was taking me to Edward's grave. Before, she had always avoided it in our walks, though I knew that she still visited it as frequently as ever, alone. Her step was now more hurried than usual, as if she feared that her purpose might be defeated, and I followed at her side in silence. On reaching the church yard she led the way along the narrow path; and, coming to the grave, kneeled down, without saying a word, beside the marble slab, and, gazed intently for several minutes upon the name: then burying her face in her hands, and resting them upon the railing which surrounded the marble, burst into tears. I kneeled down by her, and waited the abatement of this paroxysm of feeling. At length she looked up, and though the sight of me, in that position, seemed to affect her, soon became more composed.

"I feared that it would be so, Henry. I have never yet been able to restain my grief, when kneeling beside this grave: why did I hope to do it now? However, it is past, and I am glad that you are here.—You see what feelings the place awakens. Think you that this heart can ever be true to any, if false to him that sleeps? Here again, I warn you, that I can never be to you but as a sister. Think of me only as such. Now leave me, Henry: I often go home alone from this spot."

I rose from my knees and walked silently away.—On reaching the edge of the wood, I looked back, and saw Alice gazing after me with a sorrowful eye. I hurried on, but had gone only a few steps farther, when Harry Browne suddenly appeared in the path before me. I perceived, at once, from the expression of his face that he had witnessed the scene at the grave.

"Miss Alice! Where is Miss Richmond?" said he.

"I left her at the grave. How did you know that she had been with me?"

"How did I know? Do I not see her with you every day; and she talks to you, and smiles, and you call her Alice. Oh! I am afraid sometimes, my head will burst! You have deceived me—you love Alice!"

I tried to pacify the poor fellow, and he became more calm. Sinking into a mournful silence, he walked along by my side for some time, and then left me to pursue my way alone. My spirits were scarcely as buoyant as when I had set out with Alice. Her words at the grave still trembled on my ear, and more, perhaps, than ever previously, I depended.

(TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

PENN'A. LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4, 1839.

Mr. POULSON.—The business of the Legislature to-day was very unimportant.—Mr. Fraley, in Senate, introduced a bill to aid the Pennsylvania Institution for the Education of the Blind.

Mr. Ewing reported one, to employ a moral instructor for the Western Penitentiary, and to make an appropriation to finish the buildings. The bill is accompanied with a report upon the condition and management of the prison—favorable.

Bills for the relief of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and to amend the charter of the Wyoming Coal Company, and supplement to charter of Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company, passed final reading.

The partial appropriation bill was up in House, to consider the amendments by Senate, and was then postponed to Wednesday next. The amendment to stop the work on the Sinnemahoning line will be strongly opposed.

A resolution was offered to adjourn *sine die* on the 26th of March.

Resolutions passed to inquire into the propriety of *divorcing* the station of state printer from the newspaper or political press; and to inquire into the reason why the Convention debates have not been printed. The first referred to the judiciary committee—the latter to a select committee.

A bill to charter the Washington Insurance Company passed committee of the whole.

The Board of Canal Commissioners have this day appointed T. L. Wilson, Editor of the Reporter, as their clerk.

The applicants for canal offices appear to be numberless—vastly more go away sorrowing than rejoicing.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 5, 1839.

Mr. POULSON.—There was a short session of the Senate this morning, and but private bills considered. In the absence of Mr. Penrose, Mr. Strohm took the Chair and acted as Speaker.

In the House, a resolution was submitted by Mr. Fisher, that a grand Committee, consisting of one member from each Congressional District, be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of removing the Seat of Government from Harrisburg to a more eligible place, and that the Committee be authorized to receive from any city, borough, town, or county in the Commonwealth, proposals to erect within the same suitable buildings for the use of the General Assembly, and to report to the House. The House took up this resolution for consideration, and without opposition except by Mr. Cunningham, (of Mercer,) it passed, 59 to 30. The plan of removing is not new, and the agitation of the question has often been raised from various motives. Sometimes to reduce the price of board, sometimes for washwoman's quarrel, and, always, heretofore, without sufficient cause. But this Legislature has cause for removal. At the commencement of this session, a very large minority of the members, if not a majority, were beset by a gang of ruffians and bullies, and their persons jeopardised, and comforts destroyed. The respectable people of Harrisburg saw this state of things, and though they were called upon for protection, yet, few of them raised a hand. Let them now suffer for their folly.

