


LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN
 the Post Office at Huntingdon, which it not taken up for postage paid, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters in three months from this date.

Chilcott Benjamin
 Coder Simon
 Cough Mary
 Daugherty John
 Ewing Thomas
 Emily Anthony H.
 Eison Josiah
 Fink Jonathan
 Goleker William
 Goss Weston
 Hinkle Philip
 Householder Mr.
 Heifner Peter
 Holmes Leroy N.
 Hayett Jacob G.
 Haffield Mr.
 Humes James Esq.
 Hay Jno. & Elizabeth
 Joseph Jones
 Kendig John 2
 Kinsman John
 Kyles George
 Lyons Mary 2
 Malone John
 McFadden David
 Maher Patrick

Martin Andrew
 Missin John
 Moore William Esq.
 McDivitt William
 Moringstar Adam
 Nusbain Victor
 Orlady Martin
 Pollitt Samuel
 Patterson Mary
 Rosseler Rowlen
 Robinson Joseph
 Reim and George
 Rambaugh Wm. M.
 Shirner Daniel M.
 Shaver Catherine
 Snow Jacob
 Stees Charles
 Shamon George
 Sweeney George
 Sills R. & T.
 Smith Susan
 Smith Andrew
 Williams Wm. Esq.
 Wray Douglas
 Widius Miller
 Williamson Jane
 Wharton S. S. Esq.
 I. DORLAND, P. M.



THE JOURNAL.
One country, one constitution one destiny

Huntingdon, April 7, 1841.

Democratic Candidate FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN BANKS,
 OF BERKS COUNTY.

Democratic County Meeting.
 All who are opposed to the re-election of David R. Porter, are requested to meet at the Court house, in Huntingdon, on Wednesday evening the 14th of April to respond to the nomination of JOHN BANKS, of Berks county, for Governor, and agreeably to the recommendation of the Convention, to appoint Committee of vigilance for the several townships and Boroughs, and a Committee of Correspondence for the county in the place of the present one, the members of which, thankful for the honor of the appointment respectfully resign their trust to the hands of their fellow citizens.

By the County Committee.
 DAVID BLAIR,
 Chairman.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN
 the Post Office at Alexandria, 1st of April, 1841.

Armstrong Thomas
 Burket Frederick
 Brown Robert
 Barr William
 Bisben John
 Bucher Conrad
 Burk William
 Brown Leah
 Corder Philip
 Cresswell Robert
 Dearmid Barnabas
 Davidson Jane M. ss
 Davis Benjamin
 Everett Alexander
 Earl John Daniel
 Feighthon Augustus
 Gilliland James
 Grove Jacob
 Hurrancane Jacob
 Johnston Wm. Esq.

Kurtz Jacob
 Murrells Andrew
 Myers John
 Miller John
 McCoy William
 Murrells Robert
 Murrells William
 Oldham Isaac
 Patterson Carens
 Piper Philip
 Porter John 3
 Riley Richard
 Spiker Samuel
 Smith George H.
 Shorter Thomas
 Storer David
 Linnan John
 Litzel Peter
 Woods Catharine Mrs.
 Wike E. W.
 Wilson Robert

CHARLES PORTER, P. M.
 Alexandria, April 1, 1841.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN
 the Post Office at Mill Creek, on the 1st of April, 1841.

Ash Mary J. Miss
 Collebene Henry
 Collebene Abraham
 Dall Archibald
 Gray William
 Hampson Miller J.
 Hawn Mrgt. T. Miss
 Jones M.
 Jones Enos M.

Lane James
 Long John
 Metz John Esq.
 Numer John
 Phipps Daniel
 Ricket Tobias
 Rupert Samuel
 Taylor John J.
 Waddle Mary A. Miss
 Wray Douglas

R. PLOWMAN, P. M.
 April 1, 1841.

Buehler's Cheap Hardware Establishment,
 No. 9, North 5th St. a few doors from Market St., where he offers for sale, BUEHLER'S CELEBRATED & WARRANTED CRADLING AND GRASS SCYTHES. Also warranted Hay and Manure Forks, Steel Hoes, &c., with a general assortment of Hardware and Nails, which he offers low for cash or credit, to country merchants.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1841.

