and financial ability of Thomas P. St. John, which continued until the bank had actually exploded, and was another reason why the business was left, almost entirely, to the manage. ment of him and his mucle Ancel

I now come to the causes of its final failure, as rought to light by the investigations which have been made by the committee appointed for that purpose and others; and although other things are believed to have operated in some degree, yet the following were the principal causes of the final catastrophe, and they were entirely unknown to all but the immediate actors in them, until brought to light by the investigating committee, and by the examination of Mr. De Lamater, the last cashier, nder oath, before a magistrate, as a witness in the wit brought against Thomas P. St. John, under a rule of court for that purpose. It seems that on the 12th day of May last, one

Egbert A. Thompson, a practising lawyer of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, drew up a letter of Furness, whose business has not been ascertained, authorising him, Egbert A. Thompson to purchase for them "the whole, or any portion, of the capital stock of the Bank of Susquehanna county, at Montrose, Pa., or the stock of any other bank he may deem proper"—and in case of the purchase of said first named stock, or any other, he to have the sum, you will please give me credit." stock transferred to himself, as attorney or otherhave them rise, as he might deem best; and to elected directors if he thought best for their inter-ests; and in case of such election, he to vote as heir proxy at all meetings of the board of directors, and to do any and all acts and things as fully and completely in the premises as they might or

could do if personally present.
On the 14th day of May, two days after the date of the letter of attorney Incheart & Co., of Cincinnati, wrote a letter addressed to "E. W. Clark Dodgeod: Co., bankers, New York," in which they recommend W. Q. Hodgson, William Bradley, J. E. Furness, Peter Voornis, Egbert A. Thompson, Robert Merrill, jr., and J. C. Brown, all of Cincinnati, as good for six or eight thousand dollars each. and jointly good for forty thousand. This letter is in the hands of Thomas P. St. John, and was produced for the first time before the examining n istrate, on taking the deposition of De Lamater

On the twenty-second day of May, Ancel St. John, and his nephew Thomas, having standing on the stock book of the bank eleven thousand dollars of stock, for which they had paid, as before stated, \$4.650, besides twenty-five thousand dollars of fic-titious stock, for which Thomas had given his own note for an equal sum, and which was never paid, nor intended nor expected to be, and which has nor intenued nor expected so be mine which has disappeared from among the papers of the bank,) entered into a contract with Egbert. A. Thompson, notwithstanding their agreement not to sell without the consent of the other stockholders, and gave to him a writing drawn up in the handwriting of Ancel, of which the following is an exact copy:-"New York, 22d May, 1849.

"The subscribers certify that they have at their ontrol and disposal, fifteen thousand dollars in the capital stock of the Bank of Susquehanna county, Moutrose, Pa., which is full stock on the books of said bank, and which we do hereby stipulate and agree to convey to E. A. Thompson, Esq., of Cincinnati, on demand, or to such person or persons as he may direct, in consideration of twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars to us in hand paid A. ST. JOHNN, T. P. ST. JOHN.

And on the same day they discounted, as if done by the bank, a note of which the following is an exact copy, the note being in the hand writing of Ancel St. John, and the signature in Thompson's. \$20,000 New York, 22d May, 1849. "Ninety days after date, for value received, we jointly and severally promise to pay E. A. Thompson, or order, at the Rank of Susquehanna county, Pa., twenty thousand dollars with interest.

WM. BRADLEY, by E. A. THOMPSON, Attorney

W. Q. HODGSON,
by E. A. THOMPSON, Attorney: JAMES E FURNESS.

by E. A. THOMPSON, Attorney. Endorsed E. A. THOMPSON. They also discounted six notes, for \$2.500 each

of the same date, purporting to be drawn, respectively, by W. Q. Hodgson, Peter Voorhis, J. C. Brown, and Robert Merrill, jr... On the second day of July, they discounted another note, signed W. Bradley, an on the thirtieth, two others, one for P. Voorhis, and the other for W. Q. Hodgson, in all, nine notes, of \$2,500 each. These notes all pur-ported to be endorsed by James E. Furness and E. A. Thompson. The whole amount thus discounted, being \$42,650, including the note for \$20,000 first mentioned, and it is said, all those persons reside in Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio. On the 26th of May, Thomas P. St. John having

retinened from New York to Montrose, procured the directors to be called together, read to them what he said was a letter from his uncle Ancel recommending those persons as men of capital safe, and doing a large business, and stating that they had made inquiries of persons referred to in mitting for his redemptions, which have been pret New York, and were satisfied of their ability. He then, as one of the directors, moved the following resolution, which was passed and entered on the

Resolved. That the cashier be authorized and directed to discount the notes or drafts, or both, of Hodgson, Voorhis, Merrill, Bradley, Brown, Thompson, and Furness, of Cincinnati, at three and four months, as from time to time he may deem it expedient to an amount not exceeding \$40,000...

