

From the Beaver Argus. More Evidence.

Last week we published extracts from the records of Huntington county, showing the time, manner and circumstances of David R. Porter's taking the benefit of the insolvent laws; but the facts now in our possession, connected with that matter, place the Loco Foco candidate in an unenviable position, and exhibit his character in its true light before the people.

The Huntington county records show that David R. Porter was discharged from confinement under the insolvent laws, on the 10th day of February, 1819. Mark the date. To obtain that discharge, he was obliged to take the following oath:

"I, A. B. do swear, that I will deliver up and transfer to my trustee or trustees, for the use of my creditors, all my property that I have or claim any title to or interest in at this time, and all debts, rights and claims which I have at this time, or that I am in any respect entitled to, in possession, reversion, or remainder; and that I have not directly or indirectly, at any time, given, sold, conveyed, leased, disposed of, or entrusted any part of my property, rights, or claims to any person who by so doing defrauds my creditors or any of them, or to secure, receive or expect any profit, benefit or advantage thereby."

In defiance of this oath, the records of Beaver county show, that instead of delivering up to his trustees, for the use of his creditors, all his property, debts and claims, David R. Porter collected, in his own name, and for his own use, between eight and nine hundred dollars, from two citizens of this county, to whom he had previously sold land in North Beaver township! On the 21st of December, 1818, a very short time before he filed his petition, Porter sold a tract of Donation land, No. 1778, in this county, to Messrs. James Kiddo and Alexander Russell, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

The second, appears in same volume, p. 220, and is entered as a capias case, debt \$666.66; issued 19th April, 1820. On the 29th March following, Kiddo appears and confesses judgment for \$176.05 debt.

The third obligation entered April term, 1822, same volume, p. 407—issued April 1st. Sum liquidated by Prothonotary at \$182.74. In November, 1825, Kiddo paid \$173.87; and on the 13th of July, 1820, the debt, interest and costs settled in full.

It appears, then, that on the 5th day of December, 1818, Porter made his deed to Kiddo and Russell, taking their obligations for a portion of the purchase money. At the January term, 1819, one month afterwards, he applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws; and on the 10th of February, at a special court, was discharged from confinement. In July following he entered suit against Kiddo and Russell, for the collection of the first bond due; and in 1820 and 1822, the other bonds were entered, and finally all settled. Is it not plain, then, to every mind, that Porter did not deliver up for the use of his creditors, all his property, debts and claims, as required by the law, and the insolvent's oath? Judge ye who are called upon to sustain his election to the highest office in the Commonwealth.

We have more evidence at hand. It would seem that D. R. Porter was out in this county in December, 1818, just before he took the benefit, for the purpose of putting property out of his hands. At that time, beside the land sold to Kiddo and Russell, he owned five hundred acres on Big Beaver, in this county, which was under a mortgage to the Huntington Bank, for about two thirds its value. To keep the balance from his creditors, we find upon the records a deed executed by him to his brother, George B. Porter, dated the 11th, and recorded the 14th of December, 1818—some two or three weeks before his application to the court for relief. The consideration is stated at \$3000, subject to the mortgage; but any other sum sufficiently large, would have answered the same purpose. George B. Porter most probably was not then here, and perhaps knew nothing of the circumstance. The Bank, however, ever, pushed upon the mortgage, and its President bought in the land to cover the claim. In 1821, Porter got it assigned back to him, upon the payment of about the principal and interest of his debt to the bank; and in 1822, sold it for \$3,100. In making the last conveyance, the deed to George B. Porter is not recited.

Let the reader again look at the insolvent debtor's oath above, and view of the facts

here stated, decide for himself whether David R. Porter appears to have acted fairly and honestly by his creditors. We have set forth the facts as they appear on the records—let the people decide upon them.

MAKE WAY FOR ALLEGHENY. A RETURN GAIN OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR VOTES IN A SINGLE COUNTY.

