She was however allowed to enter the carriage that waited for her without disturbance. She was accompanied by Mr. McKim, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society; Lucretia Mott and George Corson, one of our most manly and intrepid police officers. The carriage was followed by another filled with officers as a guard, and thus escorted she was taken back in safety to the house from which she had been brought. Her title to freedom under the laws of the State will hardly again be brought into question.

Great credit is due to Wm B. Mann, acting attorney-general, for the manner in which he has behaved in this case. He has done much to vindicate the honor of the State and the sanctity of the court of which he is an officer. Judge Kelly, too, has behaved with great dignity and impartiality.

To the Associated Press:

The appearance of JANE Johnson, the slave of Col. Wheeler, in Court, caused great excitement. Her testimony was much the same as her affidavit. She said she had desired her freedom, and made such arrangements before leaving home as to expect her friends to rescue her on reaching New-York. After her statement was concluded the United States officers attempted to arrest her, but the Court instructed its officers that she being a witness was to be defended with their lives.

She was taken out of Court between a long file of Police officers and placed in a carriage and driven off. Relays had been prepared and were in waiting, and she was soon beyond the reach of the officers. Great excitement prevailed about the Court-House for some time after the occurrence.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION IN SEARCH FOR DR. KANE.

From The Washington Union, Aug. 29.

As much interest has been manifested, and frequent inquiries made at the Department as to the nature of the instructions to Lieut. Hartstene, commanding the Arctic Expedition for the relief of Dr. Kane and his companions, the Secretary of the Navy has consented to their publication:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1855.

SIR: A resolution of Congress, approved February 3, 1855, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy "to provide and dispatch a suitable naval or other steamer, "and if necessary a tender, to the Arctic seas for the "purpose of rescuing or affording relief to Passed Assistant Surgeon E. K. Kane, of the United States "Navy, and the officers and men under his command."

The Bark Release and steamer Arctic having been procured, and especially fitted and equipped for this service under your supervision and inspection, with full rations and extra provisions for two years, and clothing peculiarly adapted to the climate of the Arctic regions, and such officers and men detailed as the Department as well as yourself considered necessary and sufficient, and the command of the Expedition having already been assigned to you, you will, so soon as the above named vessels are in all respects ready for sea proceed with them, by all means as early as the 1st of June, in the prosecution of the object of the resolution of Congress, economizing as much as possible in the use of coal.

It is understood, from reliable sources, that you can renew your supply of coal at Way-gat Island, at which point it would seem to be advisable that you should touch, unless unforeseen circumstances should admonish you to do otherwise, or some more practicable point should be ascertained by you. I will endeavor to procure and forward to you letters of introduction from the representative of Denmark to the Governor of the Danish settlements, at which it may be useful and prudent that you should touch for the purpose of making inquiry and procuring information.

Dr. Kane sailed from New-York in the Advance, early in June, 1853, since which the department has received no information from him. It is believed, however, that intelligence was received of him at Uppernavick in July, 1853, by his father, Judge Kane, of Philadelphia. The expedition was then going north, and this is the last that has been heard from it. The department, however, learns, and deems it proper to put you in possession of the information, that it was the intention of Dr. Kane, after leaving Uppernavick on his way up, to make a depot of provisions and erect a beacon, &c., at Cape Alexander, the East Cape of Smith's Sound, or at Cape Isabella—most probably the former. The department further learns that it was then the intention of Dr. Kane to pass up Smith's Sound and proceed west, and, in case it was necessary for him to abandon his vessel, he would make for Beechy Island.

Should you fail in with any of Franklin's party, your own humane feelings will suggest the propriety of extending to them all the relief in your power.

Before sailing you will acquaint Lieut. C. C. Simms, who has been ordered to the command of the Arctic, and whom, of course, you will consider as your second in command, fully with all your plans and intentions, and appoint places of rendezvous, so that in case the two vessels of the expedition may at any time become separated, each may know where to look for the other.

You will seize any opportunity that may offer of communicating with the department, informing it of your progress and your future movements, and you will also take particular care to avail yourself of every occasion for leaving, as you proceed, records and signs to tell of your condition and intentions. For this purpose you will erect flag staffs, make piles of stone, or other marks, in conspicuous places, burying a bottle at the base containing your letters. Should the two vessels be separated, you will direct Lieut. Simms to do likewise.

The department has every confidence in your judgment, and relies implicitly upon your sound discretion. You are aware of the generous considerations which prompted Congress to authorize this mission of humanity. I have determined to trust you with its execution, *untrammelled by stringent directions, which might embarrass you and conflict with the suggestions of circumstances and developments of the future.*

Judge Kane, the father of the doctor, is in possession of much important information left by his son to be used in the event of a search for him. This will aid you much. I would suggest, however, that you should, unless constrained by strong hopes of future success, avoid passing a winter in the Arctic regions, and on no account uselessly hazard the safety of the vessels under your command, or, what is of more importance, unnecessarily expose to danger the officers and men committed to your charge. Your attention is also especially directed to the care and preservation of their health, for which hygienics have been abundantly furnished.

I transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of the instructions to Dr. Kane, dated November 27, 1852, as, also, copies of a series of letters from Sir Edward Parry, Sir Francis Beaufort and other Arctic authorities, written by command of the British Admiralty, and kindly furnished to Dr. Kane, with the object of advancing the interests of the expedition to which he had been assigned by the Department.

Sincerely trusting that you may be enabled to carry out successfully the objects of the expedition under your command, and that a Divine Providence will protect you in the hazardous enterprize for which you and your companions have so nobly volunteered,

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. DOBBIN.

Lieutenant HENRY J. HARTSTENE,
United States Navy, Commanding Expedition for Relief of Dr. Kane and companions, New-York.

NEGRO DISTURBANCE IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Marion (Miss.) *Republican* of the 21st inst. (Tuesday morning) gives the following:

"Judge Watts informs us that a serious and extensive combination or organization has been discovered among the negroes near Garlandsville, Jasper County. It seems that an old negro, about 65 years old, was at the head of it; he sustains the reputation of being a conjurer, and the negroes were in the habit of applying to him as a great physician or conjurer who could cure all kinds of disease. The facts so far as developed are briefly as follows:

"A trustworthy negro on a neighboring plantation, after having received pledges of secrecy, revealed the existence of the conspiracy to an overseer, and requested him to repair to a certain place in the midst of a dark, unfrequented swamp, and see for himself. The overseer did not go, but the next morning he took with him some friends and went to the spot designated by the faithful negro. There they saw every indication of a large crowd having been assembled; horses had been tied up, fires kindled, and from appearances they calculated that upward of one hundred negroes had there assembled on the preceding night. They left the spot and the neighborhood was quickly alarmed. Several negroes were taken up, and among them the leader, or old conjurer. The greatest excitement was prevailing in the country; a council was held, and it was decided that the negroes should be hung immediately; ropes were procured, and the sentence of the council was about to be executed, when the crowd relented, fearing lest the innocent should perish with the guilty.

"The negroes were then severely whipped, and they confessed that the conspiracy extended throughout a large section of country; that there existed several other organizations, which they called 'schools' in the neighborhood; and that their object was to organize in sufficient force, and march, increasing their force as they went, to a Free State.

"No arms or ammunition of any kind could be discovered; but the negroes confessed that they were to meet at Garlandsville next Saturday night to make a start. When asked why they selected that place as a rendezvous, they could give no reason, and the presumption is that they intended to sack the place and murder the inhabitants. Two white men, they say, have been among them, but their names were not known to the negroes, nor was anything developed which could identify them. Arms and ammunition are probably concealed somewhere, as such a scheme would never have been attempted without them.

"It is supposed that such an organization or 'school' exists near Chunkerville. In this county, and we recommend that a vigilant system of patrols be at once adopted throughout the country. Suspicious characters and known abolitionists exist among us, and we cannot be too vigilant in watching over our slaves, and thereby protecting them from the vile influences which are known to exist in our county."

MARRIAGE IN THE SHAKER SOCIETY.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

From The Rochester Democrat, Aug. 28.

Mr. Wm. H. Tratt called upon us yesterday to relate the particulars of a recent affair among the Shakers located in the town of Groveland, Livingston County. According to Mr. T. he has been among the Shakers for some ten years, having come from St. Louis for the purpose. Among the female members of the community was a girl seventeen years of age, named Catharine Louisa Johnson, who went from this city when she was but two years old. She has therefore been among them fifteen years, and must have been thoroughly trained as a member of the Society. It seems, however, that she gave some signs of discontent, and Mr. Tratt not long ago intimated to her his intention of leaving. Miss Johnson signified her willingness to go with him and become his wife.

How long the courtship had been in progress we cannot state, but on the first of the present month it ripened into a positive agreement, and on that day the pair left for the residence of Elder Durand, a Methodist minister of Groveland, by whom the marriage ceremony was solemnized. They remained at the house of Elder Durand for three days, when Mr. Tratt went to work a week for Mr. Gray. On his return he found that his wife had gone to the house of Mr. Stevens, who runs the Shaker saw-mill. It was arranged that she should remain there until Tratt completed arrangements for housekeeping. He again left and worked a week for Mr. Barnes, some two miles from the village of Mount Morris. On his return, to his utter surprise, his young wife was gone, and he could obtain no clue to her probable whereabouts. She had inquired of Mrs. Stevens about the family of another Shaker girl, who resided in Dansville, but careful inquiry convinces Mr. Tratt that his wife did not go in that direction.