PORTAGE IRON WORKS, AND Nail Factory.
 JOHN BINGHAM and GEORGE W. M'BRIDE having associated themselves with M'Namara & Royer, in the Portage Iron Works, situate at Duncansville, Huntingdon county, Pa. for the manufacture of IRON, NAILS AND SPIKES

and doing a general business, inform the Public that the business will be conducted under the firm of M'Brice, Royer, Bingham & Co., who would be thankful to their friends and the Public for all favors.

All description of Iron, Nails & Spikes of the best Juniata, kept constantly on hand.

Merchants and others can be supplied to any extent on the most advantageous terms.

For the benefit of the public, produce generally as well as

PIGIRON AND BLOOMS
 will be taken in exchange and cash will not be refused.

Being situated immediately on the Portage Rail Road, all orders from the East or West, North or South, will be promptly attended to.

THOS. M'NAMARA,
 SAMUEL ROYER,
 JOHN BINGHAM,
 GEO. W. M'BRIDE.

Portage Iron Works, March 24, 1841.

Having sold out half of the above establishment to John Bingham & Geo. W. M'Brice, we thankful to the public for past favors, and respectfully request the continuance of the patronage of the public to the establishment.

M'NAMARA & ROYER.

DISSOLUTION.
 THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Carmon & Yocom in the Blacksmith business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by James Yocom.

The Books are in the hands of R. Carmon.

R. CARMON,
 JAS. YOCOM,
 Alexandria March 31, 1841.

IN EARNEST.
 It is now nearly six years, since we commenced the publication of the "Journal;" and during that time, we have waited long and patiently on many of our professed friends to pay us the little amount due for subscription, advertising, &c. We have waited until patience has ceased to be a virtue. We shall wait no longer; and such of our patrons as know themselves to be indebted to us for three, four, five, and six years, may rest assured that their accounts will be placed in the hands of the law for collection, immediately after the April court. By perseverance in the way of begging, and by the punctuality of many of our real friends, we have been allowed to slip quietly along; but now the time is coming when we must have some of the money due us.

There is no more certain method, whereby to break down a paper, than by subscribing and never paying for it. Puffed writers, nor the threats of men in power, nor their purchased bullies, can ever make a successful effort to silence an independent and fearless press; while the insidious assaults of pretended friends in the shape of apparent support, must crush it to the earth.

To our real friends, we return the thanks of a grateful heart. To patrons, without pay, we respectfully, but firmly say, that their accounts will be made out for settlement, at the coming court—if then unsettled, as the old man in the fable said, we shall try what virtue there is in force.

DEATH OF GEN. W. H. HARRISON.
 It is with feelings of more than ordinary sorrow that we inform our readers, that last night's mail brought the distressing intelligence, that General Harrison is no more. His career of earthly honor closed on Saturday night at about 12 o'clock.

What a National calamity! He that was so loved and so honored in life to be snatched away from a confiding people ere his glorious task was begun,—cut off when that people seemed to be leaning upon him as the sheet anchor of their hope to preserve our National honor and glory. An overruling Providence has so directed, and it is our duty to bow in submission to that will, without a murmur; for it is written, the "Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, &c."

Much loved, and much regretted soldier and civilian,—Rest thee. Earth knew no brighter honors than were thine; and the world of spirits can find no brighter jewels in her casket. Rest thee!—With the heroes of other days shall thy name be long remembered and revered.

Our space will not allow us to extend our remarks any farther, although we feel as if we could write for hours, on this painful news.

POSTSCRIPT
 DEATH OF GEN. W. H. HARRISON.

ANOTHER VETO!!!!
 Our very wise, and infallible Governor, has again vetoed the Bill for settling the accounts of the "Big Break." He is still harping upon the misuse of the funds, and avows his intention of never signing any bill to close that concern, unless it shall be such a one as his superior wisdom, and established integrity, shall desire and to be in accordance with the mistatement, and falsehoods of his twin brother in character and conduct, the Venango County Treasurer, G. R. Espy.

