

marvelled to perceive his unwonted gaiety wear off as they proceeded in their ride. McNeil became silent and pensive: "The evening was fine, and they went upon the lake to enjoy the moonlight. Jones sung his best songs and woke the echoes with his bugle. His friend remained silently wrapped in his cloak, at the boat's stern. At last, very abruptly he sprang up, and ordered the rowers to land him. "Where are you going?" inquired Jones. "To Saratoga," was the reply. "Not to night, surely?" "Yes, now, this instant." Entertaining some fears for his friend's safety, Jones reluctantly devoted that lovely night to a hard ride over a sandy road, instead of lingering away its delightful hours on the sweet bosom of the lake. Six months after, McNeil married the widow's daughter, and the ensuing summer, when I met him at Saratoga Springs he assured me he found it a delightful residence.

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer THE VETO VETOED!

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNOR AND HIS RECEDING FRIENDS.

We rejoice in communicating to our readers the fact, that the REVENUE AND RELIEF BILL, as reported by the committee of conference, passed by both Houses of the Legislature, and vetoed by the Governor, is now a law, having been carried through both branches by the constitutional vote of two-thirds.

But at the same time, as we write these paragraphs our cheeks are mantled with blushes for the honor of our native Commonwealth, disgraced as she is by the men to whom a confiding people have entrusted powers which are abused and stations which are dishonored.

We allude to the outrageous operations which eventuated in the passage of the very bill in whose passage we now rejoice. Those circumstances we shall briefly recapitulate.

When the revenue and relief bill was passed, it was generally expected that the Governor would veto it. That expectation was not disappointed. The veto came. It was reversed in the Senate. In the House it was sustained once—twice. During the interval between the latter vote upon it and the second re-consideration, another bill, differing but little in its features, was got up by the friends of the Governor, and passed through both Houses.

But before this latter bill was formally presented to the Governor, lo! the veto was taken for the third time in the House of Representatives—the veto was vetoed and the bill passed!!

To those at a distance this may seem to involve nothing more than a change of position on the part of a few of the Governor's friends. To that change we would have urged no objection, had it been brought about by an honest conviction of its necessity. It was, however, the result of the basest conduct on the part of the Governor which can well be imagined.

After the second bill was passed the confidential friends of the Governor—Messrs. WRIGHT, GILLIS and others—waited on him to hear the final decree relative to bills then pending. Did he offer to sign the second bill, which had been passed to meet and obviate his objections? Did he offer to sacrifice anything—even to keep the pledge given in his veto message? No such thing. He had not the manliness to do this. But he required Messrs. DOUGLASS, WRIGHT, HOLZMAN, GILLIS, CORTWRIGHT, and their associates, to sacrifice themselves in order that a bill which he knew to be proper might prevail, and he himself be saved the apparent inconsistency of approving it!

The Governor's requisition was answered Messrs. DOUGLASS, WRIGHT, HOLZMAN, and LUSK, went into the House and ranged themselves in favor of the bill. It was passed. These men declared that they were sacrificing themselves—and perhaps they were—but it was done for the Governor, and to release him from his dilemma. He required it at their hands—they yielded themselves as scapegoats to stand between DAVID R. PORTER and the people! They are to be applauded for the act they have performed—and dispensed for the means by which they suffered themselves to be brought to it!

Does any one suppose that the Governor did not, even at the time his veto was prepared, desire that the bill should become a law precisely as it has? Any who entertain his own opinion should reflect upon the total want of official integrity which Gov. PORTER has heretofore exhibited, and the large appropriations contained in the bill as passed. They can in these things find ample reasons for changing their opinions. For our own parts, we are fully persuaded of the truth of what is stated above; and our belief is strengthened by the fact that immediately before the last vote was taken on the vetoed bill, we observed from the window of the Senate chamber, the issue from the Governor's room of several of the very men who afterwards yielded themselves a sacrifice to party in order to save HIM!

Before the last vote was taken in the House, Mr. PENNINGTON remonstrated strongly against the course which he saw some of his party friends were about taking, and made divers insinuations about "bargains," "sales," &c. We have nothing to do with the bargain between the Governor and the receding members. We care nothing about the means used. We only know that these facts are disgraceful. The minutia of the sale and purchase may be settled between the Governor and the men who sold themselves to him.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution one destiny

Huntingdon May, 12, 1841.