After the passing of this resolution, the notes previously discounted in New York, on the 22d, him and his uncle, were placed on the disc book as having been done under the following dates: That of Hodgson, under the week commencing May 28th, of Voorhis, under that commencing June 11th, one of Brown's, June 11th, Bradley's, June 25th, and the other of Brown's and Merrill's, July 16. The object in thus entering them on the discount book, may readily be con-

ceived, after reading the above resolution The check for the 20,000, for which the first note vas given, bears date May 28th, is filled up in the handwriting of Thomas P. St. John, and is not signed by any one.

Three of the nine notes for \$2,500 each, are acknowledged by Ancel St. John, in a letter to Mr. De Lamatter, dated August 23d, signed, "A. St. John, per T. P. St. John," to have been paid on that d credited to the bank. How the other six

It is not too violent a presumption to suppose rate, by applying notes in their hands, redeemed by them with the funds supplied by the bank and thus requiring them to be twice redeemed, would much embarrant the institution, and occasion a continual urging for funds to be sent on. Such was the fact under the pretence that the redemptions ing the motes with I was Kellism's name to them; that many of them had become worn and defaced, in the city.) in his name, were frequently writing and it was intended to withdraw them all from circulation and those new ones in their place. Since them, however, the old notes have appeared to circulate as constantly drained during the whole summer and autumn to the 27th of October, when it storned to without the constant of the circulate as constantly drained during the whole summer and autumn to the 27th of October, when it were large. Ancel St. John, and Thomes, (when in the city.) in his name, were frequently writing for more funds to be sent on, whereby the institu-

or bills of circulation of the bank to the amount of or bills of circulation of the amount of ninety thousand dollars," and Thompson covenanted and agreed "so to use the notes aforemed as to obtain for them, so far as possible such circulation is about best prevent their return home for redemption." He to provide for their redemption, and topay two per circulation. The agreement to continue indefinitely; and could only be annualled by the large three indefinitely; and could only be annualled by the large three circulations of the continue indefinitely; and could only be annualled by the large three circulations of the continue indefinitely; and could only be annualled by the large three circulations of the circulation of the bank directors giving Thompson one year's notice of their intention so to ido. This agreement was never laid before the board of directors, or known to any of them, except Thomas P. St. John nor in any way sanctioned by any person authornor in any way sanctioned by any person authorized so to do, on behalf of the bank. Yet sixty-five thousand dollars, in notes of the bank, were issued to him, as part of the ninety thousand, all of which was done by and under the direction of Thomas P. St. John, and passed through the hands of Ancel. who become Thompson's agent for their redemp-tion. Twenty of the sixty-five thousand were sent to Thompson, to be pledged to the State Bank at Morris, for an equal amount of the small notes of that bank, to be mixed with the Susquehanna notes

thousand of this was in notes signed by Thomas after he had ceased to be cashier, and ante-dated attorney, which was signed by W. Q. Hodgson, a to January 1st, 1849. A package including, in all druggist, William Bradley, a miller, and one James \$19,000, was made and sent to Ancel, and under date, of "New York, 11th of August, 1849," he wrote to De Lamater as follows: 'I have delivered to E. A. Thompson, Esq., the notes of your

for circulation in the Western States. Seventeen

The contract having been made by the St. Johns with Thompson, after they had sold out their stock relation to this \$65,000, would almost induce one to think that a community of interest existed among them, and that they were partners with him in th

transaction, and sharers in the profits.

It seems quite clear that the parties were interested both in the Bank of Susquehanna county and in the State Bank at Morris, at the same time, and that they attempted to sustain the one bank by

On the 28d of August, "A. St. John, per T. P. St. John." writes to the cashier. De Lamater :- " I have this day sent by Rice and Peck's Express, a package to your address, containing \$500, bank notes of State Bank at Morris, which will be explained by Mr. Thompson's letter enclosed. You vill please credit the same to my account.