"The Work goes bravely on." We a day or two since adverted to an important political movement in Allegheny county, in which seventy-seven of the most influential citizens of that section of the State, who opposed Governor Ritner in 1835, had issued an address announcing their determination to support him in October, 1838. This is equivalent to a gain of One Hundred and Fifty-Four votes in a single county; and may be pointed to as one of the most important signs of the times that has yet occurred. Similar changes have taken place in every section of Pennsylvania; but as many men feel delicacy in appearing before the public in this character, the real extent of the revolution in favor of the Farmer Governor, will only be made fully apparent through the ballot boxes.

In order, however, that there may be no mistake with regard to this Pittsburgh regiment, we give the conclusion of their address, together with their names.—Penn'a Inquirer.

- Since the issue has been distinctly joined, and war openly declared, the people have been in every conflict, gloriously triumphant. The next battle field will be Pennsylvania; the whole energies of the administration of the general government will be brought to bear upon the contest, and if they are beaten, the war will be ended. They have in the field a member of their party, identified, by his vote in the Senate, with their most odious measures! If they succeed in electing him to the gubernatorial Chair, it will be claimed as a test vote upon the Sub-Treasury scheme. We have then not only to contend for a candidate, the conservative character of whose administration has secured to him the confidence of all good citizens, who are not blinded by party zeal, but for the honor of good old Pennsylvania. We owe an obligation to the Whigs of other States, which we must redeem: It will not do for us to stop the "hall," which has been rolled so gloriously onward, and by defeat here to infuse new life into a prostrate enemy. Whilst we have a common enemy abroad, we must look beyond state politics, using them to strike the last blow at expiring tyranny!

- Mark Lowry A Richey
- Josiah King Saml Smith, engineer
- E S Neal S Smith, M D
- Wm M Candless John Arthurs
- J R Smith Michael Hawdon
- J P Smith James Gracy
- Geo M Candless Josiah Copley
- Alfred W Marks C Ihmsen
- Samuel Hubley Jacob Painter
- H Mitchell Wm Stallmsmith
- J M Hogan John Sampson
- J M Bushfield B Perry
- N Buckmaster George Darsie
- H Arters John B Sheriff
- John Denniston Samuel Fahnestock
- Jonathan Rush Isaac Lightner
- J H Sewell, Jr John M Gill
- R Hildreds E E Holmes
- James W Baxter George D Bruce
- Saml P Darlington David Stewart
- H A Leavitt John Lantieri
- John Irwin (city) John V Semple
- James Scott A Eichbaum
- E Appleton John W Lynch
- Hugh Davis T B Winwright
- Geo Wallace John Snee, Jr
- Daniel Pentz Daniel Clifford
- E Burke Fisher John Clifford
- James W Brown Wm M Davis
- George Beale Jacob Stropp
- T White George Martlens
- James A Bartram James Riddle
- Cyprian Preston Wm Jones
- John Hamilton Jourdan Fritz
- Wm Hamilton Zenas Large
- John Hamilton, Jr B T C Morgan
- Wm Hamilton, Jr T J Bigham

"I have always heretofore opposed Joseph Ritner, but heartily approving his course as Governor, I shall support him in preference to David R. Porter, or any other candidate who may be suspected of favoring the Sub-Treasury or any similar scheme."

I concur in the above. WM. LECKY. LEONARD S. JOHNS. Pittsburgh, July 11, 1838. The following, from the Pittsburgh Gazette, will afford the reader an idea of the character of some of those gentlemen. Every politician in the slightest degree acquainted with the political history of Allegheny county, will recognize among the names those of a number of the most influential citizens of that section of Pennsylvania.

William Leckey, one of the signers of the card, was an active, and zealous Wolf man in 1832 and 1835; he has been twice High Sheriff of Allegheny county, by the voice of the Jackson party. Leonard S. Johns, was formerly the most influential Jackson editor in this county, and supported the election of Wolf with zeal and good will, and he now holds an appointment as an Alderman, given to him by George Wolf.

