THE SUSQUEHANNA REGISTER.

"THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE IS THE LEGITIMATE SOURCE, AND THE HAPPINESS OF THE PEOPLE THE TRUE END OF GOVERNMENT."

VOLUME 26---NUMBER 40. MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 2, 1851. WHOLE NUMBER, 1392.

Selected Miscellany.

From Eliza Cook's Journal.

Seedtime and Harvest.

Cheer thee! faint and weary one,
Wearied with the sowing,
On the rugged path of life
Tears from eyes o'erflowing.
Deem not ONE is shed in vain,
Doth not Heaven's gentle rain—
Set earth's blossoms blowing!

Thou must learn on Nature's page
How, from present sorrow,
Loving faith and noble trust,
Future good may borrow—
That, how dark so'er the cloud,
Folds our sun-god in a shroud,
He must rise to-morrow.

Sow in faith, or tears, or seed
O'er thy pathway flinging;
Then await the rich reward
From these germs upspringing.
Over each God's angel bends,
To the earth-born flowers he tends,
Dew and sunshine bringing.

Sow in Hope—no dark despair
Mingled with thy weeping;
Sad may be the seed time here,
Joy await the reaping.
He who went for human woe
Deems thy tear-drops as they flow
Worthy of his keeping.

Sow o'er all things, sow in Love,
Hand and heart o'erflowing;
Soon, O, faint and weary one!
Thou shalt cease from sowing.
And, behold each seedtime tear
"First the blade and then the ear,"
In God's Harvest growing.

Rural Life.

The primeval employment of man is the most healthful of all occupations—healthful for the body, the mind and the soul. What other pursuit by which men obtain honest bread effects such vigorous training for the physical powers, such various and extensive ranges of mental exercise?

And where may the moral nature of man be preserved, unsullied from vice, and grow and expand more than in the rural scenes and beneath the purest air of Heaven!

The farmer's life is not scratch, scratch with a pen—rap, rap with the hammer—nor an everlasting unpacking and re-packing of another's labor. He walks forth under the open sky, his broad acres spread beneath his feet; the blue concave, sunlit and starlit, or shrouded in clouds, is still above him. Health claims him as her favorite child, and the glorious sun loves to kiss a cheek that is not ashamed to wear the ruddy impress of such affection. Nature's own inimitable babbling brooks, birds, breezes, or rustling foliage, enters his ear on its glad mission to his heart. He listens to instructive voices, continually speaking from the universe around him. His eye gathers truth from the pages of wisdom open before him. Each day, each month, season after season, year after year, these teachings are given to him, infinite in variety, and endless in extent.

When, towards the close of a sultry day, summer's blessing comes pouring down, and in the beautiful language of the sacred volume, the trees of the field clap their hands, and the valleys, covered with corn, shout for joy, the farmer returning from his labors to the friendly shelter of his cottage roof, improves his leisure hours with the treasure of wisdom. So, too, while his fields are sleeping beneath the frost and snow, what profession affords more available opportunities for self-culture. Where was the lyric poetry composed that makes Scotland prouder of her Burns than of all her ancient race of warlike kings? Was it not between the mossgeil?

The Hammer.

The following appropriate panegyric on this primitive instrument, which was the first invention in mechanics, and perhaps also the first in war, is taken from the Scientific American:

"The hammer is the universal emblem of mechanics. With it are alike forged the sword of contention and the ploughshare of peaceful agriculture—the chain of the free and the shackles of the slave. The eloquence of the forum has moved the armies of Greece and Rome to a thousand battlefields, but the eloquence of the hammer has covered those fields with victory or defeat. The inspiration of song has kindled high hopes and noble aspirations in the bosoms of brave knights and gentle dames, but the inspiration of the hammer has strewn the field with tattered helm and shield—decided not only the fate of chivalric combat, but the fate of thrones, crowns and kingdoms. The forging of thunderbolt, was ascribed by the Greeks as the highest work of Jove's omnipotence, and their mythology beautifully ascribes to one of their gods the task of presiding at the labors of the forge. In ancient warfare, the hammer was a powerful weapon, instrumental of the blade which it formed. Many a stout skull was broken through the cap and helmet by a blow of Vulcan's weapon. The armies of the Crescent would have subdued Europe to the sway of Mahomet, but on the plains of France their progress was arrested, and the brave and simple warrior who saved Christendom from the sway of the Mussulman was Martel—"the hammer."—The hammer, the saviour and bulwark of Christendom. The hammer is the wealth of nations. By it are forged the ponderous engine and tiny needle. It is an instrument of the savage and civilized. Every clinks point out the abode of industry. It is a domestic deity, presiding over the grandeur of the wealthy and opulent, as well as the most humble and impoverished. Not a stick is chopped, not a house is raised, a ship floats on the ocean, a carriage rolls, a wheel spins, an engine moves, a press squeaks, a viol sings, a spade delves, or flag waves without the hammer. Without the hammer civilization would be unknown, and the human species only as defenseless brutes; but in skillful hands, directed by wisdom, it is an instrument of power, of greatness, and true glory.