Several resolutions were laid on the table. Bill to amend the charter of the Washington Insurance Company, passed final reading.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6, 1839.

Mr. POULSON.—The House of Representatives to-day non-concurred in the amendment of Senate to the partial appropriation bill, so far as it went to discontinue the West Branch line after the twentieth instant. The vote to non-concur stood, yeas 57, nays 31. The Senate refused to recede, 15 to 13, and committees of conference were appointed. In Senate, Messrs. Strohm, Pearson, and Miller, of the city; in the House, Messrs. McElwee, Spackman and Snowden. This committee will report to-morrow. Mr. Strohm reported the resolution to discontinue the Gettysburg road, from the Committee on Inland Navigation, with certain amendments, to pay contractors &c. The bill to incorporate the Philadelphia Medical College passed third reading. Under the resolution of Mr. Fisher of yesterday, relative to the removal of the seat of Government, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Fisher, Ryan, Spackman, Carpenter, Zelin, Richardson, Herr, Longaker, Field, Ritter, Coolbaugh, Fegely, Kendig, Shearer, F. Smith, Woodburn, J. Cunningham, Colt, Hegins, Barstow, McElwee, Hill, Fleniken, Love, Penniman, Evans, T. S. Cunningham, and Douglass, the committee. From the complexion of the committee, I should judge that a report favorable to the removal would be made.

The House spent the remainder of the session in the discussion of a resolution to authorise the Governor to open a correspondence with the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, on the project of a Rail Road from Pittsburgh to St. Louis. This subject was introduced into the message of Gov. Porter, and the resolution was offered yesterday. It raises a magnificent topic for discussion for such men as Hill, (of West.) McElwee, Fleniken, and other such wiseacres as compose this House of Representatives. They cannot stray from the subject while the map is before them, and sufficient force of mind to come to a conclusion is not required. They debated it as though "all natur" was before them.—Some of the more sensible members called the previous question to-day, but they were on too strong a scent, and had too broad a path before them to be diverted by such a trick. The previous question was not sustained, but, as the calls for dinner were more irresistible, they finally gave up their amusement for that labour. And the question will be again up to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7, 1739.

Mr. POULSON.—Mr. Fraley of the city, by deputation, acted as Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Penrose, who is confined to his lodgings by indisposition.

The chairman of the committee of conference appointed yesterday upon the appropriation bill, to-day made report. They agreed to reduce the amount given to the Sinemehoning line to 30,000 dollars, but to leave that to be paid in carrying on the work without limitation. So that line is placed on the same footing of all the others. There is a disposition to-day to fling at the north branch lines. They are called "humbugs" by some who have heretofore voted for them. But, they say, they have been mistaken in regard to the importance of the north branch—and doubts are raised whether the State of New York will ever form a junction if it is finished.

A resolution passed in the House, calling upon the Canal Commissioners for information of the steps taken by New York in the premises. The amount of the bill to-day passed is $1,260,000, and it is called a temporary or partial bill. It was reported by a member (Mr. Butler) is his place, and did not come from a committee.

The two following are the rules adopted by the Senate in considering Executive nominations:—

1. Immediately after the nomination to the Senate by the Governor of any person to fill a judicial station within this Commonwealth, under the provision of the eighth section of the second article of the Constitution, the Speaker shall publicly announce the same from the chair, & cause the message with any accompanying documents to be read, and laid on the table.

2. At any time, after the expiration of five days from the time of such nomination being made and announced as aforesaid, on the chair declaring that original resolutions are in order, any member may move to go into the consideration of executive business for the purpose of acting on said nomination; and on the motion being agreed to, said nomination shall be considered the first of the day, until finally disposed of, unless the same shall be postponed by a majority of the Senate; but such business, when commenced, shall not be postponed for more than five days, except in case of an adjournment of the body for a longer period.

A rule was reported by Mr. Pearson, to call upon the Governor for the recommendations on which he made the nominations—but it was, upon debate, not adopted. It was considered that there was no power to compel him to produce papers, and such as he might feel at liberty to produce would have no effect in satisfying the requisitions of the Senate.

The House, finally, after a very long debate, disposed of the subject of the great Rail Road scheme to connect St. Louis with Pittsburgh. They adopted the resolution to have the Governor correspond with other Governors upon the subject. If this administration rests in immortality upon such a project, it will have a slim foundation. It is a piece of humbug. Humbug all.