Robert Highlands, once a member of the legislature, and county surveyor. George Darsie, the only man on the Jackson ticket, who was elected to the Legislature in 1836.

John Arthurs, formerly a member of the legislature, and now of the Select Council.

But why prolong this reference to their names, the list will be annexed, and on it will be found doctors and mechanics, manufacturers and merchants, farmers and grocers, and last, though not least, a lawyer. The list is truly a formidable one, and a substantial sign of the uprooting of the Sub-Treasury, Loco Foco party, but it is a faint type of the reality. Hundreds have had no opportunity to sign, and many, as we all know, who are equally resolute against the Dodger, are reluctant to come out in a newspaper.

The list, however, as it stands, must satisfy even the least sanguine of our friends in the language of our mayor, that the loco focos are about to be "uprooted" in Allegheny county.

U. STATES AND MEXICO. Mr. HOWARD, from the committee on Foreign Relations, made a report, on Saturday last in the House of Representatives, upon the Message of the President of the United States at the commencement of the session, and the several subsequent Messages, on the subject of our relations with Mexico. It is due to the gravity of the subject that this report by Mr. Cushing, one of the members of the committee, should be published in this paper, at large, as early as practicable; and this shall be done. Meanwhile, we are enabled to state, from a hasty look at the report, that the committee incline to consider the conduct of the Mexican Government to have been less direct, in reference to the proposed mediation, than is consistent with fairness of purpose, but do not consider any legislative action necessary on the subject at the present moment, and therefore refrain from recommending any.

Mr. Cushing is of opinion that the offer by Mexico to submit to arbitration has been made in good faith, and with honest intent, but, at the same time, if it should appear otherwise, he would be as prompt as any other member to resent a different purpose on the part of Mexico, should such purpose be made evident.

U. STATES AND G. BRITAIN. Mr. FAIRFIELD, from the committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was recommitted the bill of this House "to provide for surveying the Northeastern boundary-line of the United States," according to the provision of the treaty of peace of 1783, reported the same without amendment, and it was ordered, on his motion, that the bill do lie on the table.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, further reported the following resolutions: Resolved, That, after a careful examination and deliberate consideration of the whole controversy between the U. States and Great Britain relative to the Northeastern boundary of the former, the House of Representatives does not entertain a doubt of the entire practicability of running and marking the boundary in strict conformity with the stipulations of the definitive treaty of peace of 1783; and entertain a perfect conviction of the justice and validity of the title of the United States to the full extent of all the territory in dispute between the two powers. Resolved, further, That, considering that more than half a century has elapsed since the conclusion of that treaty; considering the extraordinary delay which has hitherto marked the negotiations and proceedings of the Governments of the two countries in their endeavors amicably to settle this controversy; and considering the danger of mutual irritation and collisions upon the border of kindred and friendly nations from further procrastination, this House cannot forbear to express an earnest desire that the pending negotiation should be brought to a close, and the final decision of the dispute be made as early as practicable.

These resolutions were unanimously agreed to.—National Intelligencer.

SUPREME COURT. The May Session of the Supreme Court commenced on the second Monday of May, and continued until Saturday the 7th of July. The following are the names of the cases argued and decided, for the counties of CUMBERLAND, PERRY & ADAMS.