The great economy of the course of the Governor, can easily be calculated.

During the session of 1838-9, a bill was passed, authorising a loan of \$380,000 to pay off the previous loan, made to repair the break; and the money was obtained, but the Governor refused to pay it over. Consequently the State is paying double interest for that sum, one half of which is a dead loss to the State; which, at 5 per cent., will make at the end of the present year, the very snug little sum of FORTY EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS, which goes to swell the amount of State debt.

Then let us add to this, the loss of time by the Legislature, in passing three different times a bill to settle that affair, and about \$15,000 for the expense of Espy's

THE NEW JUDGE.
 It is with no little satisfaction, that we announce to the citizens of this district, that the Governor has appointed George W. Woodward, of Luzerne county, to fill the place of Hon. Thomas Burnside.

We feel astonished, as well as rejoiced, because we had no idea that Mr. Porter, judging from his appointments heretofore, could by any possible chance make a selection, which we believe would be so acceptable to the people.

Mr. Woodward was a member of the Convention, that altered our Constitution. He was much respected and esteemed, as one of the ablest young men in that body; and as having few equals in his age. He is courteous and pleasing in his manners, and we believe a ripe scholar, and an able lawyer. We hope his appointment will be confirmed.

Borough Election.
 It will be recollectied by many of our readers, that at the last election for officers in our town, the people dissatisfied at the conduct of some of the great men in our town and state, in order to express that dissatisfaction, conferred the dignified station of Hog Constable upon one of the Governor's particular friends,—one who had stepped into the office from which A. H. Hirst was removed, without any cause, except his unwillingness to be the pimp of some of the dolts and knaves of the party.

This year, in order to try their strength, the partisans of Mr. Porter thought to confer the same honor on Mr. Hirst; or perhaps as they thought, disgrace him.—No little drilling, and an equal quantity of lying, was practiced, to induce their whole force to vote for Hirst. The election was held, and lo! the Locos were beaten in their project, by 39 votes.

Nor is this the whole of the joke. Condidant that they could have a glorious triumph to publish to the world, relative to the election, they secretly got up a ticket for burgess and town council, and went to work with a determination to beat the coon-skin, and anti-Porter boys to death, and be enabled to say that they knew Mr. Porter. On the morning of the election, however, the people fixed up a ticket, to tell them that, if a contest was to be had on the merits of Porter's character and administration, they were ready. Below we give the result; and it tells in a language not to be mistaken, that Porterism is on the wane—in fact defunct. It is in fact a triumph the friends of order had hardly anticipated. This once strong hold of Porter has yielded at last to the force of truth; and what is most annoying, is that a number of those on the ticket, are dignified by their own party by that ever ready phrase—"recruits."

Look at the result, and you will see an example of what old Huntingdon will do in October. Every man run by the opponents of Porter was elected, as will be seen.

COUNCIL.
 Irvin Harrel 124 Geo. Black 52
 W.S. Hildebrand 79 Levi Westbrook 51
 Chris. Colstock 80 Geo. Jackson 51
 David Blair 77 David Snyder 55
 Henry Glazier 78 C. Courts 51
 Jos. Nightwizer 75 Wm. Ward 56
 Thomas Read 72

BURGESS.
 T. P. Woodall 85 John Simpson 54
 Wm. Ward 82 Jacob Miller 54
 James Steel 81 John Glazier 51
 George Taylor was elected just as easy.

investigation, and you will see that about SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS has been thrown away.

From the party character which the passage of these bills assumed, it is a very moderate calculation to presume that not less than one week was consumed by the Legislature in the passage of each, and the debate, and the vote after the veto, which would be three weeks, or twenty one days, which has been consumed to no purpose, because David Rittenhouse Porter is more wise than the Legislature. Now, the cost of each day of the Legislature is about \$500, which makes another very snug little item of ten thousand five hundred dollars, which is added to the State debt, and to be paid by TAXATION!

