

GREAT CHANGES.—A gentleman by the name of Dew is a great speaker in the Legislature of Tennessee. We copy a portion of one of his speeches:

Sir, I would have gentlemen of the dominant party to understand that Democrats are not to be deterred from the defence of John Tyler, if they think him worthy of support. He was not our candidate, but theirs. But, sir, he is a native of the Old Dominion, the land of Tom Jefferson, of Madison, of the immortal Washington—the land of Presidents, and the birth-place of the fathers of Democrats. Mr. Speaker, when I speak of the father of my Country I do it with feelings of my soul. Alas! is there any gentleman present who does not chill up at the mention of his name as if he were shivering among the eternal snows of South America! But, sir, I cannot dwell here. I repeat that John Tyler descended from a pure stock—yes, sir, from the noble band of Pilgrim Fathers who landed before my day, or your day, on the Plymouth Rock, in Old Virginia. And there, Mr. Speaker, to this day that old rock rears its proud front, as one of the glorious mountains of the Old Dominion.

We learn from the reporter that at this stage of the remarks of Mr. Dew, the audience interrupted him with loud outcries whether of applause or condemnation is not stated, although the words "Go it Dew," were particularly audible.

After Mr. Dew had concluded his speech, another gentleman rose and observed that he would like to hear a little more from that gentleman who had just taken his seat relative to the geographical position of "Old Plymouth Rock."

Mr. Dew replied, "That the rock is where you nor I have never been, and this is sufficient; and if it is not, sir, I repeat it is in the Old Dominion, commonly called the state of Virginia. [Shouting.]"

From the Madisonian.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT. }
November 4th, 1841. }

SIR:—To the duties assigned you by any former instructions, as Special and Confidential Agent of that Department, I desire to add that of strictly observing the manner in which the Post offices are kept in the section and along the lines of route you may be called to inspect and travel.

The Postmaster General expects that every Post Office, whatever may be its importance, shall be attended to or supervised by the Deputy Postmaster. The practice, which, I regret to learn, has obtained in many portions of the United States of one man holding the commission of Postmaster, whilst another discharges its duties, must be stopped; and when such cases fall within your knowledge, I desire that they be made the subject of special report.

Great carelessness in opening and keeping the mail in insecure places, and permitting persons, other than the Postmaster, or his sworn assistants, to have access to the same when opening, or after it is opened, has been charged, in general terms, upon many of the Postmasters in the small towns and villages. This evil must be corrected, and when you have evidence of the fact, it is expected you will make it known to the department, that the only efficient remedy may be applied. I will not continue in office those who will not themselves give their time and attention to the discharge of its duties, or who violate or suffer violations of the rules of the Department in opening and distributing the mail.

It is also desirable that you observe the department of all carriers and drivers of mails, and report any misconduct arising from wilful negligence or carelessness and inattention to their employers and to the Department.

Many complaints have been made against the agents or travelling postmasters on rail road routes, you are expected to observe the conduct of such as may fall within the range of your supervision.

Information has been communicated to this Department that drivers and carriers of the mail, on the more distant and unimportant routes, are in the habit of carrying letters in violation of law, thereby lessening the income of the Department. As this may be done in ignorance of the law, you will inform and instruct the contractors to charge the carriers and drivers not to violate the law in this particular. The act of 1825, section 20, directs that all carriers shall deliver such letters, whether sealed or unsealed, to the first Post office at which they arrive after receiving them, and the Postmaster is directed to rate and charge postage.

If you become satisfied that any Post Office is not of public utility, and not required for the public accommodation, you will report that fact and the reasons for the opinion.

Upon the active exertion and vigilant supervision of the Special Agents of this Department, mainly depend the regularity, security and efficiency of mail transportation, and I cannot too strongly impress upon you the importance and high responsibility of your stations. It is to you the Postmaster General must look for accurate information upon all subjects pertaining to the out-door operations of the Department. Give me your efficient aid, and I do not despair of making the Post Office Department eminently useful and popular.

Very respectfully, ob't servant,
C. A. WICKLIFFE.

As "ignorance of the law excuseth no man," the following extracts from the Post Office laws, may be found useful, and serve to show the duties of officers and the people.

INSTRUCTIONS
Of the Postmaster General of the U. States, to Postmasters—1841.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, printed or written; prices current, sealed or unsealed; prospectuses, proposals for new publications, circulars, lottery bills and advertisements, blank forms deeds, law processes, policies of insurance, and manuscript copy for publication. You will also charge letter postage on all packets that are closely enveloped and sealed, so that what they contain can not be known.