A MONSTER PALACE.—We make the following extract from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, giving some facts in reference to a magnificent marine monster which is about to be built at that city. "Dr. Spalding the Circus King, has been in town several days, closeted with architects and ship-builders, projecting an enterprise compared with which all other show projects are literally nothing. He has the drawings and working plans for a monster floating palace, for the construction of which he is getting estimates, 400 feet long and 60 feet beam, with luxurious accommodations for 4,000 spectators. The interior is to be an amphitheatre, much more capacious and costly than any theatre in the country, with cushioned and armed chairs, dress circle, parquette and gallery; saloons, promenades, and withdrawing room; stage, drops and scenery—well ventillated and lighted, with facilities for speedy ingress and egress, lighted with gas and Bedgal lights, and every modern and elegant improvement. The exterior of this Leviathan of the deep, is to be like nothing in *"the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth."* An agent proceeded to Europe in the last steamer to procure rare novelties for this sumptuous place of entertainment—from Asia and Africa, wild animals from their native wilds; from France, equestrians and ballet girls; from England, acrobats and actors; and from home, some of those indigenious *artiste* that would acquire no additional lustre from translantic endorsement. This Water Mountain is to be towed by two steam tenders to the various towns upon the Mississippi and its tributaries in summer, and be moored at the levee in New Orleans in the winter. It is estimated to cost forty thousand dollars, and will be completed next spring. Although Dr. S. has offered a large bonus to have it completed in time for this winter's campaign.

TURNING OUT.—It is well known that in the "north countrie," that is anywhere in the neighborhood of the Canada lines, the snow frequently *falls* in mid-winter, until it *rises* to a level with the top rails of the fences all along shore. At such times the travelled track is quite considerably apt to be just about the width necessary for one sleigh to pass *abreast*—and no more. As a necessary consequence when two teams meet, their owners often get very warm, in the coldest of weather, upon the question of *turning out* into the embankments, to render a passage practicable. Might often makes right on such occasions, and bullying goes a great way without obstruction.

One cold day as we recollect—being told of it—a couple of drivers found themselves face to face in a spot where a single team could only "rub and go." Both were sturdy, athletic fellows, but one had the advantage of possessing a countenance which expressed the utmost determination, and the most ferocious courage. A war of words soon began, but the fierce *looking* individual cut it short by exclaiming in a voice of thunder.

"Look here, you bloody scoundrel! It's no use talkin'—and if you don't turn out and let me go by, I'll serve you *just* as I served a fellow two miles back, BY JUPITER!"

The other chap, thinking it useless to resist, quietly tumbled his sleigh into the snow-bank, and suffered the bully to pass. After he had done so, however, he ventured to inquire of the man of fierce aspect, "how he had served the other fellow, about two miles back?"

"Oh!" said the chap, in a delightfully cool manner, "the truth is, that he wouldn't turn out for me, and so *I turned out for him!*—*Blade.*

NAVIGABLE BALLOONS.—The balloons made for M. Petin were removed day before yesterday from the Palais National, and will in the course of a few days, be placed over the immense car or vessel building in a large piece of ground in the Rue Marbeuf. This vessel is now so far advanced that the spectator is able to form an idea of the plan on which M. Petin hopes to render his balloon vessel navigable. The motive power is on the screw principal, worked by two small steam engines, and appears to be fully equal to the purpose intended. The most remarkable parts of the affairs however, are the leaves or wings with which it is supposed the navigator will be able to ascend or descend at will. If this apparatus should succeed, navigation in the air will be no problem, and will be even less expensive than any other means of locomotion, for the gas in the balloons will not be discharged, as is now done, but will remain in reservoirs, and if the envelope be sound, and proper space be left for dilation, it may serve for months. The balloons will be enclosed within a frame-work, and so disposed as to offer no resistance, but rather to facilitate the progress of the vessel. We understand that most of the scientific men who have examined the vessel and the modes of navigation proposed by M. Petin have signified their approbation of his theory, but they still have doubts as to the practical results. The frame work of the vessel, which is more than two hundred feet in length appeared to us to be too slight to resist a violent storm, and a decent, if sudden, would certainly demolish it; but if the inventor, who, it is said has devoted the whole of his fortune, should obtain the results that he anticipates, he will be so able to govern his vessel as to descend as gradually as he pleases. It is said that in about a fortnight he will be ready for his first experiment.—*Gillguani.*