- Frohoch et al. vs. Gustine et al. curia ad vult. Watts and Biddle for Piff's; Alexander for Def't's.
- Johnson & Co. vs. Fessler; Judge's reversed and new venire. Alexander for Piff's; Watts for Def't.
- Cases of Newville road; curia ad vult. Graham for Piff's; Watts and Biddle for Def't's.
- Epley vs. Withrow; Reversed and new venire. Stevens and Smyser for Piff's; Watts and Alexander for Def't.
- Clark vs. Seiser; Judge's reversed and new venire. Biddle for Piff's; Watts and Hepburn for Def't.
- Bank vs. Mahon, et al. &c.—two cases; curia ad vult. Biddle and Hamilton for Piff's; Watts and Alexander for Def't.
- Hulings vs. Drexell; Reversed and new venire. Watts for Piff's; M'Cormick for Def't.
- Johnson & Co. vs. Zeek; affirmed.—Alexander for Piff's; Watts for Def't.
- Kaufman vs. Sallor; Reversed and new venire. Watts for Piff's; Hepburn for Def't.
- Power vs. Power; Reversed and new venire. Watts and Biddle for Piff's; Alexander for Def't.
- Mahon vs. Harrisburg Bank; curia ad vult. Watts for Piff's; Biddle and Hepburn for Def't.
- Bear vs. Whisler et al.; Affirmed.—Watts for Piff's; Biddle and Hepburn for Def't.
- Osborne & Co. vs. Turpike; Affirmed.—Watts for Piff's; Hepburn for Def't.
- Erskine et al. vs. Sangston; Affirmed.—Watts for Piff's; Hepburn for Def't.

M'Clelland vs. Myers. Reversed and new venire. Smyser and Stevens for Piff's; Miller for Def't.

Rogers vs. Rogers; Reversed. Biddle and Graham for Piff's; Watts and Alexander for Def't.

Eges' case; Affirmed. Alexander for appellant; Watts and Biddle contra.

THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SESSION.—Happening to be in Washington, the last night of the session of Congress, we could find no better amusement, and no cooler retreat, than a resort to the two Houses of Congress. In the Senate, everything was dignified, deliberate and solemn. In the House, everything confused and boisterous. Notwithstanding the press of business, and the shortness of the time to transact it several of the members seemed to have no other object than to consume the precious moments in useless, vexatious unmeaning calls for the previous question, the yeas and nays, calls of the House, &c. &c. Whistling, cat calls and other noises resounded from various parts of the House. Mr. FRIEZE, of Pa., an illiterate, cross grained and troublesome member, at one time, went so far as to declare that the Kentucky Delegation could be bought for twenty thousand dollars. Being called to order, he refused to take his seat until the house, by a unanimous vote, declared its determination not to allow him to proceed. Mr. DUNCAN, of Ohio, also endeavored to disturb the harmony of the House by an absurd attempt to make a speech in reply to Mr. BOND. The House very properly refused to hear him. Various other modes of annoying the House and impeding the public business were adopted by the Loco Foco members, during the night until 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. What was done in this state of confusion, is summarized in the following article from the Intelligencer of Monday morning.—Baltimore Chronicle.

U. S. Bank Notes.—The bill which passed the Senate a month or two ago, to prohibit the re-issue of notes of the old Bank of the United States, was brought up in the House of Representatives on Friday night, by an adroit manoeuvre of Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, rode over the mass of other important bills before the House, finally passed by a majority of eight votes, and is by this time a law, so far as the General Government has power to legalize so glaring an outrage upon State rights as it involves.

The Appropriation Army Bill.—Has become a law, with the same provisions; neither more nor less, as were published in this paper when it was first introduced into the Senate. An appropriation (760,000) has also been made to defray expenditures during the current year under the new Army Bill.

The Express Mails.—The Post Road Bill passed both Houses, after striking out the section which directed the abolition of the Express Mails. These mails will of course continue for another year, unless the Postmaster General himself shall order otherwise.

The Harbor Bill.—This important bill making appropriations for continuing the construction of such breakwaters, harbors, &c. as have been already commenced, finally passed both Houses on Saturday night, with an amendment, restricting the expenditure within the current year to one-half of that appropriated by the bill. The aggregate amount of these appropriations is about a million and a half of dollars.

The new Harbor Bill (that is, the bill making appropriations for new works of this description) failed altogether, from the want of time to act upon it.

The Fortification Bill.—The annual bill of appropriations towards completing fortifications passed both Houses.

The Indian Appropriation Bill.—This great bill involving the appropriation of the amount of two or three millions of dollars finally passed both Houses.