And this, fellow-citizens, is the reform administration of the mis-called Democrats! This is the way they squander your money, to keep alive your prejudices against those who are honest enough to oppose the party. Thus they waste thousands, to make the people believe that they have lost hundreds. Are you willing that these things shall still continue? or will you put your veto next fall upon partisan, and executive folly!

More Economy.
 Below we publish a letter of the Auditor General, showing how much of the people's money has been plundered by one of Mr. Porter's plunderers. This man, Fritz, was collector, for the short space of six months, and in that time succeeded in robbing the state of nearly forty-seven thousand dollars, and although it is now a year and a half, yet the party in power allow him to roam at large, and unmolested. Neither have they attempted to secure the money from his securities.

Is it not a little strange that the same party who instituted suits against Stoneraker, Fenlon, and Chapman, for having when foremen on the "big break," stolen a ham, a lot of soap grease, a pound of coffee, and two pounds of sugar—and for paying some of the hands 25 or 50 cents more than they earned, or for some equally grave charges, not one word of which could they prove,—Is it not strange, we say, that they now do not endeavor to secure this large amount stolen, when even they themselves, and the guilty agent admit that it was taken? Has our little Doc or lost all the rogue catching energies he possessed, when he had his laqueys running about our county, to hunt the frauds on the big break? Poor fellow! he now says he knows nothing about Fritz's concerns, for the papers are all in the hands of this miraculous man, O. F. Johnson.—When he came here, we were certain that there were rogues about, and having the old adage of "set a rogue, &c.," in our mind, we felt assured that he would run the track with as much certainty as an old beagle; and then, too, his perfect knowledge of the article when found, made us think that honest Davy had a sure thing on the ham looking varlets;—but it so turned out that they did what he would not, "took to the water," and put the worthy "at fault." Be that as it may, the Venango Treasurer gave up the hunt, and went back to Harrisburg, satisfied that if we had bad men in our county, that as a set off, we had good liquor.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 March 26, 1841.

JOHN H. EWING, Esq. Speaker of the Senate:

SIR:—In answer to a Resolution of the Senate of this date, requesting the Auditor General to inform the Senate whether the returns and accounts of Frederick Fritz, late Collector of Tolls on the Columbia Railroad, have been duly made and settled at his office; if settled, whether any, and if any, what balance stands charged on the Books of said office to the account of the said Frederick; when the same occurred, and whether any, and if any, what steps have been taken towards its recovery by course of law. And in either of the said contingencies, if no return, no settlement, or an ascertained balance outstanding against the said Collector, without any steps taken for its recovery, then further to inform the Senate, whether he has at any time heretofore made any report of the same, together with the reasons therefor, to this Legislature, I have the honor to state that the returns and accounts of the said Fritz, made by him and from the books of his office, after his removal, exhibited a balance due to the Commonwealth of \$46,670 21. Mr. Fritz was removed on the 10th of October, 1839, and arrested and held to bail the same day at the suit of the Commonwealth, which suit is still

pending in the District Court of the city and county of Philadelphia.

In further answer to the said Resolution, I would respectfully say, that I have not at any time since the defalcation has been known, made any report whatever on the subject to the Legislature.

I am, very respectfully, &c.
 GEO. R. ESPY,
 Auditor General.

Something Strange.
 We call the attention of our readers, as well as the honest men of all parties, to the following strange disclosures. It will be remembered that the Berks county Bank, a year or two since loaned to the State \$200,000, and that our then Senator, Jas. M. Bell Esq. made an effort to have the money thus loaned to the State secured, knowing that the Bank was unsafe—that it had the State scrip for the amount, and was drawing interest thereon, although, in fact, the State had not received the money.

Since the election of John Gilmore as State Treasurer, a resolution has been passed calling upon him to state the condition of that account. His reply will be found below, and shows that his predecessor gave him the Books with an apparent balance against the Bank of \$74,629 77, and transferred the account to him as a part of the funds then remaining in the Canal Treasury. Mr. Gilmore addressed a letter to the President of the Bank, inquiring when the Bank would be able to pay up. The answer of the President is also annexed, in which he states definitely that the Bank owes the State ONLY FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS; and that SIXTY THOUSAND has been paid out on an order of O. F. Johnson, and the checks of Messrs Dotterer and Co. of Reading.