POLITICAL.

Whig Song.

Written for the Young Men's Johnston Club, by I. L. LITTLE.

TUNE—*O I'm a merry Sailor Boy.*

We rally round a leader true,
In many dangers tried,
Where once his Eagle banner flew,
We follow side by side.
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
He comes, he comes in pride.

To victory in years gone by
With him we joyous rushed,
Then brightly beamed the Keystone sky,
With golden sunray's flushed.
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
With shame old Hunkers blushed.

Like whirlwind speeding in its flight,
He passed in forty-eight.
Fat Locos felt his dauntless might,
And trembled at their fate.
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
They lost the helm of State.

Tho' calumny has bared her fang
And poured her venom forth;
She'll sink amid the combat's clang,
Before Bill Johnston's worth.
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
We shout Bill Johnston's worth.

We point them to his statesman life—
We point them to his deeds—
And conquered in the vengeful strife,
The guilty slanderers bleed.
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
In death the slanderer bleeds.

As once they softly fled away,
Before his rising sun;
Again he'll scatter them away
And win in fifty-one.
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
We'll win in fifty-one.

Hurrah! as to the fight ye rush!
Hurrah! as Locos fall.
Hurrah! as sounds of triumph gush,
Hurrah! ye true Whigs all.
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
Hurrah! ye true Whigs all.

For the Susquehanna Register.

To the Citizens of Susquehanna Co.

In common with a large number of the people of Susquehanna county, I have read the articles in the Democrat since July last, attacking the character of Judge Jessup for his connection with the Bank, with deep emotion and interest.

Judge Jessup came to this county while it was a wilderness—he began life here. He has been, from the period of his coming among us, more or less prominent in every thing of public importance in the county. His character has become known and established, and until the assaults made upon him in the Democrat, he was esteemed an honest man. His character as a Christian was without blemish among his own brethren; and as a liberal minded and honorable man, he had no superiors. His word was held by all who knew him, sacred.

As a Lawyer, he had been educated here, and his knowledge and legal acquirements were esteemed to be of a high and practical character.

While occupying the high and honorable position of President Judge of this District for thirteen years, he was esteemed a prompt, energetic, impartial and learned Judge. That character he had also earned abroad. In his sustaining that reputation, the whole community had a deep interest. He was a son of Susquehanna county, of whom hitherto she had been and might be proud.

I had an interest in that character, and if the community were deceived, and Judge Jessup was in reality what the Democrat affirms him to be, we have lost a prize which we supposed was ours.

I purpose, with your leave, to examine in a candid manner *all* the *facts* alleged against Judge Jessup, and see whether they can, upon any fair interpretation, be made to sustain the charges preferred against him. What are they? I enumerate them in the substance as they are stated in the several articles.

1. Disregard of his duty as one of the Commissioners to organize the Bank, and design to evade the law and the trust imposed in him by the Legislature.

2. Associating with others to take and taking the Surplus Stock of the Bank with *design to cheat* and defraud the community.

3. Writing two letters to Col. Asa Dimock at Harrisburg, falsely affirming what was not true, with intent not only to cheat the State, but thereby shewing himself unworthy of any confidence, either in the Church or the world. The charges of lying and deception and attempt to defraud are spread thick in every number of the paper. *Are they true?* is our inquiry.

The *first* of these charges was entirely and fully refuted in the Register about the time it appeared, and every reasonable man who read the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners at that time, (which, in order to give a full and correct statement of the facts, I beg you to insert again,) will see that no blame can attach to Judge Jessup.