The wrappers of all newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines, received by mail for delivery, should be taken off. Frauds are very often attempted, by concealing letters or memoranda in these articles. A wrapper forms no part of the paper or pamphlet; neither is postage paid on it, as is the duty of Postmasters to take the wrappers from transient papers and examine them in reference to frauds on the revenue as to ascertain whether letters are single or double, or whether the postage be correctly charged. Nothing can be more unjust than to censure a Postmaster for vigilance in this branch of his duty.

It is a violation of law to enclose or conceal a letter, or other thing, or any memorandum in writing, in any newspaper pamphlet, or magazine, or in any package thereof, or to make any writing or memorandum thereon, and deliver the same into any Post Office, or to any person for that purpose, in order that it may be carried by post, free of postage; and many attempts are made to evade the payment of legal postage, by communicating intelligence by means of dots or marks, designating particular words and letters contained in newspapers and pamphlets.

In all such cases the newspaper, pamphlet, or magazine, should be charged with letter postage; and if the person to whom the paper or pamphlet is addressed, refuses to pay letter postage thereon, you will immediately enclose the paper or pamphlet to the Postmaster from whose office it came, and request him to prosecute the person who placed it in his office, for the penalty of five dollars prescribed by law. See section 30, act of 1825.

You are not authorized, in any case, to give credit for postage, or to receive any thing but specie or its equivalent; and all payments to the Department must be made in specie or its equivalent. No allowance can be made to Postmasters for the depreciation of money received for postage, nor for losses by fire, robbery, or theft.

At the beginning of every Post Office quarter you will require the subscribers and others who may receive newspapers regularly through your office, to pay the quarter's postage thereon in advance; and without such payment you will not deliver them any papers, even though they tender you the postage on them singly.

A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written or signed by himself, but if the letter be signed by another person the Postmaster cannot frank it. But this is a service not required of him, and he may perform it as a matter of courtesy or decline it at his option. Such letters should contain only, and relate solely to the transmission of money from individual subscribers to publishers of newspapers, and not the collections of agents and others; and they should not cover correspondence on any other subject whatever.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY AGAINST THE OFFICERS AND OTHERS OF THE U. S. BANK.

To the Hon. Court of General Sessions:

The Grand Jury of the County of Philadelphia respectfully submit to the Court on their solemn oaths or affirmations, the following statement of their proceedings:

On the 12th day of November, 1841, a paper containing charges of a criminal nature against certain individuals, and which is hereto annexed, marked B, was presented to the Grand Inquest now inquiring for the county of Philadelphia, by a respectable citizen, who pledges himself to make good his charges, and be the prosecutor. An accusation, coming in such a shape, the Grand Jury felt it to be an imperative duty to investigate, and accordingly subpoenas were issued for all the persons named as witnesses by the persons making the accusation, and for such others who, in the course of the examination, were found to be cognizant of any material facts having relation to the charges.

A full and searching inquiry has been instituted, and the deliberate opinion of the Grand Jury is, that certain Officers of the United States Bank, have been guilty of a gross violation of the laws; colluding together to defraud those Stockholders who had trusted their all to be preserved by them. And that their is good ground to warrant a prosecution of such persons for serious offences, which the Grand Jury do now present to the Court, and ask that the Attorney General be directed to send up for the action of the Grand Jury, bills of indictment against—

First—Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Jaudon John Andrews and others, (to the jury unknown,) for entering into a conspiracy to defraud the Stockholders of the United

States Bank, of the sum or sums of \$4000,000, in the year 1836; and endeavoring to conceal the same, by a fraudulent and illegal entry in 1840.

To sustain the above—Endorsed—Austin Montgomery, Capt. Henry Mallory, Henry Korn; as accusers Moses Kempton, Edward Coles, James S. Newbold, Joshua Lippincott, Jonathan Patterson, Thos. Taylor and William Drayton, as witnesses.

The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths or affirmations, do farther ask that a bill of indictment be sent to them against—second—

Nicholas Biddle, Joseph Coperthwaite, Thomas Dunlap, and others, (to the Jury unknown,) for entering into a conspiracy to defraud, &c. &c. the stockholders of the Bank of the United States during the years 1836, 1838, 1839, 1840, by which the stockholders have been defrauded out of a sum or sums of money exceeding \$3000,000.