A previous resolution had also passed by the Legislature, calling upon the present canal commissioners, "for information as to all the circumstances under which the \$60,000 were drawn by the said Bank." The Board replied to the resolution in the following expressive language; and certainly not easily misunderstood.

"The Canal Commissioners HAVE NEVER DRAWN the sum of sixty thousand dollars from the Berks county Bank. NOR ANY PART OF IT, nor have they in any way interfered with the duties of the Treasury of the Canal Commissioners upon whose drifts ALONE all money appropriated to the public works is drawn from the Bank wherever it may be deposited."

We publish also, the Canal Commissioners' answer to the resolution, alluded to, and it can easily be seen whether we misquote their words.

Now we just wish all honest men to examine the documents with care, and without partiality; and see if there is not plain and palpable falsehood some where. If the statement of the President of the Bank be true, then is that of the Canal Board untrue; and if theirs be true then is the other false. One thing, however, is certain, if the money has been paid on the order of Porter's Attorney, Johnson, that order is in existence, and will prove the falsity of the assertions of the Canal Board.

Again, if the Canal Board did contract as they say they did, with Dotterer & Co to furnish eight engines, and the contract was made conditionally that they take the Berks county funds, and that in accordance with that contract they placed the contract in the said Bank, we cannot believe that they were not placed there for to draw upon, in such amounts and at such time as they pleased, and if so, that Board knew that it was a virtual drawing the money from the Bank, and therefore they are clearly guilty not only of an attempt to deceive, but of a direct violation of truth.

Again, if the statement of the President of the Bank be true, as to the order of O. F. Johnson, saying that he acted "FOR AND IN BEHALF OF" the board of the Canal Commissioners." Then it is equally certain that either Johnson stated a falsehood in saying so, or that the Canal Board are guilty of the same thing, when they say that money is drawn from the Banks ALONE on the drafts of the Treasurer. Look at the matter in any position, and some of the worthy politicians must come in for the honor of being wilful and wicked falsifiers.

There is one more feature in the matter to which we will call attention. The fiscal year of the public Improvements ends on the 31st October; and the reports of superintendents are presumed to include but one year, commencing at that date. By a reference to the Canal Commissioner's Report, made to the Govern-

nor, as they say, for the year ending October 31st 1840, and by him transmitted to the Legislature, with a communication saying it is for the year ending 31st October, 1840, it will be seen that James Cameron in his report of the condition of the Columbia Rail Road, states definitely that

"There is now as may be seen by reference to the table for that purpose, 38 engines, either in complete order or can be made so at a trifling expense. This number will be quite sufficient FOR ALL THE BUSINESS of the coming year."

Yet in the face of this on the 8th day of November, eight days after they were officially informed that there were engines enough, they passed a resolution of the Board to buy FOUR MORE than they have any use for; and thus they have the insolence to tell the Legislature they do by authority of Law; and they are called Democratic Reformers, doing the people's will, and the people are told that to thus increase the State debts, in order to give good contracts, to partisans is economy. We only desire every man to make himself acquainted with the facts, and we feel confident they will oppose such wicked abuse.

TREASURY OFFICE OF PA.,
 Harrisburg, March 12, 1841.

HON. Wm. A. CRABB,
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR:—In obedience to a resolution of the House adopted this day, requesting the State Treasurer "to communicate to the House the state of the account of this State against the Berks County Bank, and any correspondence he has had with said bank, on the subject of said account," I respectfully reply that the amount remaining in the Berks County Bank, to the credit of the Treasurer of the Board of Canal Commissioners, as shown by the BOOKS OF THIS DEPARTMENT, is \$74,629 77. This amount was transferred to me as Treasurer of the Board, by my predecessor, as constituting part of \$107,483 91 remaining in the Canal Treasury when I came into office. Sometime since I addressed a letter to the President of the Berks County Bank, requesting information as to the probable time when the Bank would be able to meet the amount due the Commonwealth, or any part thereof of which I received an acknowledgment of which, marked A, is herewith transmitted.