On the 80th of August, A. St. John writes-"I send for my credit, New Jersey bank notes, \$1,500; Susquehanna county do. \$500. By "New Jersey bank notes," is meant notes of the State Bank at

Ou the 22d of September, he writes-"I send ou to day by Rice and Peck's Express, a package

\*\*Soo in New Jersey notes."

Oct. 26, the day before the bank failed, Thomas, writing for Ancel, says.—\*M. A.B. is here, and will remain till Monday. Thompson is also here; he arrested to send you some Jureau touch but he expected to send you some Jersey to-day, but has not been able to get it ready; will send it to norrow or Monday at farthest."

And Thomas P. St. John, while in New York,

after he had resigned as cashier on the 4th of August, and De Lamater had been appointed in his place, was frequently sending instructions to the new cashier, and among other letters, wrote to him as follows:-

First, without date-" You better send down the \$5,000 draft, which Thompson sent on to you, in renewal of those due 25th Sept., with directions to A. St. John to sell or hypothecate the same, &c., as he can probably use it here, to raise money on, until after the fall redemptions are over, in case it should be needed. Thompson will send you up some Jersey money to-morrow, as he has gone for probably leave to morrow night for home. Send the draft by to norrow's mail. M. A. Bradley is here for a day or two, and we are very much pleased with him.'

Secondly, also without date—"You will notice \$400 of the above is in tens, and they are undoubtedly a part of the sum which Thompson pledged with the Jersey bank, and which was positively agreed to be held and not in any case used. There is foul play somewhere, and you had better write to Thompson at once on the subject."

"Since writing this P. S. we have just taken \$400 more in tens, evidently from the Jersey as it is in the original wrapper. What does it mean, or can Thompson know of it!" Aug. 24.—He writes to the cashier—" Mr. Thompson has gone over to New Haven, and will be gone until early next week. He has paid three of the drafts, mostly in Jersey money, but which cannot be paid out here, and only used by hypothecation, if used at all. \$500 of this kind was sent you yesterday by A. St. J., which you can use in redemptions and making change; consequently you need not retain any other kind of foreign money on hand, but send down as often as you get a few hundred dollars together, as it will save using Jersey money here, in taking care of your drafts and redemptions. Thompson is advised by telegraph, that his Western friends have sent him \$4,000, and will

send more soon. All smooth here. I shall not be home until next week some time." Sept. 25, he also wrote to the cashier-" We are rather close in consequence of Thompson's not remitting for his redemptions, which have been pretto Indiana, which accounts for the delay, we look for remittances from him on Friday, as he telegraphed to that effect. You must send down as

often as you can—keep the pot boiling."

Oct. 22d, he again writes—"I telegraphed you yesterday, to know if you had sent anything.— Thompson's redemptions have been large, and his ands small, and we are largely in advance to him, though he promises to put us in funds soon. He will also send you some more Jersey some time this week, in payment for the amount of your notes which have been used by the Jersey bank. You must send forward all the funds you can get, and as fast as you get them. If Emily calls before Thompson puts you in funds, you will have to do the best you can with him, as we cannot help you just now. You had better write to Thompson

about Emly and have him provide you some specie." These extracts, selected from a number of letters, are deemed sufficient to give a correct idea of the nature of the proceedings of the parties mentioned, in relation to the bank, although more might be

This expose having extended to a greater length than was originally intended, much has to be omitted that may be parrated hereafter. Every fact herein stated can be proven, if it should become

As to the amount of the notes of the Bank of Susquehanna county that are out, there is no way of ascertaining it with precision. It has been stated in some of the newspapers at \$200,000 but there is good reason to believe that it exceeds that sum. The amount of funds to redeem those notes stances, fall far thort of the sum required. Much distress must inevitably follow, but I know of no remedy. The stock paid in has all been sunk, and, as there has not been any dividend made since the resumption in April, 1845, the loss is total. It may be said, and with some justice, that the di-rectors of the bank are censurable for not paying more attention to its concerns; but when it is rec ellected that Ancel and Thomas P. St. John had the right to nominate seven of the thirteen directors, and that they were two of the seven, and that ora, and that they were two of the seven; and that they were two of the seven; and the entire control when he chose to exercise it, it is not surprising that their attention to the business blackened, and finally, also entirely ceased to be rendered.