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

The Revenue Bill Passed.

As we predicted, some weeks since, the Legislature have passed a law for the relief of the State and people by a majority of two thirds, or the constitutional vote, which places it beyond the reach of Executive power.

The bill which was given in our last paper came back vetoed by his excellency, and a long list of reasons given why he could not sign it. According to our views had he given but one he could have come nearer the truth; and that should have been in these words: "I do not wish to sign this bill, because, it is important that I make a certain portion of my party (who do not like 'denunciations from any quarter'; and, consequently, got out of the party harness, when I told them a year ago that I did not care for them) believe that I have got once more in to a real anti-bank path, which I think I will certainly do if I veto this small note and suspension bill. They will give me credit for being firmly opposed to such monstrosities; and will again come into my support; and it is very evident to me that I shall need all the assistance possible (and perhaps a little more) to again succeed. I was elected on anti-bank principles, and if I do not convince them that I stick to what little integrity I have, they will charge me with deserting their principles; when they will return the favor by deserting me. A liberal and enlightened Legislature cannot but see the position in which I am placed; and will at once agree that I am justifiable in refusing my signature to this, and every other bill introduced by them, for a majority of them do not belong to my party, and I cannot agree that they do anything that is calculated to benefit either my election or my party. And, furthermore, by way of satisfying you that I am as much in favor of banks as I ever was, and am also very liberal in my concessions to my opponents, I will suggest a plan that can easily be accomplished. It is this. Alter the objectionable features in this bill, and send it again to me; but you need have no fears that I will sign it. You know that I am a large bank stockholder, and I am as much in favor as you can be, of keeping them out of the reach of these rascally Barn burners. When you have done this I will touch some few of my own boys in the Legislature, on a point, where I know, they, like myself, are very sensitive. (I can rely on them, for birds of a feather &c.) It is likely you know what has long been considered the virtues of a crooked sinner in crossing the palm, when you wish to tell any person's fortune. At any rate, we do; and I assure you the plan will work to a miracle. Then the first bill can again be called up, and if previously lost, be reconsidered, and passed by the Constitutional majority. Thus I shall be relieved from attaching my name to any bill. You may think the subject difficult to be done. But I know better, and if you know the affections of our partisans for a certain root as well as the people of Huntingdon county know me you would not doubt. You might be anxious to know what root can perform such wonders. In order that you may judge of its efficacy, I will simply state that it is that root, which was defined by some old fellow, who was desirous of being thought more honest than men really are now, and whose name was Shakespeare, I think, or perhaps St. Patrick, (as the names both begin with an S, I cannot be certain which) as the "root of evil." I know and have felt its powers, therefore, I speak with confidence. Be assured that I will not fail in this matter.

"In conclusion, allow me to say, that when the measure is perfected, I shall consider myself largely your debtor; for, although, I loose the credit of sanctioning a good measure, if the bill gives relief, still I obtain the still greater benefit of

having the money therein appropriated, to scatter all over the state, and place it in the hands of officers to use before the election."

Such a message as the above we imagine, would have covered the whole ground of his objections, and would be characterized by candor and truth.

HOW WAS IT DONE?

Is a question that may be well asked, for it is almost impossible to imagine what inducement can make a number of men on one day openly avow their hostility to a measure as one fraught with the direst disaster, to our country; and then, in one day thereafter, not simply vote for it but to do so when they know that by so doing it will become a law, in defiance of the veto of the Governor. Yet have a number of the Loco Focos done so. Can any one imagine what brought conviction to their minds? Was it the veto message, which satisfied them that the bill ought to pass? Or, in truth, is it as is strongly suspected, owing to the earnest solicitations of the Governor himself? We have every reason to believe the latter is the truth.

Mr. Porter was anxious to veto this small note and suspension bill so as to satisfy some of his partisans who had openly doubted his integrity to his party. Consequently, he vetoed this bill; and with a show of great concessions for the sake of his native state, he pretends that he will sign a bill with some of the objectionable features so modified as to meet his views. In this he was unfortunate, for the Legislature took him at his word. A bill of this kind was passed, and the Governor discovered that the Legislature had him in a split stick. He did not want to sign the latter bill any more than the former; nor had he the least idea that the Legislature would take him at his word; and what was now to be done to save himself from the dilemma? Our Harrisburg papers publicly say that the members who voted for the final passage of the bill, were seen leaving the Executive chamber, and going directly to the House and voting against the veto; and common sense would seem to say, that the Governor must have coaxed or driven them to become the scape goats for him. One thing is certain that they did just as we predicted they would some weeks since. And this they call democracy!

