

INDIANA STOCK BANKS.
The following Banks have deposited the additional ten per cent, as required by the amendment to the Banking law:
Huntington Bank, Bank of Indiana, Cambridge City Bank, " Peoria, Central Bank, " Rockville, Crescent City Bank, " Salem, N. Albany, Canal Bank, " Franklin, Dk. of Westville, Drexel Bank, " Indianapolis, Indiana Bank, " Lagrange, Bank Indiana, Prairie City Bank, Indiana Farmers' Bk., Prairie City Bank, Salem Bank Gothen, Southern Bank of Indiana, Tippecanoe Bank, Bank of Gothen, Bank of Salem, Salem.

The Bank of Mount Vernon has given the Auditor notice of its intention to comply with the amended law.

The following Banks have given notice of their intention to wind up, and are redeeming their circulation at par, as set forth:

Brockville Bank, " at the Bank, Bank of the Capital, " at the Bank, " Montreal, " Branch Bk. Lafayette, " Syracuse, " Bank of Gothen, Fayette County Bank, " Branch Bk., Connerville Indiana Reserve Bk., " the Bank, North & Mechanic Bk. of Branch Bk. N. Albany, " New & York Stock, " the Bank, Bank of Elkhart, " the Bank, Indiana Stock Bank, " the Bank.

The following Banks have not been heard from:

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A STATEMENT FROM GOV. GEARY.—STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

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He has been refused military aid under the most urgent circumstances, and thwarted by the judiciary of the territory in every possible manner. The Governor states that fifty men were under oath from the day he entered the country until he left, to assassinate him, provided his official course did not meet their approbation. He regards the step he has been obliged to take, and feels confident that had the promised assistance been rendered, he could have administered the affairs of the territory in a manner acceptable to the honest settlers of both sides.

In relation to the outrages committed by pro-slavery men, he says the half has not been told. He pronounces the murder of Buffum by Hays the most cold-blooded and atrocious affair ever witnessed.

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Gov. Geary left for the East this morning.

Secretary Woodson is the acting Governor.

DID HE DIE FOR ME?

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DR. FRANKLIN'S ONLY SON.—While the name of Franklin has been so prominently before the public of late, in connection with the celebration at Boston, it may not be uninteresting to give some account of his only son, William, about whom we think little is known by the community at large.

Unlike his father, whose chief claim to veneration is for the invaluable services he rendered his country in her greatest need, the son was, from first to last, a devoted loyalist. Before the Revolutionary war, he held several civil and military offices of importance. At the commencement of the war he held the office of Governor of New Jersey, which appointment he received in 1768.

When the difficulties between the mother country and the colonies were coming to a crisis, he threw his whole influence in favor of loyalty, and endeavored to prevent the

legislative assembly of New Jersey from sanctioning the proceedings of the General Congress at Philadelphia. These efforts, however did but little to stay the tide of popular sentiment in favor of resistance to tyranny, and soon involved him in difficulty. He was deposed from office by the whigs to give place to William Livingston, and sent a prisoner to Connecticut, where he remained about two years in East Windsor, in the house of Captain Ebenezer Grant, near where the Theological Seminary now stands. In 1778 he was exchanged, and soon after went to England. There he spent the remainder of his life, receiving a pension from the British government for the losses he had sustained by his fidelity. He died in 1813, at the age of 82.

As might be expected, his opposition to the cause of liberty, so dear to the heart of his father, produced an estrangement between them. For years they had no intercourse when, in 1784, the son wrote to his father. In his reply Dr. Franklin says: "Nothing has ever hurt me so much, and affected me with such keen sensation, as to find myself deserted in my old age by my only son, and not only deserted, but find him taking up arms against me in a cause wherein my good fame, fortune, and life were all at stake." In his will, also, he alludes to the part his son had acted. After making him some bequests, he adds: "The part he acted against me in the late war, which is of public notoriety, will account for my leaving him no more of an estate than he endeavored to deprive me of." The patriotism of the father stands forth all the brighter when contrasted with the desertion of the son.—*Newburyport (Mass.) Herald*.

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