He did what every reasonable man ought to have done. The act of Assembly no where required the payment of five dollars per share to be in specie. It was never done in the organization of any Bank in the State, and would have been useless trouble imposed upon the subscribers to the stock. No trust was betrayed—no wrong was done—and no thing but a depraved imagination or a malicious heart could work and distort so plain and public a transaction into a crime.

And yet, fellow citizens, this simple transaction is made the basis of the most infamous charges upon Judge Jessup.

The proceedings of the Board are as follows:

"Sept. 1, 1827.—At a meeting of the Commissioners, at the Court-house in the borough of Montrose, pursuant to notice duly published, there were present Ja's. C. Biddle, Geo. Fuller, Wm. Foster, F. Lusk, W. Jessup, S. S. Mulford, Wm. L. Post, Leonard Searle, M. C. Tyler, M. S. Wilson, H. J. Webb, W. G. Handrick, J. C. Sherman, Charles Tingley, W. C. Ward, Wm. Hartley, Daniel Searle, W. Lyon, Loman Turrell, Davis Dimock, jr., Jos. Washburn.

On motion of Wm. Jessup, Esq., a resolution, of which the following is a copy, was offered for adoption by the Board of Commissioners, to wit:

Resolved, That in payment of subscriptions to the stock of the Susquehanna Co. Bank, the subscribers thereto be permitted to pay in current bank notes or specie the five dollars to be paid in on each share, and the premium if any should be paid.

On the question shall this resolution be adopted, the yeas and nays were called by Geo. Fuller, as follows:

Yeas—J. C. Biddle, Wm. Foster, F. Lusk, Wm. Jessup, S. S. Mulford, Wm. L. Post, L. Searle, M. C. Tyler, M. S. Wilson, W. G. Handrick, J. C. Sherman, C. Tingley, Wm. C. Ward, Daniel Searle, Jos. Washburn.

Nays—Geo. Fuller, Wm. Hartley, W. Lyon."

Judge Jessup was elected a Director of the Bank in 1837, when the Bank was first organized; and upon being appointed to the Bench in 1838, he resigned that office, and never afterward had any thing to do with the management of the Bank.

At the time the stock was first subscribed, it was understood that some Brokers had a design to secure a majority of the stock and gain a control of the Bank, which would be deleterious to the best interests of the county. It was supposed, too, that the citizens of this and the adjoining counties would in a short time be disposed to take the whole stock of the Bank.

With a view to this, as the evidence of Mr. C. L. Ward and the extracts from the Book of the Company show, the stock was subscribed by a number of gentlemen whose characters for integrity are above reproach. They are well known in this county, and their names are given in the proceedings of the Company which I beg you again to insert. I am aware that it is taxing your patience, and perhaps too much, but I wish it all inserted in order that *no single fact* may be omitted in this communication, which the Democrat has published. I wish to prove that the affirmations of that paper are *not* to be taken as the *truth*. It has not produced a single number from the beginning to the end, which has not contained *palpable lies*.

The following is the whole record of the "Surplus Stock Company," entitled the "Little Book," which the Democrat says contains a record of crimes too flagrant for being written in a different book.

The following is in the hand writing of C. L. Ward, Esq., the Secretary of the Company:

"Prior to the sale of the stock of the 'Bank of Susquehanna County,' at public auction, (as provided for 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, Wm. Ward, Daniel Searle, Wm. L. 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 was not bid in by other citizens of the county at the public sale.

"They accordingly made an arrangement for a loan at 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."

Some conversation had passed between persons interested in the stock and several Banks in the city of Philadelphia more particularly with the cashier of the Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank.

About the middle of November, J. C. Biddle, Esq., who had been elected President of the institution, went to Philadelphia to conclude a final arrangement for a loan in behalf of the company before enumerated, and also make some arrangements in relation to the future correspondence of the institution. 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 in their stock.

"At a meeting of the persons interested in the surplus stock, held at the Directors room of the Bank, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 13, 1838, there were present, J. C. Biddle, Isaac Post, S. S. Mulford, D. Searle, Wm. L. Post, William Ward and C. L. Ward of the original Company. *Wm. Jessup being absent,* J. C. Biddle was appointed Pres't of the Company and C. L. Ward Secretary.

After consultation, it was understood and agreed:

1. That the Company should be enlarged, and consist of James C. Biddle, Daniel Searle, Isaac Post, Henry Drinker, Wm. Ward, David Post, Wm. Jessup, Jesse Lane, Wm. L. Post, C. L. Ward, and S. S. Mulford, holding the stock issued "surplus stock" in equal proportions.