It has been ascertained that about the time of her disappearance—three days before Mr. T. was aware of it—two passengers, named Johnson and DeGroot, came down in the valley packet, but it is not known whether they were females. It is said that the name of the oldest female in the Society is DeGroot, and the wronged husband has some suspicions that she was in company with his wife. The Shakers, however, deny all knowledge of the cause of her disappearance and of her present location. Mr. T., however, states, in opposition, that they were greatly excited at the desertion and marriage of the parties, and followed them up with severe remarks.

The affair naturally creates some excitement where it has become known. The young woman has had no opportunity to become acquainted with the world outside of the Shaker Society, and it is hardly probable that she has so soon deserted her husband without the interference of third parties. Who these are is at present a mystery.

THE MECHANICS' BANK DIFFICULTY.

REPLY OF JOHN BURKE, ESQ., TO THE LATE LETTER OF F. W. EDMONDS.

To the Stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank:

I had hoped to be spared the necessity of appearing before the public in connection with the recent difficulties at the Mechanics' Bank; but the extraordinary pamphlet recently issued by F. W. Edmonds, Esq., late Cashier of that Institution, leaves me no alternative but to give a history of my action respecting the matters therein discussed, which I shall endeavor to do as accurately and briefly as possible.

About the 18th of June last some circumstances, not necessary to detail, led me to infer that Mr. Edmonds had been and was using the funds of the Bank for purposes not sanctioned by the Board of Directors, and in endeavoring to ascertain how this could be done, I discovered that considerable sums of money received by the First and Second Tellers for interest on call loans and exchange on out of town checks, &c., were by them periodically transferred to the Cashier, and the entries made by him on the books of the Bank to the credit of interest account, appeared to me entirely inadequate to account for these sums. Upon making this discovery I wrote to the Cashier on June 22 or 23 a letter, an extract from which is as follows:

"While communicating frankly with you, I may as well say that I have for a length of time thought it strange that the items of interest and exchange received by the Tellers should be allowed to accumulate as they have; it is, to say the least, a very objectionable mode of conducting this branch of our business. I deem it for the interest of the institution that a different practice prevail, and I have therefore directed the correct course to be adopted. I may as well say that there is a mystery about this thing which I should like you to solve. Why was this plan adopted? In most things that men do they have some motive. In pondering over this matter I may draw wrong inference. I shall feel relieved when you explain satisfactorily. Do not deem me encroaching on your prerogative in asking that I now say to you.

"We are both officers of this Bank; our appointments emanate from one source. In a conscientious discharge of my duties I ask you to explain. Respectfully,

"JOHN BURKE."

I did not then deliver this letter to Mr. Edmonds, because, on pursuing my investigations, I was gradually led to the conviction that Mr. Edmonds had not only misappropriated the funds of the Bank, but had actually converted them to his own use, and I thereupon determined to bring the matter before the board of Directors. But shortly after making the charges against Mr. Edmonds, I delivered the letter to him through Mr. Tweedy, in order that he might understand the motives which had led me to this investigation. Immediately upon the discovery of the deficiency alluded to, I reported the fact to Shepherd Knapp, Esq., the President of the Bank, and to Mr. John Bullard, one of the Directors, and continued my investigations.

About July 7 I was prepared to lay the result of these investigations before the Board of Directors, but did not do so, in consequence of the absence of several of the Board. I, however, on that day requested the President to inform Mr. Richard Irvin, one of the Directors, of the result at which I had arrived, which he did. On Friday, July 13, I called upon Mr. Robert Kelly, a Director of the Bank, at Rhinebeck, and explained to him fully the data upon which I founded the charges against the Cashier. On Saturday, 14th, I received from Mr. McCutcheon, the specie clerk of the Bank, memoranda made by him at various times during the years 1852 and 1853, which, on examining that night together with other evidence, satisfied me that the Cashier had tampered with the circulation of the Bank; and I thereupon determined to prevent his access to the vaults of the Bank until the matter could be brought before the Board of Directors.

Accordingly, on Monday, 16th, I took the key of the vault and assumed the authority of cashier, considering that my duty to the stockholders required such action on my part. This was an usurpation; I was aware of it; but believed that the facts sustained and justified me, and that the Board must also do so.

On Wednesday, 18th, after transacting the usual business, the Board of Directors sent to me for the charges I had made out against Mr. Edmonds, which I sent them, with a brief note as follows:

"NEW-YORK, July 18, 1855.

To the Directors of the Mechanics' Bank of the City of New-York:

"GENTLEMEN—In consequence of investigations made by me—which investigations were commenced about the 20th of June last—I charge Francis W. Edmonds, Cashier of said Bank, as follows:

"*First.* With using large sums of interest from the First Teller of this Bank, and items of exchange from the Second Teller, for a series of years, and appropriating a portion of said sums to his private use.

"*Second.* With appropriating to his own purposes, instead of the benefit of this institution, as had been done up to May, 1851, the salaries received from the Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, and the Canton Company of Baltimore, and with salary received from the Edgeworth Company.