When a designter remarks: "Mother, I would not him help, for I can sent you to do all the work in the kitchen,"—set her down that she yill make a good wile.

State Bank at Morris. From the Cincinnati Gasette:]

Gentlement of L Norton restlye to the Morris, N.

Birk, and as the article although untrue, is calulated to be me injury. I request that my reput.

may be inserted in your next paper.
The facts of my connection with the bank are these: During the last spring I was employed professionally as an Attorney to go East and purchase a portion of the stock of the Susquelianna. Bank. I had never heard of the bank before, and for all I knew it was as good as the Bank of America; its standing at the time was certainly good in Wall street, as I learned from inquiry. This commission I executed to the satisfaction of my em-

In relation to the New Jersey Bank, while I was East recently, I was written to to ascertain if a portion of its stock could be purchased. I ascertained that it could, and communicated the terms to my employers: they replied, directing me to purchase, which I did under their instructions, and the stock was transferred to me, by mg transferred to the parties interested. This is the sum and substance of my agency in the matter, except that some of the business in closing up the matter was done by me, my principals being absent.

done by me, my principals being absent.

The statement about my "absenting myself and going to Cincinnati," is akin to the other statement. The parties there knew perfectly well that I was a lawyer residing in Cincinnati, and not a banker doing banking business; and they also knew that I was then on my way here with my family. The parties with whom I negotiated assured me that the bank was solvent and m good condition—that it was the oldest bank in New Jersey, having been chartered in 1832, and from that day had never chartered in 1812, and from that day had never been discredited; they also knew or had reason to know, that I was acting for others. So far as I was concerned, I acted in good faith in the matter, and I have vet to learn that it is not a legitimate branch of an attorney's business to negotiate the purchase and sale of bank as well as other stock.

The William Earl that Norton so deeply implicates, was secretary of the same rotten Protection Insurance Company in August last. This man Norton was agent of the Company, and seemed to be entirely in the confidence of Earl at least Earl and others selected Norton, and made him President of the bank. After this and while I was at sent, Norton let Earl have \$20,500 for the Insurance Company, and took stock of the broken Hamilton Bank as security, as Norton informed me by letter, which is now in my possession. I immediately informed Norton that the Hamilton bank fail ed long ago, and that its stock was undoubtedly worthless, and that I feared the debt would be lost. To this he replied that the debt was "amply secure," and I have his letter to that effect, while he now says that the security was worthle's; and yet he President of the bank, and sworn to protect its interests, let all this money go to his friend Earl. The next assertion is that the bank loaned me

\$40,456; and this man Norton, this paragon of bank honesty, an officer of the bank let me have this large sum and not violate his oath of office?

But the truth is he never did let me have any such sum. After I had purchased a portion of the stock for my employers. Norton informed me that the bank would require more current funds to provide for redemptions in New York, and suggested that I should send some of the notes of the bank West, to be exchanged for other funds. This I agreed to do, and Norton gave me at one time \$10,000 at other times \$2.528 and \$2,000. These has two sums I sent to M. A. Bradley & Co. I drew on them at ten days sight and gave the drafts to Nor tonas he requested. This was without the knowl edge of Bradley & Co., and they declined accepting the draft, and held the money subject to my order. Of all the sums of money handed me by the bank not one dollar has been pu in circulotion but is now held subject to my order of the bank it to-day, and will soon send you some gold. I shall and the bank has been twice written to to send and Take it away. It was received by me for and, on account of the bank and not on my private account, nor has a dollar of it been used for my personal

> The sum and substance of Norton's statement wholly untrue, and is evidently thrust upon the pub ic to turn public attention from himself Yours, respectfully. E. A. THOMPSON.

TUMBLE QUIELLED BY PRAYER .- A correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette states that cometime, during the past year, Mr. Forsyth a sheriff, was called to suppress a large disorderly meeting, some-where in the suburbs of the city. When he arrived upon the ground, there was every indication of an immediate violent outbreak; and while deliberating what to do, he was approached by Rev. Mr. Kirl and, who requested permission to try the efficacy of prayer on the excited passions of the throng.— The Sherilf though doubting the result of the expedient was willing that the experiment should be tried. Mr. Kirkland immediately assumed a station so little eleveted above the multitude, and poured torth apparently from the fullness of a christain spirit a prayer most appropriate to the occasion.