2. That all expenses incurred in arranging the "surplus stock," shall be *paid equally by the Company.*

3. That Messrs. Biddle, C. L. Ward and Wm. L. Post be a Committee to ascertain and make up an account of these expenses, to be settled at the next meeting of the Company.

4. That 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 liabilities or transfer—in trust for the security of the loans which have been made in arranging said stock.

5. That it is deemed expedient to retain at least fifty-five thousand dollars of the surplus stock permanly to the Company (five thousand dollars to each member of the same)—and that the President of the Company be authorized 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 by a meeting at a meeting of the Company.

The Company then adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

Attest, C. L. WARD, Sec'ry.

At a meeting of the Company, Oct. 7th 1839, 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 reported that the expenses in arranging surplus stock are as follows:

"Bonus on $60,000 (Allen & Paxson),	$600 00
"Discount on $15,000 loan,	457 50
"J. C. Biddle expenses of negotiating loan,	50 00
"Expenses to Towanda,	5 00
"F. Lusk, (expenses of getting charter,)	600 00
"C. L. Ward & Wm. L. Post expenses to Towanda,	10 00
"Wm. L. Post, sending to Towanda, &c.	16 50
	$1689 00

On this account the members of the Co. have paid as follows:

Wm. Jessup,	$50	leaving due	$113 90
S. S. Mulford,	50	"	113 90
Isaac Post,	50	"	113 90
Wm. L. Post,	71 50	"	92 40
J. C. Biddle,	165	"	58 90
Wm. Ward,		"	163 90
C. L. Ward,	5	"	150 90
David Post,		"	163 90
D. Searle,		"	163 90
H. Drinker,		"	163 90
	$331 50	"	$1307 50
			331 50
			$1639 00

Expenses bro't over to balance $1639 00

Balance due as above from the several members of the Company, $1307 50

Attest, C. L. Ward, } Com.
Wm. L. Post, }

The right of Jesse Lane having been assigned to J. C. Biddle, was surrendered to the company, and the company hereafter is to consist of *ten*, the remainder of the company heretofore named, owning and holding to stock in equal proportions.

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 50-100ths each, $700, towards the first instalment of the 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 stock.

This leaves the statement of the expenses as before stated.

Wm Jessup, paid $50—note given for $113,90—paid balance Jan. 29, 1842.
S. S. Mulford, the same.
Isaac Post, the same.
Wm. L. Post paid $71,50—note given for $92,40—paid balance Jan. 29, 1842.
David Post, gave note for $163,90—paid Jan. 29 1842.
J. C Biddle, paid $105—balance, $58,90.
Henry Drinker, $163,90.
D. Searle, note given for $163,80—paid Jan. 29, 1842.
C. L. Ward, paid $5—balance, $158,90.
Wm. Ward, $163,90.

I hereby, for value rec'd, release and relinquish to the other parties in interest, all my right and interest in the Company Stock, (so called)—they to release all claims to further contributions by me—and I disclaiming all liabilities in any way connected with said Company stock.

April 26th, 1842. C. L. WARD.

At a meeting of the stockholders aforesaid, present, Wm. Jessup, Wm. L. Post, Wm. Ward, David 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, dividends and notes of the Company and report on Tuesday of next week 24th inst.

Agreed that the stock of the Company be transferred and stand hereafter in the name of Wm. Jessup & Co., and Wm. Jessup be authorized to transfer stock upon the conditions and restrictions heretofore imposed on James C. Biddle.

The following is in the hand-writing of Hon. Wm. Jessup:

"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. L. Post.

The shares of C. L. Ward and J. C. Biddle having been surrendered, the amount due by them (J. C. Biddle $58,90, C. L. Ward $158,90—$217,80) was divided among the eight others, and notes including those given on the preceding page were given as follows:

Wm. Jessup,	$142 37
D. Searle,	192 37
Wm. L. Post,	120 87
S. S. Mulford,	142 37
D. Post,	192 37
I. Post,	142 37
Wm. Ward,	192 37
Henry Drinker,	192 37

Notes dated January 29th last, at six months. The old notes cancelled—the notes to be paid within 60 days."

The whole amount subscribed was paid or arranged to be paid to the full and entire satisfaction of the Directors of the Bank. The notes given were good for the amount of them, and the whole transaction from the beginning was in good faith and integrity. So the whole sworn evidence in the case most plainly shews.