"*Third.* I charge him with giving, at various times, to the First Teller, new issues of this Bank, taking from the Teller old and mutilated bills for like amount, and issuing these old bills for his private purposes—thus increasing the circulation of the Bank beyond what the ledger called for.

"*Fourth.* I charge him with using the funds of the Bank without security and without interest.

"JOHN BURKE, A. C.

"Being fully satisfied, gentlemen, that I can substantiate these charges, I have, without your permission, assumed, for the last three days, the duties of the Cashier, and have not permitted him to have access to the vault of the Bank, nor to any private property which he has therein. My reasons for this assumption of power will be obvious.

"I greatly regret the necessity of making such disclosures, but have never doubted that my duty was imperative. This I write, gentlemen, after your session of this morning commenced, and I make the charges much more brief than I had originally intended. I desire that the Cashier may have an opportunity of refuting these charges, and have, therefore, kept a copy of this communication. This I desire should be handed him or sent him. I will only add that I have not time to examine the circulation account thoroughly; my investigations hitherto do not impress with the belief that the Bank has more liabilities or less assets than the books call for, but I am of opinion that the Cashier has made out of our old emission of bills something which ought to be made by this institution.

"JOHN BURKE, A. C."

"12½ Noon, July 18, 1855.

"I found this morning a debit against an old emission of bills, and on referring to find the voucher, they are not where they ought to be. I am apprehensive they have been abstracted.

"JOHN BURKE, A. C."

Shortly after the charges were taken in, the Board sent to know if I had anything further to communicate, when I wrote the mem. above, date 12½ noon.

I desire, however, here to state, that upon application to the Bank Department at Albany, I found that our circulation account was at that time correct.

The Board again sent to me, requesting me to make the charges more definite, which I declined to do, considering them already sufficiently specific. They then requested the data upon which I based the charges, which I declined to give unless I could personally be allowed to explain them. The Board then adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock. After the adjournment I had a conversation with a prominent director, from whom I received the impression that my assumption of the authority of the Cashier was not approved. I then addressed to the Board the following letter:

"MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1855—3 P. M.

"To the Directors of the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, now in session at Washington square:

"GENTLEMEN: At your session this morning, the banking house, I made grave charges against F. W. Edmonds, Cashier of this Bank. I desired that the communication to the Board might be handed or sent to the accused. When he shall have seen them, and pleaded not guilty, I will endeavor to substantiate these charges, at such time and place as you may determine.

"I have, in the conscientious discharge of my duties, labored hard for some four weeks past, in the exercise of that prudence which the exigency of the case seemed to require, and not with a view to self aggrandizement, as you shall at no remote period be convinced. I assumed powers which, in great emergencies, always devolve, whether in civil or military life, on the officer next in grade. It does not appear that I am sustained by your respectable body; it may be you have not collectively given it any consideration. I have explained the circumstances to some of the Board. I claim that in all I have done I have acted discreetly, with energy and without fear, having an eye single to the interests of the stockholders of this institution. If I am not sustained by the Board, you will please consider my resignation as hereby tendered.

Very respectfully, JOHN BURKE,
Assistant Cashier Mechanics' Bank."

About 3 o'clock the President asked me for the data of my charges to be laid before the Board. I again declined to give them, but handed him the above letter, after reading it to him. He advised me not to send the letter, but I said to him, "Mr. Knapp, I have "acted throughout this matter on my own responsibility. I have sought advice from no one, inside and "outside the Bank, and with the highest respect for "you, I must decline to be guided by you, but must "pursue my own course, as I have hitherto done."

The next morning the following resolution was handed to me:

"*Resolved*, That this Board adjourn to meet on Friday, at 4 P. M., at Mr. Knapp's house, and that the Assistant Cashier, Mr. Burke, be notified to attend the same, that he may make further explanation and present proofs on the subject of the charges made in his communication of this morning."

During the day the following reply of Mr. Edmonds to the charges was handed to me:

BROOKVILLE, Wednesday, July 18, 1855.

To the President and Directors of the Mechanics' Bank.

"GENTLEMEN: I have this evening received a copy of charges made against me in a letter signed John Burke, Assistant Cashier, and I lose not a moment's time in replying to him in the following manner:

"Answer to charge first:

"I deny that I have appropriated any moneys, as therein stated, to my private use.

"Answer to charge second:

"I deny applying to my own use the salaries referred to in said charge, without the knowledge and sanction of the Board of Directors.

"Answer to charge third:

"I deny entirely this charge wherein it relates to issuing these bills for my private purposes.

"Answer to charge fourth:

"In reply to this charge, I admit that in some few cases, in the hurry of business, I have given the first teller my memorandum check to hold for a few days until I could turn around and arrange for the money from some other source; but, if my memory serves me, I think instances of this kind have been too rare, and the amounts too inconsiderable, to be embodied in so serious a catalogue of charges.