Immediately after he commenced, those around him became calm, some of them very reverently took off their hats, and when, at the conclusion, hi raised his hands in the most solemn manner pronounced the benediction with which congregations are usually dismissed, the mob dispersed as quietly as a congregation retiring from church, leaving the Sheriff no farther necessity for the exercise of the authority.

COOLIDGE, THE MURDERER.-A portion of the pub lic appear to be determined to make out, that Coolinge, the murderer of Matthews, is still living and we do not know but they will succeed. The latest news we have of the murderer, is contained in the following extract of a letter purporting to be

from California;
"Yesterday morning there came up here three strangers from Sacramento City, one of whom I recognized as the notorious Dr. Valorous P. Cuolidge formerly of Waterville, Me. the alleged murderer of Ed. Matthews; Could I be mistaken? How came he here ! Has he escaped hanging ? I knew Coolidge well, at Waterville—and if this is not him then I pover saw the man. His beard was very thin and scattered over his thin and parrow face, but it has grown out two or three inches in length. He passed here by the name of Wilkes or Wilkins. His eye I cauld not mistake. "He appeared well, but in no other way altered, save that he was mean ly dressed, and looked a little harder than usual. I old my belief to W. and the next morning Cool idge was gone. Where he has wandered, I canno guess-but feel sure it was him. If you ever write, tell me what this can mean. Or, am I de-

VALOROUS WOMAN.—The wife of Lewis C. Lev in, a member of Congress from Philadelphia, has been fined, by a court in Baltimore, \$30 and costs, for an assault upon a young man by the name of Fite, a son of a wealthy merchant of B. Fite riding in a buggy passed Mrs. Levins carriage, and turned round and looked in expecting, as he says. to see somebody that he knew. Finding as he further avers, no one there with whom he was acquainted he reined up his horse and allowed the carriage to pass him. Mrs. Levin regarding his conduct as insulting, directed her servant to seize and hold the young man, while she taught him a lesson of good manners, by the administration of the horse-whip.

MURDER IN PERRY COUNTY. We learn that a man named William Bender, reading in Green wood township. Perry County was murdered by his own brother, Renjemin Bender last Sunday week. It appears that a little after dark the murderer, (who is now in jail.) had an altercation with his sester, and the deceased on altempting to interfere in her behalf, was stabbed by the prisoner with a knafa in his body in four different places, which in a short time afterwards proved fails. The brisoner is said to be about 24 years of age and the deceased about 18.

HE SHOLL DESIGN BUSING IN KENTONY TO convention now in Session in Frankfirst to form a new constitution for Kentucky has adopted a provision, that all caties or sawns in the State shall whenever their population is sufficient, have a separate representative from the county in which they may be suitaised; and that whenever any city or town shall be entitled to more than one representative; it shall be division to the control of the county in the control of the county in the county or tative; it shall be divided into districts, so that every representative shall be elected from a seperate dis trict. This is the system we ought to have here in

PAINFUL ACCIDENT. The St. Louis Reveille says that a melancholly accident van Buren county, lows. A while on a hunting excursion killed his son, a young man about eighteen years of age, They both started together, and, coming to the foot of a hill separated going in opposite directions. A short time afterwards the father perceiving his coming towards him and, mistaking him for a disease, thim, the ball entering the young man's breast and killing him instantly. and killing him instantly.

An Appologr -- When John Clark (Lord Eldon) was at the bar he was remarkable for the sang froid with which he treated the Judges On one occawith which no treaten the sungrant or one occa-sion a Junior counsel on heating their lordships give judgment against his client, exclaimed that "he was surprised at such a decision!" This was construed into contemps of court, and he was ordered to attend at the bar next morning. Fearal of the consequence, he consulted his friend, John Clark, who told him to be perfectly at ease, for uz would apologize for him in a way that would avert any unpleasant result. Accordingly, when the name of the delinquent was called, John rose and cooly addressed the assembled tribunal; very sorry, my lords, that my lyoung friend has so far forgot himself as to treat your honorable bench with disrespect! he is extremely penitent, and you will kindly ascribe his unintentional; mealt to his will kindly ascribe his unintentional moult to his ignorance. You must see at once that it did originate in that. He said he was surprised at the decision of your lordships! Now if he had not been very ignorant of what takes place at this court every day—had he known you but half as long as I have hang me if he would be surprised at anything your Lordships did?