One Man Power.

There is no set of men who have pretended to abhor the government of a people by one man, than these Solomons who call themselves democrats. They talk of nothing else except the obedience to the will of the dear people. It is in every mouth. Now what have we seen?

One man, and he none of the most honest or wise, setting up his opinions against the Representatives of the people; and on every occasion vetoing any and every important bill passed by them. But a few years ago, and the Governor at all times signed the laws passed by the Legislature. Now it is considered by this democratic party as the only evidence of his greatness. To so great an extent has he carried his propensity for vetoing, that he has written not less than ten long veto messages; more than was ever before delivered in this state since the adoption of her constitution. Every bill of a public nature, has been vetoed; and the spleen of his vindictive heart has carried him so far that he has stooped to veto a private bill.

Such is this one man principle; and we ask all, are you willing to say that one man knows more of the necessities and wishes of the people than one hundred and thirty-three coming from all parts of the state? It is said that party has made the Legislature pass bills which they knew he could not sign, in order to render him odious before the people. Now is it not as likely that this same Mr. Porter has vetoed these bills in order to render the other party obnoxious to the same censure?

TEN VETOES in one Session. What a commentary upon Pennsylvania Legislation. One man has told a hundred and thirty-three, ten times, that he knows more than they; and this same one man is called the head of the Democratic party.

The Address.

Next week we will give our readers the very able and excellent address, written by our members of the Senate and House. It is a complete history of their laborious session.

A list of the Titles of Acts passed at the late session of the Legislature prepared for this day's paper is unavoidable crowded out. It will be given next week.

Mistaken!

The papers, throughout the state we believe, that support Mr. Porter's election, have really supposed that Porter was in earnest when he vetoed the last Revenue Bill; and they forthwith commence heaping all manner of praise on his firmness and integrity for resisting such a "Bill of abominations" as they emphatically term it. They thought he was in earnest and had no notion that after having written such a strong veto, that he would go and buy up a baker's dozen of their patriots, and get them to support the Bill, and thus assist in making it a law without having nerve enough to attach his name to it.

It is strange that they should imagine for a moment that the Governor meant the Bill should not pass. What sheer folly. He only meant to make use of the opportunity to call back some of the radical Democrats, who had wandered from the fold of party.

Nor is this the only mistake. The course they took at first has led them into another error. They have now commenced abusing the thirteen, and charge them with being bribed! Bought! Bought like sheep! What a very honest party they must have! For many years now have we heard them charge their own partisans, with venality. We never doubted it much; and of course did not wonder at their charging, each other with it, for they are acquainted with each other.

In this case these organs have struck up the wrong tune, for if those men were bribed, we should at once give it as our opinion, that both the buyer and the bought belong to the same party.

In a split stick.

Honest David, has been forked again. It will be remembered that in the early part of the session, he vetoed the Bill for altering the manner of selecting canal commissioners. In that Veto he, without being asked to say so, told the Legislature if they would pass a law giving their selection directly into the hands of the people, he would agree to it. They have taken him at his word and have passed such a bill, and now, we presume as little anxious to sign it as the other. Poor unfortunate! What can he do? he did not dream that they would ever pass such a law; and only wanted to talk a little about the people and their rights and power. But the law is now before him, and he must sign it or acknowledge that he was playing hypocrite in his previous message.

The Opinion of the Party.

It will be seen by the following extract from the "Spirit of the Times" a Porter paper, what their own party presses think of the conduct of those men who finally were instrumental in the passage of the Revenue bill, but who professes to belong to the same party as the Governor.

We give place to this article, to prove that we are not alone in the belief that they were bought, although we differ as to the purchaser. Here it is distinctly stated that they have sold themselves, and in the most "insinuating" manner, they are called all sorts of hard names; and it is well worth the perusal to see what an estimate they place upon each other. The very essence of supreme blackguardism, "sticks out a foot" in every line; and is very well calculated to secure the untiring opposition of these very men, to a party that tolerates such language and conduct in its leading organs. At any rate read the article.