To sustain this bill—endorse the same accusers as in the first case—as witnesses, Moses Kempton, Edward Coles, James S. Newbold, Joshua Lippincott, Jonathan Patterson, Thomas Taylor, William Drayton, Joseph Cabot, Rodney Fisher, Richard Price, and George Handly.

The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths or affirmations, do farther ask for a bill of indictment against Alexander Lardner, Thomas Dunlap, Richard Price, Lawrence Lewis, and George Handly, and others, to the Jury unknown, for feloniously, &c. conspiring to cheat and defraud the stockholders of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, of the sum or sums of about \$150,000 in the year 1840. To sustain the charge, the same accusers as are the others. And as witnesses Moses Kempton, Edward Coles, James S. Newbold, Joshua Lippincott, Jonathan Patterson, and Thomas Taylor.

The Grand Jury would also inform the Court that they (the Jury) have before them another subject of much importance, and which involves a misdemeanor of the greatest character, as committed by a magistrate of Southwark, whose duty it is to protect the citizens and their property, instead of conniving with burglars and thieves; and taking the money that they had stolen, and then allowing them to escape justice, and to prey again upon the community. With respect, &c.

T. B. TOWN, Foreman.
Grand Jury Room, Phil. Dec. 10, 1841.
(LETTER B.)

I charge Nicholas Biddle, Joseph Coperthwaite, Thomas Dunlap, Samuel Jaudon, and John Andrews, with fraud and theft, in taking and using for their own benefit and accommodating their friends, the money belonging to the Stockholders of the United States Bank, which they were paid to guard and not to abuse; my proof is, the report of the investigating committee, made to the stockholders in April, 1841.

As to the idea of the above being a breach of trust only, 'tis not so; 'tis too idle and insulting to be pretended or entertained for one moment; away with it then, and forever! These men were servants, and paid for their services; so are your family domestics to whom you give in charge your plate, and other valuables. But if they appropriate it, or them, to themselves, they are unhesitatingly charged with, and proceeded against as for theft, and why not Nicholas Biddle and the rest?

AUSTIN MONTGOMERY.

Assignees' Sale.

THE undersigned Assignees of William Pollock, will offer for sale by public vendue, at Winchester Furnace, Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, on Tuesday, the 4th day of January next, the

PERSONAL PROPERTY

of the said William Pollock, consisting of 15 head of horses, 10 sets of horse gears, 3 wagons with their coal beds, and 1 road bed, 1 new cart and harness, 2 sets of stove patterns, 1 lot of flasks, and 1 set of

FURNACE TOOLS,

1 set of blacksmith tools, a small lot of hard and queens ware, several tons of blooms, and a quantity of pig iron, farming utensils, one sleigh and harness, cows and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A reasonable credit will be given. Terms of sale will be made known on day of sale.

DAVID BURKET, } Assignees
WM. B. LEAS, } of
ABRM. LONG, } W. Pollock
Dec. 22, 1841.

To Our Creditors.

Take notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the court of common Pleas of Huntingdon county for the benefit of the laws of this commonwealth made for the relief of Insolvent debtors; and the said court has appointed the 2nd Monday (11th day) of January next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court house in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where you may attend if you see proper.

JAMES PRY,
ABRM. R. CRAINE,
GEO. BRUMBAUGH,
ISAAC DEFORD,
JOHN MYERS,
HENRY FAGIN,
GEORGE MURRITS,
D. J. CAMPFIELD,
DAVID M. MURTRIE.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution one destiny

Huntingdon, Dec. 22, 1841

The Message.

As we promised, we shall take some farther notice of the message. It may be thought a little country editor has no right to an opinion different from the leading Journals of our Atlantic cities; yet we still entertain our own notions of right and wrong, nor are they to be entirely regulated by those of any men whom circumstances has made the conductor of a paper a few inches larger in its dimensions than the "Journal."

Many, in fact the greater portion, of the public journals speak in commendatory terms of the message of Captain Tyler, that is, the Whig journals. Some of them even go so far as to commend it en masse, without any exception. As for our part, we do not condemn it as a whole, but we do say unhesitatingly, that since our recollection, we have never seen a national document which seemed to be so near nothing. This may be considered a very sweeping expression for a country editor to make against Captain Tyler, President of the United States. We can only say, accident has done many things in the way of changing a man's situation in life, but accident does not endow him with either integrity, intellect, or moral firmness.