The New York Fire Bill.—The bill for remission of duties on the importation of goods destroyed by the great fire in the city of New York has passed both Houses, and with the preceding, may be considered a law.

Officers of the Customs.—A provision has been passed for the benefit of those Officers of the Customs whose compensation fell short by the operation of the act of Congress of the year 1832.

The Maine Boundary.—A provision has been made for indemnifying the State of Maine for expenses incurred in consequence of the imprisonment of Messrs Greely and Baker by the British authorities of New Brunswick. Provisions to the following effect have also been made in several enactments, viz. For the expense of outfit of the new Mints for the coinage of silver. For the expenses incurred by the erection of the Territory of Iowa. For the expenses of the Orphans' and Criminal Courts for the District of Columbia.

HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

BY GEORGE M. PHILLIPS.



CARLISLE.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 24, 1838.

The People's Candidates, FOR PRESIDENT, WM. H. HARRISON, FOR GOVERNOR, JOSEPH RITNER, The Washington County Farmer.

Let the People Remember THAT DAVID R. PORTER VOTED IN THE SENATE LAST WINTER TO INSTRUCT OUR SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS TO VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE ODDIOUS AND INFAMOUS SUB-TREASURY BILL.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

BE IT REMEMBERED that the Porter Convention which assembled in Harrisburg, on the 4th of July, adopted the following resolution: RESOLVED, THAT WE HAVE FULL CONFIDENCE IN THE TALENTS, INTEGRITY, AND REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES OF MARTIN VAN BUREN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that he who votes for David R. Porter votes in favor of Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury Scheme, together with every other injurious measure of the present imbecile and wicked administration of the General Government; and that he who votes for JOSEPH RITNER, votes AGAINST Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury Scheme.

BE IT REMEMBERED, VOTERS OF PENNSYLVANIA, That Porter and Van Buren are identified in all things—are one and the same. If Porter should be elected, Van Buren will certainly not disapprove of his measures. Remember this, and vote as duty and conscience dictate, for Ritner, the supremacy of the laws, and an inviolate constitution.

PUBLIC MEETING.

RITNER & SPECIE PAYMENTS AGAINST PORTER & SHIN-PLASTERS. A meeting of the friends of JOSEPH RITNER, the present patriotic Governor of Pennsylvania, and all others in favor of a resumption of Specie Payments and opposed to the present reign of Shin Plasters, will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on MONDAY, THE 13TH AUGUST next, at ONE O'CLOCK, P. M. at which time several addresses will be delivered. The Farmer, the Mechanic, the Merchant, the Laboring Man, and all who feel an interest in the welfare of our country are invited to attend. MANY.

July 24, 1838.

We have omitted several editorial and other articles intended for the Herald & Expositor to-day, in order to make room for the searching and cutting commentary of our correspondent "Examiner," in relation to the toasts drunk at the loco focos celebration of the 4th of July in the vicinity of this borough. The strictures upon such of the toasts as "Examiner" has exhibited to public view, are not less correct and well-timed, than they are pointed and pungent; and they place the authors of some of these "tit-bits," who are very great men and politicians in their own estimation, in no very enviable light before an intelligent community.

We have inserted on our first page the report of that faithful and able representative of the people, E. Whitley, Esq. Chairman of the committee on claims in the H. of R. of the United States, relative to the claims of the Missouri volunteers for their losses in the Florida war, to which we would direct the attention of the reader. In our last, we published a report from the same indefatigable chairman, touching the enormous defalcation (upwards of \$35,000) of Receiver General Lytle in the very brief space of two years, which, together with the present report, will give the public some idea of the manner in which the government funds have been wasted, squandered, and lost. It is no great wonder, that the government has come bankrupt, and was compelled to issue Twenty Millions of Treasury Shin-plasters to keep the wheels in motion, when such abuses and corruptions have been practised to such an enormous extent by the public agents. Millions of dollars have been spent in prosecuting the Florida war, without any real advantage to the country, a large portion of which has been lavished upon political favorites by those who have managed the public treasury for years past!