"Answer to charge about old circulation:

"I deny that I have ever used the old or new circulating bills of the Bank for my private purposes. Consequently I have never made a cent nor lost a cent in the manner charged.

"Answer to final charge, or *insinuation that I have abstracted vouchers to cover up and hide the truth:*

"This charge or insinuation is so contemptible that my first impulse was to hurl it back with indignation, but respect to the Board induces me merely to say it is untrue in every particular.

"Very resp'y, your ob't servant, "F. W. EDMONDS."

On the next day (the 20th) I appeared before the Board, expecting to meet Mr. Edmonds, but much to my surprise he did not appear. On that day and the 23d, I laid before the Board such evidence as I considered conclusive in substantiating the charges. On the 24th Mr. Edmonds appeared before the Board, "in my "absence," on his defense, and I sent to the Board the following letter, supporting the third and fourth charges:

"MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, 24th July, 1855.

"*To the President and Directors of the Mechanics' Bank:*

"GENTLEMEN: At your session yesterday I offered but little additional evidence in the matter of the charges made by me on the 18th inst., against F. W. Edmonds, Cashier of this Bank, believing that I had fully substantiated the several charges made. I adverted, however, to a portion of the evidence adduced on the 20th inst., which was, in substance, as follows:

"'December 16, 1852.—To day John Alstyne paid a loan of $12,500—$12,000 of which was paid in our old $1,000 bills. First Teller says he has not paid such bills in a great while.'

"I find, gentlemen, that this $12,500 is credited on our books, 16th December, 1852, but but no *interest is credited* thereon. I called this morning on Mr. A. for the *check* which paid this loan, and learn he had no *transaction* with us on that date. He remembered, however, that F. W. Edmonds, some time in 1852 proposed, as he had an excess of *private* funds, to transfer this $12,500 from the bank to himself, and on looking further into Mr. Alstyne's books, I find the conversation of Alstyne and Edmonds must have taken place October 7th, 1852, for in the margin of Alstyne's check-book of that date is the following entry:

"'Paid F. W. Edmonds interest on $5,000	$21 71
Do. do. on $7,000	79 79
	$104 50

"No interest is credited on our books of that date, and yet these bills, receivable, belonged to us. They were dated as follows, though not entered on our books until October, 1852. I suppose they were in first teller's draw the intermediate time.

"1852, July 24	$7,500
" Sept. 3	5,000—$12,500

"16th December, 1852, as hereinbefore related, $12,500 was credited on our books as received from John Alstyne, but no *interest*. On that date, unquestionably, the cashier having paid the Bank in old and mutilated $1,000 bills the principal, took, according to an understanding with Mr. A., 7th October, 1852, the two loans of $7,500 and $5,000 as his own property.

"Follow him up, gentlemen. When did he get pay from Mr. Alstyne? The latter's books say 1853:

"Nov. 26, paid Mechanics' bank on $12,500 loan, and took up 125 shares of Manhattan, $7,500.

"Again, from Mr. Alstyne's books:

"'1854, June 2, paid Mechanics' Bank balance of loan of $12,500, and took up 100 of Manhattan.

"Interest at 6 and 7	$769 75
"Principal	5,000 00
Total	$5,769 75'

"Here you have the finale of the $12,500 loan. If I had time I might trace what the cashier did with this money. What think you now, gentlemen, of Mr. Edmonds? He is trifling with you, taking your and my valuable time in the vain effort to establish his innocence. He is not innocent, gentlemen, but *guilty* of each and every charge made by me the 18th instant.

"I beseech you, gentlemen, bring this matter to a close.

"Yours, respectfully,
JNO. BURKE,
"Assistant Cashier, Mechanics' Bank."

It will be seen from this letter that Mr. Alstyne, on October 7, 1852, agreed to transfer a loan he held from the Bank of $12,500, and receive the same from Mr. Edmonds on his private account, and that he paid Mr. Edmonds on that date the interest then due the Bank, amounting to one hundred and four dollars and fifty cents. Mr. Edmonds did not pay this loan to the Bank until December 16, 1852, and then he paid no interest, thus defrauding the Bank not only of the $104 50-100 received from Mr. Alstyne, but also of the interest due on the loan ($12,500) from October 7 to December 16, 1852.

It is also to be remarked that Mr. Edmonds paid this loan to the bank on this December 16, 1852, in the old $1,000 mutilated bills of the Bank, none of which had been previously issued for a long time. This is proved by the memorandum of *Mr. McCutcheon*, made at the time. I was informed by several members of the Board that at this meeting on the 24th Mr. Edmonds did not pretend to exculpate himself, but virtually admitted the charges, and appealed to the sympathies of the Board in consideration of his past services.