A reference to that testimony which has been printed, but which the Democrat to carry out its malicious designs upon the character of Judge Jessup has garbled and falsified, will most fully show, that the whole transaction was honest, fair and above board.

The evidence further shews, that the Bank was well conducted from the time it went into operation until 1843, when it fell into difficulty by the failure of Storm and Morgan, with whom the Cashier had intrusted the funds of the Bank in Philadelphia.

At that time Judge Jessup went to Philadelphia to aid in the settlement, and an arrangement was effected by which a large loss to the Bank was saved. On his return he assisted in investigating the affairs of the Bank of which at that time he held stock to the amount of $500, besides his interest in the surplus stock.

An inquiry into the connection which Kellum the Cashier had with Storm & Morgan was desired, which resulted in a certificate which exculpated Mr. Kellum in that matter.

The Bank, as the evidence then showed, was sobered. A very small amount of its notes were in circulation, and provision was made for their entire redemption.—While the bank was in this situation, Judge Jessup transferred all the interest he had in the bank, and, advising that its concerns be closed, he ceased to have any connection with it.

This is not assertion; it is the *evidence and proof* in the case. Upon these facts, the *Democrat* charges fraud, falsehood and conspiracy to cheat and defraud, upon Judge Jessup.

That the voters of Susquehanna county will sanction such an outrage and libel, I do not for a moment believe.

The other, the *third* charge, and which the Democrat makes the foundation of the most extraordinary libel upon the personal and *Christian* character of Judge Jessup, which ever was ventured upon by an unprincipled and vindictive editor, is founded upon a letter written by Col. Lusk, Leonard Searle, Daniel Searle and Wm. Jessup to Col. Asa Dimock. It was in answer to an inquiry made of those gentlemen by Col. Dimock, as will appear by the letter itself. The following is the letter:

MONTROSE, Aug. 14, 1845.

COL. ASA DIMOCK:—

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 22d July, came duly to hand and would have received an earlier reply; but that from time to time some of us have been absent or otherwise prevented from attending to it.

In answer to your letter we are happy to state that the Bank of Susq'a County, has fully recovered from its late embarrassment, and been revived upon a Specie Basis, and is conducted in a prudent manner, able to meet all its liabilities and carry out the proper object of an institution of the kind.

We have the most entire confidence in Mr. St. John, the present Cashier, both as a business man and a man of integrity. Besides, he is deeply interested in the prosperity of the Bank.

Truly, &c.,

Signed— WM. JESSUP,
LEONARD SEARLE,
DANIEL SEARLE,
F. LUSK.

Now the evidence in the case shews that the facts contained in this letter were true. The allegation that Judge Jessup duped Col. Lusk and the Messrs. Searles, which the Democrat affirms, is of the same character with its other false, hoods.

Mr. Leonard Searle was then a Director of the Bank, and from him and from other officers of the Bank, was the information communicated to Col. Lusk and Judge Jessup, upon which the letter was founded.

I repeat it, the evidence in the case fully affirms every fact contained in the letter.

The confidence which Judge Jessup reposed in Thomas P. St. John was equally reposed in him by the whole community.

Those who resided in Montrose and its vicinity, well knew that St. John came to this town with high recommendations as a gentleman of established character and credit—as a skillful and accurate business man, and as deserving the confidence of community. He had a most amiable family, and the memory of his wife is still cherished among her friends, of whom she has very many.

His deportment for nearly four years was correct; and that the confidence reposed in him was unlimited, his establishment of the Lodge of Odd Fellows in which Thomas Johnson, M. C. Tyler, R. J. Niven, and many other gentlemen of high character were associated with him, most fully and clearly shews.

Judge Jessup, as all of us know who are acquainted with him, always extends his hand, his hospitality, and his kind feelings, to every young man who, with a good character, comes to reside in the town, and that he did most fully to T. P. St. John. If that is to condemn him, why I suppose he must sink under it.

Now fellow citizens, would you have believed it, upon this letter and the kindness of his heart exhibited toward St. John, the Democrat, in the paper of the 21st August, charges upon Judge Jessup in the most abusive terms, being a hypocrite in religion, a false and base deceiver. If you have a paper at hand, I hope you will read all that article of the Democrat. If you are a Christian, I know the indignation which you feel. If you are an unbiassed man, I know the sentence of condemnation which you will pass upon the man who upon so slimsy a pretext, attacks the reputation not only for Christian integrity, but for common honesty, of a man who has thus far in life labored to sustain an irreproachable character in both respects.