One thing we do know, that had Martin Van Buren given publicity to a document of the same character as this message, there is not a Whig paper in the Union but what would have pronounced it a weak and miserable apology.

The every day business of the message is common place and well enough, but there is no where boldness and decision of purpose manifested. On the subject of the aggressions of the British upon our vessels, it does not come up to our notions. There is a kind of "I guess" and "may be" expression about it that we do not admire. There is not even a single suggestion as to what is deemed to be the proper course. "This Government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain full and ample remuneration for all losses," and then he "will not indulge a doubt but that the sense of Great Britain will constrain her to make a retribution for any wrong or losses." Now, in the name of common sense, is that the language that should be used by the President of the American people, when speaking of the gross abuse and insult the starry banner of our country has received at the hands of Great Britain?—Insult has been offered upon insult, until the British cruisers have become as bold as they were previous to the last war; and the people learn with satisfaction, that by and with the advice and consent of John Tyler, Captain, "This Government will not cease to urge," &c. That certainly is very satisfactory information to the American people.

His views upon the subject of the Tariff meet our approbation. There should undoubtedly be a discrimination exercised in the selection of articles which should bear the heaviest duty. The luxuries which are consumed almost solely by the wealthy, should undoubtedly bear a much heavier burden than those articles of consumption which are alike necessary to those of all classes. If the wealthy will indulge in their useless and extravagant follies, let them pay for it—they are able.

Then comes his scheme of currency tinkering; and the people are made acquainted with another "experiment," suggested by one who has for a time at least been supposed to be an opponent of the system of experiments, which the currency doctors have been trying for the last few years. We may be mistaken, (and we might say, should be glad if we were,) but we really think had this same plan now suggested, come from Martin Van Buren, previous to the last election, that there is not one of our writers or speakers, not even excepting the Captain himself, but what would have denounced it in regular terms. To us it seems now to have some of the features of the Sub Treasury, and some of its most objectionable ones. But as the details of the plan are not given, it is somewhat difficult to tell precisely what is intended or desired. We hope therefore that Congress will immediately

call upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the details of the plan, for it is fair to presume that that may be considered the Administration plan, as concluded upon by the Cabinet Council.

His views on the subject of the State debts are at any rate creditable, and such views should meet the approbation of every lover of his country. This notion that a State can, under any circumstances, "repudiate" a debt, is one that should be scoffed at by every citizen. Let one State do so, and it must affect in a very considerable degree the credit of every State in the Union, both at home and abroad. Those unacquainted with the character of our institutions, would presume such a course by one State as declaratory of the conduct of all others; and even our own citizens would see in it the establishment of a precedent, at which faction would point to accomplish the same result in any or every other State.

Then follows his suggestions as to the officeholders, which deserve the censure of every man, woman and child. He openly avows himself the advocate of officers for life; and has the boldness and effrontery to request the passage of a law taking from the President the right of removal. This is a direct insult to the American people, perhaps not intended, but not less an insult. To talk to a Government of Republicans to establish by law an aristocracy of office-holders, is a little too much. Every individual knows that, when too long in power, the officer becomes the ruler, not the servant of the people; and the independent and impudent official "cuts such fantastic tricks as makes the angels weep." Mr. Tyler has had boldness enough to suggest such a measure, after, however, he has had sufficient time to slide into place the needy aspirants of his own kith and kin. For one we repudiate the doctrine; and John Tyler now holds his place in virtue of the opposition of the people to the office holders of Van Buren, whom he now keeps snug in the very places from which the people desired them to be ousted. We do hope that the present Congress will, as a body, express their censure of this unpopular and disreputable feature of the message.

There is another thing in the message which we had nearly forgotten to notice. It is his "great reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of Congress," on the subject of his currency experiment. Now the bare idea, that he, John Tyler, places any reliance upon the wisdom of that Congress, on a subject, which he has already told them, he understood much better than they do; aye, twice told; seems to us worse than preposterous; or, in other words, it looks like sheer hypocritical cant, signifying nothing; and assuming very much the appearance of an insult at that. There is the same tone about it as Mark Anthony's—"For Brutus was an honorable man, so were they all honorable men;" and we can see nothing else; and we shall be mistaken if Mr. Tyler does not exclaim when he was done with his message, like him, "Now let it work mischief, thou art a fool. Take then what course thou wilt."

The U. S. Bank Case.

In to-days paper will be found the presentment of the Grand Jury of Philadelphia County, in the case of certain distinguished individuals connected with the U. S. Bank.