The last number of the Knickerbocker tells the following story:
A colored gentleman preaching to a black audi-

ence at the South, said: ce at the South, said: "I s'spect, dat de reason de Lord made us brack men, wos case he use all de white men up "fore he got to de brack men, and he had to make him brack. But dat don't niake no odds my brederen de Lord look after de brack men too. Don't de Scripter say dat too sparrer hawks are sold for a farden, and dat not one ob em shall fall to de ground without dar fadder? Well den my bredren, if your hebbonly fader care so much for de sparror and hawk, when you can buy two ob den for a farden, how berry much more he care for you, dat is wuf six or seben handred dollars a piece?

THE FRIENDS OF PEACE held a meeting at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, on Thursday evening last, to we feome home the delegates to the late World's Peace Convention. Josiah Quincy, Jr. presided, and speeches were made by Elihu Burritt of Worcester, Rev. Dr. Allen of this town, and others...

News for the Sick.

Whitesville, N. V., July 10, 1848.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle: Dear Sir. It is with pleasure I write you this certificate, stating my experience in the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In November last I was taken with a severe cough. My lungs were much affected, so much that it was with difficulty I could breathe. Hearing of your Balsam, I procured and took part of one bottle; and to my better astonishment, my lungs were freed and my cough cured. I am happy to recommend this Balsam of Wild Cherry to the public as one of the best medicines for coughs and colds I ever used.

WM. SWIFT. colds I ever used. WM SWIFT.
N. B. Remember that it is Dr. Wistar's Rulsam

of Wild Cherry, with the signifure of I Butte on the wrapper, that performs such cures.

(From the Boston Daily Times.)

A certificate has been handed us for publi-

cation, and as the case is one of a very remarkable character, we comply with pleasure. Certainly, well tested cases of cures of several diseases by this medicine, should be made known to the public for the benefit of others similarly afflicted.

None is genuine unless signed I BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale at TURRELL'S.

5000 CORDS OF WOOD-Wanted at this ffice immediately, on subscriptions due.

MARRIED.

On the 29th ult, by the Rey J. B. McCreary, J. CALNIN TROPHOELL, Esq. of Fon Du Lac, Wisconconsun, to Miss JULIETTE, daughter of Capt Lambert Smith of Liberty, Pa. At Beaver Meadow, on the 18th ult. by Rev. D.

Harrison, Lucius Blakusier, Esq., of White Haven, to Mrs. Huldan Corner pale, of Orange co. On the 4th inst., by Charles Avery, Esq., Mr. Gzo.

GEGENHEIMER of Montrose, to Miss CAROLINE M. PAIMETER of Bridgewater.

DIED.

n Jessup, November 23d, Freeman, son of John and Clarissa Shelp, aged 3 years and 8 months. In Jessup, very suddenly, on Taesday the 4th inst., Mrs. Manyaxx, wife of Jeremiah Martin, aged 43 years.

Lackawanna and Sp

Halirend Election
OTICE is hereby given that the annual Election for choosing Officers of the Lackswans and Susquehanna Railroad Company, will be held at the Railway Hotel, in the village of Carbondale, on the third Tuesday of January next when a President, ten Managers, a Treasurer, Secretary and such oth-er officers shall be chosen as are deemed accessory to conduct the affairs of said Company for one year and until such others shall be chosen.

H. S. PIERCE, Sec.y.

Carbondale, Dec. 1, 1849

U. Burrows & Co. OFFER to purchasers a stock of goods, which for extent and pariety of articles, probably is not equalled in the county, and not excelled in point of quality, and on terms that they think will be Stole bellion to a

Gibson; Nov. 20, 1849. Cheup Carpeting.

1000 YARDS of all Wook And West, West was good quality and handsome patterns at extremely low prices, and worthy the attention of any wishing to purchase.

U. BURROWS & Co. Nov. 30, 1849.

Nov. 80, 1849. Could felt being James 12 STOVES. OOKING, Parior and Box Stoves: Stove pipe do Furniture, Sheet Zine de, offsred at very low prices by U. BURROWS & Ob.

Nov. 80, 1849 Jeiner's Took.

A GOOD assortment Bench Planes Moulding Planes Solid Box Wood Plouving & Co. Nov. 80, 1846. U. BURROWS & Co. Clette & Carre

William Control of the Control of th THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF

BENTLEY & READ Agents for Bus

county.