Mr. Spackman laid before the House an amendment to a bill under charge of Mr. Butler, to effect a liability on the part of the Stockholders of a Coal Company, for the corporate debts. He said he should vote against his own amendment, but to try the affections of the new friends of Mr. Butler, and to settle the question, he offered this: Mr. Hopkins showed Spartan blood by declaring he should vote for it, but the question was not taken.

Loco Foco Fairness.—The Loco Foco House of Representative ordered the printing of fifteen thousand copies of Governor Porter's address, and refused to print three thousand copies of Governor Ritner's Message, on the subject of the calling out of the militia. Call you that fairness? How different does our party act—always willing to give both sides a hearing. In the Senate our friends ordered five thousand copies of Governor Porter's address. Our party is not afraid to let the people see both sides of all questions. But the rebels are. Their policy is to keep light and truth from the people.—*Har. Chron.*

SHOCKING DEATH.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 17, 1839.—A man by the name of James C. Bedford, came to his death in this place on the 9th inst., under the following revolting and shocking circumstances: A companion of his by the name of John Duncan offered to pay for a quart of whiskey, provided Bedford would drink it; the offer was accepted, the whiskey drunk, and in a few hours, notwithstanding medical aid was called in, the miserable being was a corpse. The Coroner held an inquest over the body, who reported in accordance with the above facts.—Truly he died as the fool dieth.—*Erie Gazette.*

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—The Madisonian of this morning says, it has information that the Investigating Committee—now at *work* in New York—are making important discoveries—"such as will make the Loco Focos feel deep remorse that they did not take the early advice of their quondam friends, the Conservatives."

That paper, which certainly enjoys considerable facilities in coming at the truth in that particular, more than insinuates that a portion of the public money employed by Swartwout, went to the aid or building up of the Globe newspaper! It is within our own recollection that about the time of the establishment of this official organ of the administration, there went forth a rumor that the United States office-holders, and especially those of New York, the hereditary dominions of the heir apparent, were pretty severely taxed in their incomes, for the support of this newspaper enterprize. If that rumor was true, and we believe it is agreeable to the usage of the Jackson Van Buren administration parties—the same appeal having been made, and tax levied, for the Telegraph, why so likely to be compelled to "bleed freely" as Subtreasurer Swartwout, whose *safes* were supposed to contain millions? It would be a pretty chapter in the revelations brought about by the investigating Committee, if it shall be made to appear, as the Madisonian seems to anticipate, that one cause of Leg-treasurer Swartwout's defalcation, was owing to his contributions in aid of the establishment of the Globe newspaper. This, we say, would be a pretty item of intelligence for the "American people," of whom the Globe used some time since, to discourse so charmingly. But, if we do not greatly err, stranger and more important developments than that, in regard to the wasteful and corrupting rule of the spoils administration, for years past, will crown the labors of the Investigating Committee.—*Balt. Pat.*

NOT SLOW.—As a train of cars was passing along one of the rail roads a few days since under full head way, the engineer observed an old woman running towards the train from a house he was about passing, waving her hands and exhibiting great anxiety lest the train should go by without stopping. Supposing that her errand was important, he checked the locomotive and moved as slowly along until the old lady—who had nearly run herself out of breath—gradually approached within hailing distance. "Well marm," cried the conductor "what do you want?" "I want," replied the dame screeching at the top of her voice. "I want to know if you want to buy any squashes?" The way the steam was put on the locomotive for the next ten miles was a caution to land turtles.—*Boston Transcript.*

BUCHANAN AND BENTON.—Trouble is brewing here. Buchanan has been named in Pennsylvania as a Candidate for the Presidency after Van Buren. Benton it is well known, is an assistant editor of the Globe. As a heavy hit at Buchanan, in the last Globe, we find the following:

"For ourself we can say, that from our early school boy days, we have never had but one opinion of the Federal party. We have always thought, however some among them may disguise it from themselves, that the vital principle—nay, the very instinct of the party—was identical with that which has *robbed the people of their rights* every where in the old world and all its efforts tend to the overthrow of free Government in this country. We never voted for a Federalist, advocated a Federal principle or supported a Federal measure; and, with God's blessing, hope we never shall."

What an onslaught this will make with all the renegade Federalists in the Van Buren Party!—*N. Y. Express.*

FROM TEXAS.—The schooner Teazer arrived at New Orleans on the 27th ult. bringing dates from Galveston and Houston to the 18th January.