I have not access to the minutes of the Board, and cannot tell who was present on that occasion, but I appeal to any member of the Board then present to corroborate the truth of this statement. On this day the Board appointed a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Hall, Bullard, Irvin, Kelly, and Charlesavoyne. I met this Committee the next day at Mr. Knapp's house. The interview commenced by Kelly's relating to me the purport of the remarks of the cashier the previous day, and among other things said that Mr. Edmonds admitted having used the old circulation of the Bank.

Said I, "Did he admit having used the circulation?" Said Mr. Kelly, "He did." Said I, "It appears to "me that in admitting this the Cashier admits that he "committed perjury; because he was obliged to swear "at certain periods to the circulation of the Bank." Said Mr. Kelly, "Might he not have restored the "circulation prior to those periods." I said, "He "might possibly." After finishing his report of Mr. Edmonds's remarks, Mr. Kelly asked me if no arrangements could be made by which Mr. Edmonds and myself could continue to act together in the Bank. I replied, "Gentlemen, I said to Mr. Kelly, "during my interview with him at Rhinebeck, that his "self-respect would not permit *him* to sit at the same "Board with Mr. Edmonds; and I say to you now that "my self-respect will not permit me to remain an "officer in the same bank with him."

The conversation then turned upon the best course to be pursued by Mr. Edmonds, and while it was generally agreed that he was to be dealt with as gently as possible, yet I urged, as I conceived my duty to the stockholders required, that the amount abstracted from the Bank by Mr. Edmonds should be refunded.

The Committee finally adopted the following resolutions, which were duly reported to and adopted by the Board of Directors:

Resolved, That the resignation of F. W. Edmonds as cashier, tendered on the 24th inst., be laid upon the table for further action, and that leave of absence be granted him for three months; and the Board express the hope that this relaxation from mental labor may lead to the reestablishment of his health.

Resolved, That his salary be suspended from first of August next.

Resolved, That the investigation that has just terminated leaves no room for suspicion as to the soundness of the Bank and the integrity of its assets.

After the adjournment of the Committee, Mr. Kelly requested me to call upon Mr. Edmonds with him—and I accordingly went with him to Mr. Tweedy's house, where Mr. Edmonds then was. Mr. Kelly went in and saw Mr. Edmonds; probably informed him of the action of the Committee, and prepared him for my visit. I found Mr. Edmonds alone. He rose to receive me as I entered, held out his hand cordially to me, and said: "Burke, I have given you a great deal "of trouble; I am sorry for it." I said to Mr. Edmonds that I had no ill-feeling toward him, and had been actuated only by a sense of duty toward the stockholders and a determination to maintain the right.

Mr. Edmonds expressed a desire that I should quiet the clerks in the bank, &c., which I said I would do. He also said he would not restrain certain friends of his, whom he understood were annoying me. He expressed a desire to paint my portrait, invited me to his house, and professed great friendship for me throughout. Nothing further transpired until the difficulties at the bank became the subject of public comment and newspaper discussion; then, in view of this state of things, a special meeting of the Board of Directors was called on 3d August, to which I addressed the following letter:

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1855.

To the President and Directors of the Mechanics' Bank.

GENTLEMEN: Each and every one of you, I take it are convinced that the charges made by me, 18th ult. against F. W. Edmonds, the Cashier of this Bank, are fully established. The public, through our City papers, have gotten some of the facts published, which (public fiction) the latter unquestionably comes from the source of indiscreet friends. While I am perfectly willing the Cashier should be let down easily, I am not disposed to that extent to the imputation of malevolence, with which presentment and charges me. The Board must protect me, or I may do it myself. You may do it in such a way as you deem to protect myself, consistently with the interests of the institution.

Allow me, gentlemen, to again suggest to you the propriety of ascertaining what is definitely as may be the sum or sums abstracted from this institution by F. W. Edmonds, the Cashier thereof. I feel it my duty to reiterate what I have heretofore verbally stated, that measures should be promptly taken to secure to the stockholders the amount abstracted by the Cashier. When you shall have disposed of the more important matters above referred to, you will, I hope, think somewhat of the onerous duties which at present devolve on me. I ought to be relieved of a portion of the labors with which I am now burdened.

Very respectfully,
JOHN BURKE, Ass't Cashier.

At this meeting the resignation of the cashier, which had been laid upon the table, was taken up and accepted by the *unanimous* vote of the Board, with the exception of one member, who was excused from voting. I must here bring this communication to a close. My time is at present very much occupied, having to attend to all the duties of the late cashier, in addition to the already sufficiently onerous ones of my former position, but I propose, in Saturday's paper to continue this history, with some remarks upon Mr. Edmond's defense.

JOHN BURKE.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION.

THIRD DAY.

The Association was called to order at 9½ o'clock by the President, Mr. BARNARD, and the meeting opened with a prayer by Bishop POTTER.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, Professor OLMSTEAD, who, in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Moore of Richmond, had been invited to address the Association, read a paper upon "The Democratic "Tendencies of Science."