The paper on the day of its publication of the article, was shrouded in large black lines, and the names were also enclosed with four heavy lines, all of which indicated that its editor was mourning for the venality of its partisans.

PASSAGE OF THE REVENUE BILL!—OUR STATE SOLD TO THE BANKS!—TRAITORS IN THE CAMP!—LET THEM BE PUNISHED WITH POLITICAL DEATH!

We put our paper in black to-day, and with excellent reason. The passage of Johnston's bill is the death-blow to the political character of our State! Henceforth it should be called BANKSYLVANIA, for we have no longer any laws but such as the Banks choose to prepare for our obedience! Honor—honesty—integrity—public faith—public character—all have been sacrificed at the shrine of the Money God! The people's liberties have been thrown away! They have been basely deceived and betrayed into the hands of the money-changers; and the fair fame of our State has been blasted forever!

If all the Democratic Representatives had remained in their seats, and not sneaked like cowards away at the very moment when their presence was most wanted this dire mishap, this ruinous event had not occurred. Thirteen men who had sworn to watch over the interests of the State—thirteen men who had up to this unfortunate moment, battled in the good cause of

Democracy, and fought against the unholy alliance of the Banks—suddenly turned a political somerset, and voted for the very thing which but a few hours before they had denounced as a combination of every thing most iniquitous and most destructive to the prosperity of the people! What caused this sudden revolution of opinion? What kind of argument has been employed by the bank emissaries to produce this miraculous change of position? For how many pieces of silver have these traitors consented to sell their country? How much did the five Democrats that were absent, get for vacating their seats so opportunely? How much will the two Democrats who dodged by not voting on the question, realize for their share in this infamous transaction? We give the names of the miscreants that all may know to whom they are indebted for this mark of unutterable, and inaffable disgrace.

Traitors to the People!

Recruits who voted for the Bill.
George Boal, Gaylord Church,
Andrew Cortwright, Joseph Douglass,
James S. Gamble, James L. Gillis,
Alexander Holeman, J. C. Horton,
Francis Lusk, John May,
Daniel Snyder, John Weaver,
Hendrick B. Wright.

Recruits who were absent.
Joseph Trash, Stephen Pierce,
John Waklee, Ephraim Feuton,
J. Fuller.

Recruits who dodged the question.
Isaac Vanhorn, John Zimmerman.

These are the traitors! These are men who could forget every thing in their thirst for gold!—These are the soulless creatures that could sell honor, patriotism and that would sell Heaven itself! for a little of that shining dust they worship with such an adoration! These are the reptiles! People of Pennsylvania look to them! Put on them the seal of reprobation! Let them be scouted from decent society! Brand them with the mark of blackest infamy, and teach your children to mention them as you would mention with execration the traitor ARNOLD, the traitor BURN, or the traitor HULL!

An Error.

Our friend and cotemporary of the "Lewistown Republican," committed an unfortunate error in noticing the day of fasting, recommended by President Tyler. He says the 14th. is set apart as "a day of Thanksgiving" for the death of our much loved and honored Harrison. That day is recommended as a day of "fasting, humiliation, and prayer." Death has stricken a shining mark—the guardian of a free people has fallen beneath his never erring bolt. As a nation we have been stricken by him who holds the destiny of nations in his hands. As a nation, then, it becomes us to humble ourselves before Him, and like the poor Publican, exclaim, "God be merciful." In humility we are called upon to bow beneath the rod of national affliction, and pray that our punishment be not greater than we can bear. This would be a day of general "fasting, humiliation, and prayer." When the nurturing hand of the All Wise has reared from the earth his bounties for the husbandman, and shed plenty, peace, and prosperity over our favored land, then should we have a day of "Thanksgiving and praises;" and with hearts overflowing with joy, return thanks for the exercise of his goodness.

We trust that our neighbor does not willingly commit the error, although there may be some so uncharitable as to charge it to him.

Huntingdon Female Library Association.

We do not think that we could perform a greater benefit to persons unacquainted with the existence of the above named association than by calling their attention to its advantages.