The Philadelphia papers say that the subject produced much excitement. Immediately upon the reading in the court a motion was made for Bench Warrants to be issued for the persons named.—Whereupon the counsel for Biddle moved to quash the presentment, and the argument it is thought will occupy some days of the court. Counsel appeared in behalf of each individual except Mr. Coperthwaite for whom a Bench warrant was issued.

What may be the termination of all this, cannot be foretold. The community believe that there has been either fraud or theft committed by those entrusted with the guardianship of that institution; and we think it is the duty of those suspected, if innocent, to court a fair and public investigation into their conduct. How it is possible that twenty-eight millions of dollars could all be sunk in a few years in the ordinary practice of business is not easily conceived, and it is undoubtedly the duty of the suffering stockholders to seek some means to ascertain in what manner they have been crushed under the feet of the "Monster."

Let the investigation take place; and no matter "where the bolt may strike, or how," still let it fall, if it can be proven that any have been guilty.

POST-OFFICE LAWS.—Our readers will find in our paper of this week, some extracts from the Laws, which regulates the transactions in the Post Office. We would call the attention of all to them, as they may prove of importance to every person; and at the same time may save a Post Master from censure, when it is known, that he is simply complying with the Law.

Our Mails.

We have on one occasion before spoke of the subject of our six day mail. We said then that we considered it an outrage on the community. But the greatest injuries are only occasionally felt. When a little rain or snow storm happens to impede the progress of the mail a few hours, and they do not happen to arrive at the regular place of leaving the mail on Saturday night. The contractors without ceremony leave the mail wherever they see fit, and the result is, that we sometimes get but five mails a week. If this six day system is persisted in, we may expect ere long to see the mail bags left at whatever place the stage happens to be on Saturday night, at 12 o'clock. The mail which should have been at Lewistown on Sunday morning, was left in this town, simply because the stage happened to arrive here twelve hours after the time. Consequently, the people of Lewistown loose one mail a week. Under such a state of affairs there is no certainty as to the arrival of a mail, and a man's note may be protested on Monday in Lewistown when the money to save his character is lying quietly in our Post office. Let us not be understood as censuring the Post Master of this place—He has no control over it—If the contractors call for the mail they would get it.

We find the following notice in the U. S. Gazette. We are well acquainted with the individual named; and have understood that he is, at the present time, employed some where in the neighborhood of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

At any rate, we can satisfy the minds of his friends as to the fact, that he was not the person found murdered in Bedford county last September. One of our citizens saw, and spoke to him, about the middle of October, in Boalsburg in the above county; and our information leads us to think that he is still engaged in that county. We publish the notice in hopes that it may meet Mr. Hinkle's eye.

Information

Is wanted of PHILIP HINKLE, son of the late Philip Hinkle of Berks county, a carpenter, between 23 and 24 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, of a sandy complexion, somewhat freckled in the face, dark sandy hair, and having three marks on the right cheek from the small pox, which might be mistaken for scars. He has not been heard of since June last, when he was working at a bridge about 14 miles from Hollidaysburg. It is thought by his friends that he was the young man whose murdered body was found on Rayshill, Bedford county Pennsylvania, in September last, a description of which in the Ledger corresponded with the above. Any intelligence in relation to this mysterious circumstance will be most gratefully received, and if alive, and this should meet his eye, he is earnestly entreated to write without delay to his afflicted mother and family.

SARAH HINKLE.

No. 35 Ridge Road, above Callowhill street Philadelphia.

N. B. Newspapers are requested to publish the above; by so doing will confer a favor to a distressed family.

Huntingdon Academy.

We learn that an examination of the pupils of this Institution took place on the 3d instant. Our absence from home, we regret to say, precluded us from attending. A short notice of which was sent to us by a spectator, for publication in our last paper. A more than ordinary press of matter however, excluded it, and we now proffer our apology.

A very numerous audience was in attendance, a part of which was composed of the interesting pupils of the "Female Seminary" of this place. We are exceedingly gratified to learn that the examination, not only reflected much credit on Mr. Massey, the Teacher, but gave evidence of his ability and anxiety to instill into the minds of those under his instruction, the value of both education and time. The performance gave great pleasure to the parents and guardians; proving that the zeal and assiduity of the Teacher had taken a proper hold upon the minds of the scholars who showed too that they took a deep interest in the various exercises.

For the information of the Public, we state that all the branches preparatory to a collegiate course, are taught in the institution on very moderate terms.