Congress was to adjourn on the 21st ult. The Senate had passed a bill for the creation of a national bank, being predicated on the revenue of the Government. They had also authorised the President to negotiate a loan of one million of dollars. The appropriation for the expenses of the government amounted to $1,500,000.

Ex-President Houston had announced his intention to visit the United States.

The papers say nothing of the Indian disturbances on the frontier. The escape of two Texian citizens from the dungeons of Matamoras, is mentioned—they reached Houston in safety—their names are Davis and Hedrick.

A Temperance Society was organized at Galveston and twenty-five names signed to the pledge of total abstenance.

Late Galveston (Texas) papers state that about a thousand emegrants arrive monthly at that port alone, and that the number of vessels in that harbor averages twenty-five to thirty, exclusive of steamboats. The rapid growth of this new Republic on our South Western border, is perhaps only equalled by the results exhibited in some of our own Western and South Western States.—*Balt. Patriot.*

"*Cure for Felons.*—A plaster made of soft soap and the strongest lime that can be procured."—*Exchange paper.*

We recommend the above receipt to the attention of Congress, to be engrafted in the bill against defaulters. The first article can be obtained from the President himself in all its purity, and the latter Mr. Speaker Polk has on hand for the use of his white-washing committees.—*Miners Jonrnal.*

All the Difference!—The State Treasurer refused to pay the order of Gov. Ritner to defray the expenses of the military called out by him, but the loco House are willing to pay the bullies who kicked up all the riot at the rate of a dollar and a half per day. "Oh consistency, thou art a jewell"—*Miners Journal.*

☞ 15,000 copies of Gov. Porter's Inaugural address were voted by the House, and only 150 of Gov. Ritner's special message. The former contained empty promises, the latter public business of importance.—*Miners Journal.*

The Editor of the Maumee Express reads his neighbors a pleasant, practical Lecture upon the Canada war, from which we make the following extract:—

"Friends and fellow-citizens—Keep cool and don't make fools of yourselves in the Canada business. Stay at home—mind your own affairs—keep your money—don't tear your shirts, nor hurrah before you are out of the woods. Form as many secret societies as you please, practice your winds, nods and grips as you please, but don't get drunk—don't pledge yourselves—don't trust yourselves on British ground. They handle guns very carelessly on the other side of the boundary. Them Britishers always shut their eyes before they shoot, and there is no knowing what they may do, if they should get to shooting bullets. It's perfect folly to get in the way of a gun in careless hands—so keep shady—don't join the "*hunters*," don't go wandering off away from home "*about your business*;" don't "*have as good a right to be in one place as another.*" If you want to look mysterious, look so at your wife; if you want to shake your head, shake it at your children. Do business on your own capital—pay a sufficient respect to the soundness of your skin—take a newspaper and pay for it, and you can learn all about these matters as well as if you were on the ground."

THE TREASURY ROBBERIES.—The Boston Atlas has the following very just remarks in relation to the recent defalcations of the Sub-Treasury officers:

We have often heard doubts expressed of the permanency of our republican institutions, and amidst the violence of party contentions, there are some who fear that the Union must fall. But in a spirit of hope, of faith in our race, and in the God of nations, we have always sustained the belief, that the great experiment of a free government here was to be successful. A time however is shortly coming when we think a test is to be exhibited, of the stuff of which the American people are made.—We do not refer to the agitation of any of the political questions,—bank, or tariff, or slavery,—out of which have often arisen what have been termed "crises," in which all was to be lost. These come and pass away like the thunders and lightnings of summer. But we look with intense anxiety to the mode in which the American people will receive the official accounts of the enormous frauds which have been practised upon them in the name of democracy. We look, not with a partisan interest, but with a patriot solicitude, to the course which the American people will pursue towards that party & that administration, which has countenanced acts having all the wickedness of highway robbery.

When a party like the one now in power in this country, is detected in crimes which set at defiance all honesty, political or private—when tale after tale is unfolded of robberies of the public treasuries, committed by one set of the officers of that party and connived at by the rest,—we can judge from the treatment which that party receive at the hands of the people, how far the latter are fit for freedom or free government. If they receive the story quietly and submissively—if they wonder for a day and then forget—if they cease until they have ferreted out every corner into which the basest of traitors—because traitors to freedom—have hidden the evidences of their profligacy and corruption—and, above all, if they continue in power and office the men who have thus been false to liberty and cheated those whom they swore to serve,—then indeed is the republic lost. Its basis, its only basis—the sound heart, the quick, true, honest, moral sense of the people—is gone, and the hope of the government is gone with it.