Professor OLMSTEAD prefaced his address by referring to the character of the assembly, and by expressing his great gratification that the different branches of education were so fully represented. Colleges and Universities, he said, had very unjustly been called aristocratic, and Science, too, had shared the reproach, as tending to invidious distinctions in society. Acting upon this impression, Legislatures had contributed liberally to the foundation and support of Common Schools; and demagogues had decried Colleges, as if they were open only to the rich. His object, he said, was to combat this prejudice, to prove that Science tends to promote political equality, to do away with distinctions of class, and bring the country up to the same level of intelligence as the city. Inventions, he said, had elevated the masses in three ways—1. By improvements in the means of locomotion. 2. By the diffusion of intelligence through the medium of newspapers. 3. By the multiplication of the conveniences and elegancies of life. Before the invention of locomotives there had existed a great difference between the rich and the poor in their modes of traveling. The rich man rolled along in his carriage, while his poorer neighbor jogged along on horseback or on foot. The rich merchant traveled in the public stages, which were too expensive for the poor tradesman, who was compelled to trust to some humbler conveyance. There was, therefore, little intercourse in those times between the rich and the poor, the intelligent and the uneducated, while traveling. The inhabitants of the country were called by their city cousins uncouth, and ridiculed for their ignorance of the world. If had been his fortune to be country bred, and he well remembered the first visit he paid to town, riding on a rough nag and followed by a troop of boys, shouting "Country! "country!" What a contrast does the present day present to this state of things. If one enters the saloon of a steamboat he finds men of all classes and occupations—merchants and farmers, lawyers and mechanics, teachers and statesmen—all mingling together, and not to be distinguished by any peculiarity of dress. These distinctions of class, which formerly prevailed, seemed now done away with. In Connecticut he knew no other distinctions now save those of the vicious and virtuous, the industrious and idle. In the steamboats and cars of to-day, the scholar finds himself by the side of the mechanic and the farmer—they enter into conversation and each discovers that one knows something which the other does not; the scholar finds that the mechanic and farmer are not ignorant, and the latter finds that the scholar is not proud. He had been lecturing lately in different parts of Connecticut, and had been astonished to find such a rapid increase in elegance and luxury. One might find in the villages of Connecticut houses equal in convenience and elegance to the most comfortable houses in this city. The diffusion of newspapers had tended greatly to the education of the people. In old times the mail traveled slowly, and papers were a long time in reaching their destination. They were expensive, too, and the country people often formed a sort of joint-stock concern, and shared the subscription to a single paper among several. Steamboats had first facilitated the spread of news, railroads aided in the work, and the telegraph had completed it. Now the most distant quarters of the land are informed of the arrival of a steamer, of a fall in the price of stocks, or the fighting of a battle, as soon as the inhabitants of the city. Again, Science has rendered the conveniences and luxuries of life accessible to all. We dress a great deal better than our fathers, and live in much finer houses, and yet we do not work so hard. Prof. O. asked if Science had not effected all this? He would not say that Science could have produced such results in any other than a free country. Again, he said, scientific institutions tend to elevate the masses by educating them. In Europe such establishments are aristocratic, but they are not so in this country. Many of our colleges were founded by charitable bequests, and had endowments for the education of those whose means were inadequate to their own education. The motives of those who made these bequests were not to benefit a few, not to confine their liberality to the sons of the rich, but to extend the blessings of education to every one. He could answer himself for Yale College, which had been endowed with large funds for the education of poor young men, and indeed all the colleges of New-England were emulous in this respect. The Professor closed his address by remarking that a close observation of young men, after graduation, convinced him that the poorest generally succeeded best.

Prof. LEWIS of Union College followed with a paper on Classical Education, in which he extolled the study of Greek and Latin as an admirable training for the mind. He deprecated any attempt to exclude these languages from the schools of the country, and spoke of the great dignity and simplicity of the writers of antiquity when compared with the flash novels and poetry of modern times. He condemned the present way of studying the classics of Greece and Rome as superficial, and productive of no permanent benefit. The Professor spoke at considerable length upon the importance, in translating from the classics into English, of preserving the idiom of the latter, so that good Greek or Latin may be exchanged for good English. He advocated the practice of making frequent written translations from one language to the other. He regarded this as one of the chief aids to thinking, for he doubted if even the solution of a difficult mathematical problem would exercise the mind more thoroughly or advantageously than the study of a passage from some approved Greek author. The mastery of the meaning of the original and the rendition of it into pure Anglo-Saxon, would be the true means of learning the genius and idiom of either language.

At the conclusion of Prof. Lewis's remarks, a vote of thanks was moved, and a motion was also made and seconded that he be requested to furnish the Association with a copy of his paper to be printed.

Mr. FOWLE of Boston hoped that the address of Prof. Lewis would be printed; but before any vote should be taken, he desired to say a few words in opposition to the views expressed in it, if it should finally be given forth as the sense of this Convention.