Will friend Seibold, of the New Berlin Star, be kind enough to give us the name of the Post Master at Freeburg, Union county, as we wish to give him a small dressing for the reason, that during the last week we received a most insolent letter from him. The blackguard, however, was ashamed to sign his name to the letter, concluding it with "Post Master of Freeburg." If he, together with some other Post Masters in this State, do not soon feel the effects of law, it will not be our fault.

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COMMEMORATION WEEK.—During the past week, our beautiful and "ancient borough" was crowded with strangers, who were either in attendance as Trustees of Dickinson College, or to witness the exercises of commencement week. We are happy to have it in our power to state, therefore, that they did not go away disappointed in their expectations, as the exercises passed off with much credit to the institution and all concerned in the different exhibitions.

On Tuesday evening, the Oratorical Society of the institution celebrated their third anniversary, at which an address was delivered by Rev. S. S. Roszell. After which several members of the society took part in the exercises of the evening. The address of Mr. Roszell was excellent, and did honor to that gentleman and to the society.

On Wednesday, an address was delivered before the Union Philosophical and Belles Lettres Societies by Sidney G. Fisher, Esq. of Philadelphia, which was highly applauded by all who heard it, and of which we speak more particularly in another place.

On Thursday, the exercises attending the annual commencement took place at 10 o'clock, A. M. Scarcely had we seen a more crowded audience, or one more attentive to the exercises of the day. No unnecessary commotion or noise took place, but all was quiet and good order. This, in a crowded house, on a day like last Thursday, when the thermometer was at about 96 in the shade, evinces that the citizens of Carlisle know how to preserve order on such occasions. The following was the

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

- PRAYER BY THE PRESIDENT. MUSIC.
- 1. SALUTATORY ORATION.—Comparison of Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence, William Smith Waters, Somerset co. Md. MUSIC.
- 2. DISCUSSION.—Venice, Amos Shymark, Lancaster.
- 3. DISSERTATION.—Instability of Earthly Grandeur, Albert Brown Clark, Schuylburg. MUSIC.
- 4. DISCUSSION.—Effects of Christianity on the Progress of Philosophy, James McFarlane Thompson, Centre co. MUSIC.
- 5. POEM.—"The Massacre of Wyoming," Edward Emelin Le Clerc, Wilkesbarre. MUSIC.
- 6. DISSERTATION.—Encouragement due to Worth and Genius, William Hyland Woodward, Georgetown, D. C.
- 7. ORATION.—Formation and Influence of Habit, Charles Dominion, Huntingdon. MUSIC.
- 8. Effects of Mathematical Studies on the Mental and Moral Powers, John Armstrong Wright, Philadelpia.
- 9. DISSERTATION.—The Cant of Criticism, Benjamin Addison Massey, Baltimore, Md.
- 10. ORATION.—Individual Industry, Charles Wesley Pinnum, Philadelpia. MUSIC.
- 11. DISSERTATION.—Philosophy an insufficient basis for Society, George Purgell Fisher, Dover, Del.
- 12. DISSERTATION.—Intellect incompetent to control the Passions, Joseph Chubine Rhodes, Cumberland co. MUSIC.

DEGREES CONFERRED. 13. VALUABLE ORATION.—Elements of true Greatness, Thomas Vermer Moore, Newcastle. MUSIC.

[The following Ode, composed by Mr. THOMAS V. MOORE, was then sung by the leader of the Choir:]

Chastities, why do thoughts of sadness, Steal across thy spirit now? Why is that bright wreath of gladness, Tied with express on thy brow? All our youthful ardors are o'er, Home, with struggles now are o'er, Becks us thence to sigh no more.

There are throbs when ties are broken, Only they who feel can tell; Thoughts that ne'er have yet been spoken, Only that mournful word "farewell." All our bonds of hallowed feeling, Now are bursting in the heart, Sadly, painfully, revealing, What a pang it is to part.