A number of the Ladies of our town have associated themselves together, to establish and receive the advantages of a Library. By their untiring zeal, and the assistance of friends they have succeeded in obtaining a valuable selection of some hundreds of volumes. They regularly transmit their funds to the city and increase the quantity and variety.

For the trifling sum of fifty cents a year any person can have an opportunity to read most of the standard works of value. We trust that our hint will be sufficient.

THE BRITISH FORCE ON THIS SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC.

The New York Express says: "In the present condition of affairs between this country and England, it is worth while to remember the preparations of our enemies this side of the Atlantic, if the worst should come to the worst. The British force on this side the Atlantic amounts at present to about 27 Regiments, of which 21 Regiments are stationed in Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Five of the regiments in Canada have been ordered home, and six regiments ordered from various places to supply their place.

The National Fast.

Resolution of the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Huntingdon.

At a special meeting of the Burgesses and Town Council, of the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 8th May 1841.

David Blair, Esq. offered the following preamble and resolution, which were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, President Tyler has recommended, that FRIDAY the 14th day of this month to be observed throughout the United States, as a day of FASTING AND PRAYER, in humble reverence and acknowledgment of the Providence which has deprived the people of the United States of their late Chief Magistrate; Therefore,

Be it Resolved, by the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Huntingdon in council met, and it is hereby resolved by the same, That the citizens and inhabitants of the said borough of Huntingdon are respectfully recommended to suspend all, and all manner of business and worldly employment, for and during Friday the 14th day of May inst., and to observe the said day in a quiet, orderly, and religious manner, as to them may seem right and proper.

T. P. CAMPBELL,
Chief Burgess.

GEO. TAYLOR, Town Clerk.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27, 1841.

Our citizens have within a day or two, been surprised and shocked at several instances, of peculation and fraud on the part of certain officers of two of our banks. In one case the book keeper of the Louisiana State Bank is accused of having overdrawn his account in that institution fully eighty thousand dollars. His sudden disappearance led to an examination of the affair, when the defalcation was discovered. The excitement consequent upon the development of his delinquency had not subsided, when a rumor prevailed that two of the clerks of the Bank of Louisiana (the 1st book keeper and receiving teller) had absconded, and that a deficit of some \$75,000 had been discovered. As the banks in question have so far published nothing explanatory of these alleged malversations, there may be some inaccuracy with regard to the amounts abstracted, but as respects the fact of large deficits having been ascertained and of the departure of the delinquents—most probably to Texas—there can scarcely be a doubt.

TEXAS.—I have seen Galveston papers to the 25th April. They however contain little worth copying. The French frigate Sabine was at Galveston at that date. The Houston Telegraph denies the statement published in one of the New York papers, that Texas had agreed to pay England, as her part of the Mexican indemnity, the sum of £1,000,000, and adds if any such stipulation was made, it must have been in secret session, and could not have transpired.

The following article from the Liverpool Standard, contains some striking truths:

"THE LUNACY OF NATIONS.—When nations go to war without a cause and without an object, their only business is to injure each other as much as possible. The extent of the mutual injury that may be inflicted in this case is beyond calculation: for the destructive power of steam navigation has not yet been ascertained; and such vast interests have grown up during a long period of friendly relations among the three leading nations of the earth—interests wholly dependent on the continuance of peace—that war must be more destructive economically than physically, whether to the French, or the English, or the Americans. The mere bloodshed in action, when compared with the convulsions of trade that would occur throughout the region of war. France would indeed suffer less than England or America from disturbance of the established order of industry and commerce; but then, to make the balance even, France can scarcely go to war without the accompaniment of a political revolution at home. While the Southern producers of America and more than half the manufactures were ruined—while grass was growing in the streets of Manchester and New York—the French would be destroying each other in civil broils. And then there are the state of Slavery in America, and the state of Pauperism in Ireland, and the state of Chartism in England and Scotland, as elements of further destruction—all brought into activity by the state of war. For doing harm in all directions this war would be as signal as for being without a cause and without an object. It would perhaps be destructive in proportion as it was aimless. In the absence of any reason for going to war, they talk in France of sending steamers to burn Brighton, and in England of burning Buffalo in New York, and in America of burning Montreal or Liverpool. People seem to be possessed by the Devil! It is a clear case of the lunacy of the nations."

He that knows himself, knows others; and he that is ignorant of himself, could not write a very profound lecture on other men's heads.