But in 1846 Col. Dimock wrote again to Judge Jessup, making an inquiry, and the reply was made giving a plain statement of facts, and for this, too, the Democrat pours out its wrath upon Judge Jessup.

In your paper of July 31st, is a statement of the whole connection of Judge Jessup with the Bank. I have carefully examined every article of the Democrat in relation to this subject, and not a single fact sustained by any evidence, except the two letters to Col. Dimock, has appeared, the substance of which is not found in that article.

I ask all candid men of all parties to pass their judgment upon *the facts and evidence*, and I know it will be a full and perfect acquittal of Judge Jessup from the charges which the Democrat attempts to fasten upon him.

I was at a loss for a time to account for the malicious attacks made upon Judge Jessup by the Democrat, but in their paper of the ——— of August the whole thing comes out. They had commenced a personal controversy with the editor of the Register; the charges of lying were passed between the editors,—a personal attack upon the Democrat's character had been made in the Register, and it was pronounced to be false, and to prove its falsehood the conscientious editors of the Democrat continue their vile attacks, not only upon Judge Jessup, but all the members of his family. It was well known to both editors of the Democrat, as it was to all the town, that from the middle of July to the middle of August, Judge Jessup was absent from home, and that excepting the two weeks during which he was holding courts in this county, he has been absent ever since.

The attempt to make him responsible for the collision between the Register and the Democrat is therefore entirely gratuitous.

I have perhaps extended this article further than was necessary, but I deem it an act of justice to the citizens of Susquehanna County, that they should have a connected view of *all the facts* relating to this subject.

In the history of all the elections that have excited the minds of our people, and in which the press has often gone to great excess—yet an attack upon private character, in attempts to bring odium and contempt upon a man in good standing in the community, and upon the private relations of his life, and his family, the Democrat has exceeded all.

Will the citizens of Susquehanna Co. sustain such an infamous course in one of their public newspapers?

Yours, &c., A WHIG.

More Ruin.

The spectacle which our manufacturing interest, recently so prosperous and growing, now presents, is painful to contemplate, leaving out of view the immense pecuniary loses which have been suffered. In almost every manufacturing county, a considerable number of these establishments have been levied on by the Sheriff and sacrificed at auction. We need not say that every manufactory thus closed, is a serious injury to the surrounding community, since each one furnishes as it were, a home market for the agricultural and other productions of the immediate neighborhood. We take the following statement from the Pittsburg *Journal* of the 12th inst., as illustrating the operation of the tariff of 1846 in one locality:

"There are in Pittsburg and suburbs, fourteen rolling and slitting mill, giving employment to over two thousand operatives.

"Of these mills we have the following report for this day:

Cuddy, Jones & Co., idle.
A. Miller & Son, idle.
Wood & McKnight, idle.
Lorenz, Sterling & Co., idle.
James Wood & Co., idle.
Bailey, Brown & Co., idle.
Running full time—*none!*
Running half time—
Lyon, Shorb & Co.
G. & J. H. Shoenberger.
Spang & Co.
Semple, Bissel & Co.
Graff, Lindsay & Co.
Coleman, Hallman & Co.
Lewis Dalzell & Co.
Stewart, Loyd & Co.
Men thrown out of employment in Pittsburg by the stoppage of iron mills under the operation of the British Tariff of 1846.

From the idle mills:	
A. Miller & Son,	140
Cuddy, Jones & Co.	160
Wood & McKnight,	150
Lorenz, Sterling & Co.	175
James Wood & Co.	130
Bailey, Brown & Co.	150
From the mills running half time:	
Lyon, Shorb & Co.	100
G. & J. H. Shoenberger,	75
Spang & Co.	75
Semple, Bissell & Co.	75
Graff, Lindsay & Co.	75
Coleman, Hallman & Co.	75
Stewart, Loyd & Co. (sup)	75
Lewis Dalzell & Co.	75
Men out of work,	1400

What is true of Pittsburgh and its suburbs, is also true of other parts of the State. Nor is this all. The occupants of these mills above Pittsburg, have felt the unchanging blow of more than three years of the tariff of 1846, and have seen their property which they were in the habit of in