At the conclusion of his remarks, the debate on this subject was postponed, in order that the Association might hear a paper from Prof. Anderson of New-York, on "Physical Science." The learned gentleman contended at considerable length that Science, to be properly taught, should be taught with with reference to its *aim* and to the spirit of the age.

EVENING SESSION.

The Association reassembled at 7 o'clock and proceeded to business. Mrs. Georgianna Stewart sang several fine compositions during the evening.

The following resolution, offered by Prof. DAVIES on Wednesday evening, was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the sentiments expressed by our late President, Prof. Backe, in his recent address, that moral and religious instruction should form a prominent element in all our systems of public education, is in accordance with the firm belief and earnest convictions of this Association.

Mr. MCELLIGOTT of New-York, offered the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That appropriate portions of the Holy Scriptures daily ought to be read in all schools and other institutions devoted to secular education as a public recognition of the Divine Authority of the Bible as an affirmation of the religious teachings which the pupils are always presumed elsewhere to receive and as a means of advancing directly from other sources, the wholesome influences of sound morality.

Mr. MCELLIGOTT, the Rev. Dr. MCLEAN of Lafayette College, and Mr. GREENLEAF of Brooklyn, supported the substitute, which was opposed by Mr. CLARK of New-Orleans, and ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, Esq., of New-York.

President TAPPAN of Michigan University, after a few introductory remarks, introduced the following resolutions as a substitute for both:

Resolved, That the sentiment expressed by President Bache—that religion and morality constitute the foundation and best part of education—is worthy alike of the Christian and the man of science.

Resolved, That this Association, in indorsing this sentiment, indicate thereby their full belief that the most perfect harmony exists between the Word and the works of God; that the scientific and erudite theologian who expounds the first, and the devout and reverent philosopher who investigates the history and laws of the second, cannot essentially differ, but must move toward the same end—the good of man and the glory of God.

The resolutions being objected to on the ground of their being introduced informally, they were withdrawn.

Bishop POTTER made a brief address upon the subject, in which he opposed the adoption of Mr. McElligot's resolution, on the ground that it was inexpedient to press the subject of the reading the Scriptures in schools; that moral and religious instruction should be left to the Pulpit and the Press; and further, that it was not the province of this Association to legislate upon this subject.

Prof. ADREW of Pittsfield supported Bishop Potter's positions. He moved the indefinite postponement of the subject, which was lost.

It was then moved that the subject be laid upon the table, which was carried.

Prof. TAPPEN then re-introduced his resolutions, which, on being put to vote, were adopted.

The meeting then adjourned to this morning.

POLICE COURTS.

AT THE TOMBS.

The usual variety was served up yesterday by Judge Connolly, nearly all of the cases, however, were of a seven-by-nine character in importance, and not worthy of special note. We subjoin a few as a sample.

DRINKING AT A DINNER.

Harvey St. Clair was arrested on Varick-st., in the state of intoxication. The locality being in the state of New-York, also Harvey was deemed amenable to the law. He said he drank his liquor at the Girard House while dining with some friends. Fined $10.

A WEST POINTER.

James Gibb of West Point acknowledged that he squeezed the bottle once too much, but where he was during the squeezing process was more than he knew. Fined $10.

A SIXTH WARDER IN TROUBLE.

James Mulligan of No. 204 Hester-st., was found drunk in Centre-st., lying in the gutter, and singing Hail Columbia. James got his liquor at the Sixth Ward Hotel. The Judge told him he should have to fine him $10. He insisted that the Judge was a Know-Nothing, or he would have let him off—this being his first offense. The Judge did not alter his judgment, though he denied the charge of his being a Know-Nothing.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.

James Martin was found drunk in Pearl-st. He said he drank hard cider in Washington-st., and drank a good deal of it in remembrance of the time when the Whig party was united, in 1840; he said he was an old-school, orthodox, cast-iron, National, Henry Clay Whig, and was down on every other kind of Whigs. Fined $10 for his old fogy proclivities.

JUSTICE TEMPERED WITH MERCY.

A man named Charles Christ was arrested in an uproarious state in the Sixth Ward. Mr. C. said he lived in Eastchester, and having come to the City on business was tempted to go on a bender, for which he manifested contrition. He was let off with an admonition only.

A DEGENERATE KNICKERBOCKER.

A woman named Mary Ann Underhill, a resident of Cherry-st., was charged with being a common prostitute. She was sent up for three months.

ESSEX MARKET.

The bacchanals of this Police District have been tolerably easy on the liquor since Wednesday. Probably when money gets a little less "tight" they will get a little more so. The following named persons came in for a share of law yesterday morning.

COMMITTED.

Jacob Prose, Joseph Walker, and Edward Delaney were fined $10 each for indulging in the peculiar privilege of rich folks, getting drunk. As they had no surplus funds