A NAME.—The Woods of Lancashire are a distinguished family for character, wealth and talent; the eldest son, John Wood, has been returned member of Parliament for Preston several times, and proved himself a steady supporter of civil and religious liberty. A laughable circumstance once took place upon a trial in Lancashire, where the head of the family, Mr. Wood, senior, was examined as a witness. Upon giving his name, Ottiwell Wood, the judge, addressing the reverend person, said "Pray, Mr. Wood, how do you spell your name? The old gentleman replied,—

O double T
I double U,
E double L
double U
double O D

Upon which the astonished lawgiver laid down his pen, saying it was the most extraordinary name he had ever met with in his life, and, after two or three attempts, declared he was unable to record it. The court was convulsed with laughter.—*Gardiner's Music and Friends.*

DEAFNESS.

We recommend the following, from a London paper, to those of our readers who are afflicted with deafness, hoping that it may be of beneficial advantage to them.

In a communication in this week's Lancet, from Mr. Curtis, the surgeon to the royal dispensary for diseases of the ear, who from his situation must have had great experience in this line of practice, an account is given of the employment of a new remedy for diseases of the ear, the value of which has been exemplified in several cases.

After remarking on the prevalent mistake that these diseases are incurable; and the consequent neglect of them, to which he attributes the greater number of cases of deafness, he observes that one of the principal and most common causes of that malady is deficiency of the natural secretion, arising from a want of action in the ceruminious glands, on removal of which the deafness generally disappears. For the purpose of effecting this, Mr. Curtis has lately employed a solution of creosote, the application of which does not cause any pain or smarting sensation, the only sensible effect produced being a feeling of agreeable warmth. The preparation excites the action of the glands, and causes an abundant secretion of cerumen, thereby restoring hearing.

HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

BY GEORGE M. PHILLIES.

CARLISLE.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY, 13, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WM. H. HARRISON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

☞ We are again indebted to the Hon. JOHN SERGEANT, for very important public documents. He will please accept our thanks.

Appointment by the Attorney General.

James H. Graham, Esq. to be Prosecuting Attorney for Cumberland county.

MONEY WANTED.—Our subscribers, and those indebted to us for advertising and job printing, will shortly be waited on, for the amount due us. We hope that they will be prepared to meet us with a welcome, and promptly hand over the "Benton mint drops."

☞ We invite the attention of our friends to the card of Messrs. Fisher and Swaine, inserted in another column of to-day's paper. A friend who has already had dealings with the firm, assures us that the Merchants of our county, can deal more to their advantage in that establishment than with any other in the city. With the senior partner, Mr. Fisher, we are well acquainted, and know him to be an obliging man, a good judge of the articles in his line, and a very "clever fellow." We hope our merchants will give them a call when they visit the city.

NOTICE.—The Post Master at Burlington, Kentucky, informs us that a certain fellow by the name of *John B. Gibson*, refuses to lift the paper directed to him. Unfortunately for us, this man Gibson happens to be one of those kind of rascals who too often *forget to pay the Printer.* He stands indebted to us on our books, to the amount of $6.75. If he does not shortly send us the amount, we will be compelled to place him, along with some other graceless scamps, on a *black list* which we are about preparing.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.—Recent facts have been developed in Washington, which prove that the General Post Office is bankrupt, notwithstanding the pompous accounts of Amos Kendall as to its flourishing condition. In 1837, there *was* a nett surplus revenue of $800,000 which was increased $160,000 in 1838: yet, on the first of January 1839, the mail routes and expenditures greatly decreased—there is no surplus to be found—6424 miles of mail route decreased—and still there is an *increase of expenditure of one million three hundred and seventy six thousand six hundred and forty dollars!!!*

A correspondent of a New York paper, who is intimately acquainted with public and private affairs at Washington, and who is generally correct in his statements and conclusions, avers that Amos Kendall keeps no regular set of books, but has a system of his own in short hand, such as no committee can understand. It is evident from the "signs of the times," that Kendall and his unprincipled associates in plundering the public, are preparing to fill their pockets and make off with the "spoils."—The evidences of this fact are too glaring to be mistaken—they are getting ready for a start—and as soon as a committee of congress shall have commenced the investigations of the Post Office department, they will be off in a jiffy.