But though now we break in sadness, Bonds so strong and ties so sweet, Still we have one thought of gladness, Oft in memory we shall meet; Farewell, Classmate! now we sever, Dearest ties than tongue can tell; And though this should be for ever, Farewell, Classmate! say they well.

The young gentlemen—graduates of the college who took part in the exercises, acquitted themselves very handsomely. They are all an honor to "Old Mother Dickinson," and we hope that each and all of them will have a happy and pleasant journey through life. The degree of A. B. was conferred upon each of the members of the graduating class—and that of B. L. upon John J. Myers, F. E. Bigley, and E. Hewes, Esqrs. graduates of the Law School attached to the College.

This assignment was a discussion for which the poem is a substitute. [Singing Mr. Watson's absence (with consent of the Faculty) during the greater part of the Examination, he did not take rank in the class. NOTE.—MR. WATSON and Mr. MOORE are judged to be equal in rank; and their parts are assigned solely with reference to the occasion.

AMENDE HONORABLE.—It appears that two companies of Fantassiers from Philadelphia, went to Baltimore on the 4th of July for the purpose of visiting some other club of a similar kind in that city. One of the Baltimore papers—the Whig—not exactly approving of the conduct of these young gentlemen, gave them, through its columns, a pretty severe castigation, in which, among other remarks, it calls them "blacks guard rogues," and "unfit associates for the lowest of our negroes." The Baltimore club has since held a public meeting, and has, in substance, set out the following resolution: "Resolved, That the assertion of the 'Whig' that the Philadelphia club are not fit associates for our negroes is a base slander."

We really hope that the editor of the Whig will make the amende honorable, by at once retracting this offensive assertion, and declare that the Philadelphia club are fit associates for the negroes. This we hope will be satisfactory.

This astonishing to see what long faces the loco focos have put on since the receipt of the Governor's Proclamation in favor of specie payments and opposed to Shin-Plasters, in our borough. A stranger would think that the whole tribe would ere long swallow themselves. Such a set of looking fellows we have not seen for a long time.

ADDRESS OF SIDNEY G. FISHER.—We take great pleasure in stating that our highest expectations, which had been excited by the promises of the city papers, were fully gratified by hearing the address of SIDNEY G. FISHER, Esq. of Philadelphia, before the Literary Societies of Dickinson College. It was delivered on Wednesday last, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the presence of the two Societies, the Faculty and Trustees of College, and a large and intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen of this place and from abroad—all of whom by their attention gave evidence of the highest satisfaction.

As we understand that a copy of the address has been requested for publication, we shall not, at present, comment upon its sentiments. The tenor of his remarks was the "completeness and duty of literary men to develop correct principles, and to form, mould and regulate public opinion." The obligations of the youth of the country were forcibly urged upon the members of the two societies, and we trust they will profit by the lesson.

There was one feature of this address with which we were unusually delighted. A great fault among most of our young writers and speakers is to strive after display and exuberance of style and ornament, to the neglect of thought and arrangement. Not so with Mr. Fisher. He is set quite a young man scarcely thirty; yet while his address was full of thought and well arranged, it was prepared in this simple, unassuming, though manly style, which characterizes the strong and aged thinkers of the day. The simplicity, beauty, and flowing sweetness of the style was one of the greatest beauties of the address.

We are confident that when it is published, it will be read with satisfaction by his friends, and literary men generally.—Mr. Fisher is a graduate member of the Union Philosophical Society—having left College we think in 1828.

A tremendous meeting of the citizens of Allegheny county was held at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh last week, to take into consideration the Proclamation of Gov. Ritner requiring the state banks to resume specie payments on the 13th of August. Various addresses were made on the occasion, which the Advocate says elicited peals of deafening applause from the assembled multitude, and a series of spirited resolutions in favor of the governor and his administration were passed by acclamation. Among others, they resolved that it is expedient to communicate, in some suitable and appropriate manner, THE PAY fixed by Gov. Ritner for the resumption of specie payments, and a committee of one hundred was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. They also recommended that their fellow citizens throughout the county, the propriety of celebrating, in a suitable manner, the 13th of August—the day on which the banks will resume the payment of gold and silver for their notes, and the day on which the "Van Buren skin-plasters" will receive a death-blow, all through the prompt action and manly firmness of our "Farmer Governor," who neither looks to the "right nor left" when the public interests and his public duty require of him to "go ahead."