I am, respectfully,
 I have the honor to be,
 Your obedient servant,
 JOHN GILMORE,
 State Treasurer.

HARRISBURG, March 5th, A. D. 1841.
 JOHN GILMORE, Esq.,
 State Treasurer.

ment, and you will see that about SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS has been thrown away.

From the party character which the passage of these bills assumed, it is a very moderate calculation to presume that not less than one week was consumed by the Legislature in the passage of each, and the debate, and the vote after the veto, which would be three weeks, or twenty one days, which has been consumed to no purpose, because David Rittenhouse Porter is more wise than the Legislature. Now, the cost of each day of the Legislature is about \$500, which makes another very snug little item of ten thousand five hundred dollars, which is added to the State debt, and to be paid by TAXATION!

And this, fellow-citizens, is the reform administration of the mis-called Democrats! This is the way they squander your money, to keep alive your prejudices against those who are honest enough to oppose the party. Thus they waste thousands, to make the people believe that they have lost hundreds. Are you willing that these things shall still continue? or will you put your veto next fall upon partisan, and executive folly!

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 March 26, 1841.

JOHN H. EWING, Esq. Speaker of the Senate:

SIR:—In answer to a Resolution of the Senate of this date, requesting the Auditor General to inform the Senate whether the returns and accounts of Frederick Fritz, late Collector of Tolls on the Columbia Railroad, have been duly made and settled at his office; if settled, whether any, and if any, what balance stands charged on the Books of said office to the account of the said Frederick; when the same occurred, and whether any, and if any, what steps have been taken towards its recovery by course of law. And in either of the said contingencies, if no return, no settlement, or an ascertained balance outstanding against the said Collector, without any steps taken for its recovery, then further to inform the Senate, whether he has at any time heretofore made any report of the same, together with the reasons therefor, to this Legislature, I have the honor to state that the returns and accounts of the said Fritz, made by him and from the books of his office, after his removal, exhibited a balance due to the Commonwealth of \$46,670 21. Mr. Fritz was removed on the 10th of October, 1839, and arrested and held to bail the same day at the suit of the Commonwealth, which suit is still

pending in the District Court of the city and county of Philadelphia.

In further answer to the said Resolution, I would respectfully say, that I have not at any time since the defalcation has been known, made any report whatever on the subject to the Legislature.

I am, very respectfully, &c.
 GEO. R. ESPY,
 Auditor General.

Something Strange.
 We call the attention of our readers, as well as the honest men of all parties, to the following strange disclosures. It will be remembered that the Berks county Bank, a year or two since loaned to the State \$200,000, and that our then Senator, Jas. M. Bell Esq. made an effort to have the money thus loaned to the State secured, knowing that the Bank was unsafe—that it had the State scrip for the amount, and was drawing interest thereon, although, in fact, the State had not received the money.

Since the election of John Gilmore as State Treasurer, a resolution has been passed calling upon him to state the condition of that account. His reply will be found below, and shows that his predecessor gave him the Books with an apparent balance against the Bank of \$74,629 77, and transferred the account to him as a part of the funds then remaining in the Canal Treasury. Mr. Gilmore addressed a letter to the President of the Bank, inquiring when the Bank would be able to pay up. The answer of the President is also annexed, in which he states definitely that the Bank owes the State ONLY FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS; and that SIXTY THOUSAND has been paid out on an order of O. F. Johnson, and the checks of Messrs Dotterer and Co. of Reading.

A previous resolution had also passed by the Legislature, calling upon the present canal commissioners, "for information as to all the circumstances under which the \$60,000 were drawn by the said Bank." The Board replied to the resolution in the following expressive language; and certainly not easily misunderstood.