GOOD DIVIDEND.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that the Merrimack Company in Lowell divided in December last 40 per cent. on their capital of $1,500,000, besides reserving a surplus of $100,000 for the purchase of new machinery. The Company made no dividend in 1837, but reserved their profits to meet the losses they were then exposed to from bad debts by the general distresses of the whole country in that year.

☞ The Albany correspondent of the Rochester Democrat says a young lady, attending boarding school in the first named city, suddenly expired a few days since, while sitting at her piano. The last note of the melody she was playing had scarcely ceased vibrating, when her gentle spirit took its eternal flight. How fleeting and uncertain is life!

IGNORANCE AND INCONSISTENCY.—The editor of the Volunteer, displays most gross *ignorance* and culpable *inconsistency* in his remarks about certain removals and appointments in this country. He evidently maintains the doctrines, that the loco focos are entitled to the "spoils" under Gov Porter, because they are in power: but he denies the right of the managers of the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, a majority of whom are whigs, to appoint their friends as agents, &c. It was all fair in his eyes that Gov. Porter removed Messrs. Porter, Line, and Craighead, and appointed Messrs. Sanderson, Angney, and Foulk in their place—but he thinks it cruel that the Managers of the C. V. R. R. should appoint Mr. Craighead weigh-master in the room of Mr. Angney, and E. M. Biddle, Collector in the room of Mr. Eby! He calls it federal tyranny, proscription, and all that sort of thing, and makes a very pathetic appeal to the "democracy" to frown it down! Whoever heard such rank nonsense? Whoever read such shameful inconsistency? Whoever waded through such a diatribe of folly?—While the Governor is removing our friends from the county offices by scores—while the Attorney General is rapidly removing all the deputies in the state—and while the canal commissioners are disbanding every agent and car-greaser on our improvements, and filling the vacancies with their own friends—we have nothing to say, because it is the fortune of political war.—This is the true doctrine of the loco-focos—"to the victors belong the spoils"—and no man has preached it up with more zeal than the editor of the Volunteer. He is now glorying in the work of "regeneration" that is now going on, and seemed to exult in his paper of the week before last, that the Directors of the Poor supplanted Wm. M. Biddle, Esq. as their attorney—so decided is he for carrying the work of proscription out to its unmost extent. But the managers of the rail road company, who have an undoubted right to appoint whom they please as their offices and agents, he stigmatizes in the severest and most unjust terms—and, while striking at them, strikes at the very principles which he is now and has been advocating!!!

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—The appointment of a committee by the House of Representatives of the United States to investigate the defalcations of Swartwout, has caused the greatest uproar and outcry among the loco foco presses in the country. They whine most piteously, and allege that the appointment of the committee by ballot, instead of the speaker, is a violation of all former precedent, and aims a deadly blow at the principles of legislation! They seem to maintain that legislative bodies have not a right to alter or amend their own rules, when necessity or expediency may require it, or when the object of the majority imperiously demanded it. But Mr. LEGARE, of South Carolina, in a late eloquent and powerful speech on the subject, completely knocks this ground from under them, and leaves them nothing to stand upon. He makes it self-evident, that, by the existing rules, "the Speaker is charged with the appointment of committees, *unless the house shall see fit to order otherwise*, in which case, they shall be chosen by BALLOT." If Speaker Polk had appointed the committee, it would of course have comprised a majority of the devoted friends of Van Buren, and thus any thing culpable or criminal on the part of the principal agents of the government, which might be detected, would have been either smothered or white-washed. The Locos justly dread a committee of honest and independent men—they know the guilt of some of the high agents of the government in speculations and frauds upon the United States Treasury—and therefore they look with terror to the report of the Committee now sitting in the custom house of New York.

PARTY MADNESS.—Under this appropriate head, the Franklin Repository says:—The Pa. Bank of the United States, is bound by its charter, to loan the State any sums of money she may want at *four* per cent; but the prejudice of a majority of our Legislature against the Institution is so great, as to induce them to pay *five* per cent. to other banks in preference to applying to it. This is truly absurd. Such conduct is as silly, as was well remarked by a member, as that of the man who undertook to break a bank he disliked by burning all its notes he could get into his possession.'

We learn from the Baltimore Patriot, that a daring attempt was made on Friday evening, the 25th ult., to set fire to the Bank of Michigan. The office of Messrs. Bates & Talbot which is in the basement of that institution, was forcibly opened, and fire communicated to papers in several parts of the office. Fortunately no damage was done, the papers having been but partially consumed, in which state they were found in the following morning, when the office was opened.