The last Volunteer contains a string of falsehoods, taken from the Keystone, which, by that paper, are called "undeniable facts." If the Volunteer had signed for truth it certainly would not have published the article, inasmuch as the editor could not remember that nearly the same charges were published in his paper some time since, which at the time were noticed by us and entirely disproved. But what else are we to expect from the advocates of a man whose whole life has been one continued catalogue of crime? To secure him from the charges which are brought against him—aye and proved true—they resort to the most infamous falsifications. They shall meet their reward. We may notice these misdeeds more fully in our next.

We are by the last Volunteer that the editor has not yet received the "correct particulars" of the "Pro Patria" case, although the whole of the evidence has been before the public for two weeks. When will the sleepy boys awake? Or does the editor intend to retract his false statements?

Mr. Volunteer, we should be pleased if you would inform us whether the United States Government intends shortly to resume specie payments. For the honor of old Uncle Sam, we hope you will give Maty and his Secretary of the Treasury a hint on the subject, as we dislike very much the idea of our National Government being the only body which issues "skin-plasters." Come, come my boys, give your master a hint.

If our country friends wish to see a set of men look as if they had been living in pickled cucumbers for the last week or ten days, just let them come to town and take a look at the "leaders" of the loco focos party. They are in so violent a rage at Gov. Ritner for issuing his Proclamation requiring the banks to resume specie payments, that we are fearful they will not carry their rage into the streets, and to get collars placed round their necks, for fear that the mad dog-eaters should butcher them.

ANOTHER STAGGERING EXPLOSION.—The Louisville Journal says, that the steamboat Rio, bound up the Mississippi river, recently exploded a few five miles above St. Louis. "The second explosion was so dreadfully violent that this life was despatched of—and five children, deck passengers, were severely scalded. Two of the latter have since died, and a black boy who was also injured severely, died the next day. In this instance, the passengers unanimously passed resolutions, absolving the officers of the boat from all blame.

More of it.—The attention of the reader is directed to the article from the Beaver Argus, headed "More Evidence," which will be found in another part of to-day's paper. Read, ponder over this startling evidence—and then, as a jurymen trying the case upon oath, render a just verdict.

A NEW PAPER.—We learn that Mr. A. F. Cox, formerly editor of the Mechanicsburg Visitor, is about to establish a small medium paper in that place, to be entitled the "Iron Grey and Cumberland & Dauphin Democratic Signal," (what a long tail our press has got!) to be devoted to Porter and Van Buren. The knowing loco focos must be convinced that their cause is fast sinking in this county, &c. their neighbor of the Volunteer don't "come up to the scratch," by thus introducing a new snag upon the jockey course!

The Volunteer says that some of the Governor's official acts "have induced scores of individuals in this county to abandon Ritner and go for Porter." Now, we deny the truth of this statement, and challenge the editor to name ten persons in the whole of this county, that will vote against him at the next election. For every one of such as the editor will name to us, we pledge ourselves to name to him twenty-five that are now for Ritner, who formerly opposed him. What say you, Mr. Volunteer, twenty-five to one?

The Volunteer and his friends are in a great sweat because Governor Ritner has issued a Proclamation ordering a resumption of specie payments, so much so indeed that it is feared that the editor in his next paper will come out and declare that he does not care one jot of one title for the opinions of Gov. Ritner.—Alas, we fear for our Chief Magistrate.

We would thank the editor of the Volunteer when he quotes any thing from us, to quote correctly. We dislike very much to be made any we never did.

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