"The Canal Commissioners HAVE NEVER DRAWN the sum of sixty thousand dollars from the Berks county Bank. NOR ANY PART OF IT, nor have they in any way interfered with the duties of the Treasury of the Canal Commissioners upon whose drifts ALONE all money appropriated to the public works is drawn from the Bank wherever it may be deposited."

We publish also, the Canal Commissioners' answer to the resolution, alluded to, and it can easily be seen whether we misquote their words.

Now we just wish all honest men to examine the documents with care, and without partiality; and see if there is not plain and palpable falsehood some where. If the statement of the President of the Bank be true, then is that of the Canal Board untrue; and if theirs be true then is the other false. One thing, however, is certain, if the money has been paid on the order of Porter's Attorney, Johnson, that order is in existence, and will prove the falsity of the assertions of the Canal Board.

Again, if the Canal Board did contract as they say they did, with Dotterer & Co to furnish eight engines, and the contract was made conditionally that they take the Berks county funds, and that in accordance with that contract they placed the contract in the said Bank, we cannot believe that they were not placed there for to draw upon, in such amounts and at such time as they pleased, and if so, that Board knew that it was a virtual drawing the money from the Bank, and therefore they are clearly guilty not only of an attempt to deceive, but of a direct violation of truth.

Again, if the statement of the President of the Bank be true, as to the order of O. F. Johnson, saying that he acted "FOR AND IN BEHALF OF" the board of the Canal Commissioners." Then it is equally certain that either Johnson stated a falsehood in saying so, or that the Canal Board are guilty of the same thing, when they say that money is drawn from the Banks ALONE on the drafts of the Treasurer. Look at the matter in any position, and some of the worthy politicians must come in for the honor of being wilful and wicked falsifiers.

There is one more feature in the matter to which we will call attention. The fiscal year of the public Improvements ends on the 31st October; and the reports of superintendents are presumed to include but one year, commencing at that date. By a reference to the Canal Commissioner's Report, made to the Govern-

ment, and you will see that about SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS has been thrown away.

From the party character which the passage of these bills assumed, it is a very moderate calculation to presume that not less than one week was consumed by the Legislature in the passage of each, and the debate, and the vote after the veto, which would be three weeks, or twenty one days, which has been consumed to no purpose, because David Rittenhouse Porter is more wise than the Legislature. Now, the cost of each day of the Legislature is about \$500, which makes another very snug little item of ten thousand five hundred dollars, which is added to the State debt, and to be paid by TAXATION!

And this, fellow-citizens, is the reform administration of the mis-called Democrats! This is the way they squander your money, to keep alive your prejudices against those who are honest enough to oppose the party. Thus they waste thousands, to make the people believe that they have lost hundreds. Are you willing that these things shall still continue? or will you put your veto next fall upon partisan, and executive folly!

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 March 26, 1841.

JOHN H. EWING, Esq. Speaker of the Senate:

SIR:—In answer to a Resolution of the Senate of this date, requesting the Auditor General to inform the Senate whether the returns and accounts of Frederick Fritz, late Collector of Tolls on the Columbia Railroad, have been duly made and settled at his office; if settled, whether any, and if any, what balance stands charged on the Books of said office to the account of the said Frederick; when the same occurred, and whether any, and if any, what steps have been taken towards its recovery by course of law. And in either of the said contingencies, if no return, no settlement, or an ascertained balance outstanding against the said Collector, without any steps taken for its recovery, then further to inform the Senate, whether he has at any time heretofore made any report of the same, together with the reasons therefor, to this Legislature, I have the honor to state that the returns and accounts of the said Fritz, made by him and from the books of his office, after his removal, exhibited a balance due to the Commonwealth of \$46,670 21. Mr. Fritz was removed on the 10th of October, 1839, and arrested and held to bail the same day at the suit of the Commonwealth, which suit is still

pending in the District Court of the city and county of Philadelphia.

In further answer to the said Resolution, I would respectfully say, that I have not at any time since the defalcation has been known, made any report whatever on the subject to the Legislature.

I am, very respectfully, &c.
 GEO. R. ESPY,
 Auditor General.