☞ Our brother Sanderson of the Volunteer has brought forth in his last paper, a very mournful article, on what he is pleased to style "Federal proscription extended to the democratic officers of the Cumberland Valley Rail Road." The cry of *proscription* is rather amusing when it comes from the Senior editor of the Volunteer, who has just superseded in the office of Prothonotary of this county, an able and efficient officer, and one in every manner his superior, merely for the sake of political opinion.—He has also, in the same paper, a highly proscriptive article, censuring the loco foco Governor of Maryland for having appointed to office his political opponents, and urges that every public officer in the Union who does not think politically with the administration at Washington should be *discharged*, "until," as Mr. Sanderson very despicably observes, "until the *Augean* stable is effectually and throughly cleansed." Of this principle, we however do not complain, being willing to concede the doctrine "that to the victors belong the spoils." We merely notice these facts to show the consistency of George Sanderson and his advisers.

With regard to the assertion that Reineck Angney and Jason W. Eby *were removed* on account of their political principles alone, is untrue. We understand that the Board of Managers at its recent session in Harrisburg arranged a *new system* for the transaction of the business of the company, necessarily requiring *new* appointments. These were given to persons, selected by the Board, without regard to any supposed right of preference which Mr. Eby and Mr. Angney appear to imagine they had. If the Board of Managers are not competent to decide who shall be their agents, or if they are forced to appoint men merely because they are "democratic officers" and disgusting political brawlers, and if they would consent to have men in their employ who are sedulously engaged in villifying them, we say that they are unfit for the trust reposed in them.

Independently of other considerations, the appointment of one of these men, at least, would have been contrary to the well known will of nine-tenths of the Stockholders—it would have been a want of self respect in the Board of Managers, some of whom have been assailed by him in the coarsest and grossest manner. His insolence and overbearing behaviour to Managers, Engineers, Stockholders, and persons having business with the company, have been proverbial, and the public voice *demanded* that his further connexion with the company should cease; some men, however imagine that insolence to their employers display an independent spirit.

A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES.—It will be recollected, that the Hon. F. O. J. Smith of Maine, having refused to sanction the Sub-Treasury scheme forfeited the confidence of the spoils party at Washington.—Thereupon every administration dog set up a barking at him and during his recent absence in Europe, with characteristic magnaninity, they libelled him in so gross a manner that he lost his re-election in his own district by a trifling majority. Vexed at this defeat, he has turned "*States' Evidence*," and in a series of recent letters exposes the corruption of the party managements in Maine—a specimen, by the bye, of that of which we are tasting.

The two Editors, of whom he speaks have *both* been rewarded by the Van Buren dynasty for their fidelity, and present us a lesson of what we are to expect in the Key-Stone State. When rogues fall out, we are able to get at the truth, and the following remarks of Mr. Smith show the corruption upon which Van Burenism is based, and the little honesty there is in their yelping against "THE BANKS."

The editor of the Argus, who has been outraging all decency in his abuse of me during my absence from the country, as also the editor of the Augusta Age, who has been doing the same thing, are both noisy partizans of the Van Buren sub-treasury, hard-specie, anti-bank scheme, which strikes down almost the whole credit system—*certainly the whole of it among men who have not specie capital*—and yet are themselves not only illustrations, in point, of the utility to the rising generation, of the credit system, but have been most signally dependent upon it for their own bread, and for that wherewith to feed their families! And to aggravate the baseness of their inconsistency in this matter, and to mark them more effectually for public scorn, as convicts of *hateful ingratitude*, the man who is most abused personally by them in their war upon the credit and banking systems of the country, is no other than the man who has extended *to each of them*, the first and most important credit and loan of capital that they have had in their lives, wherewith to commence business in the world, upon a respectable footing and in their own names! Incredible as it may seem from the tone of these two papers towards me, I am, in truth, that ill-requited benefactor of these heartless men. The former, H. W. Greene, of the Argus may truly be said to have never brought into this State the amount of five dollars of capital. Every dollar he purchased in the Eastern Argus when he came into the state, he purchased *upon an extended credit* of more than two years; and it was of myself that he sought, and of me that he received every dollar of *that credit!*

It is within the recollection of many of you, probably, that I established the Augusta Age on the removal of the legislature to