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"ONE COUNTRY, ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE DESTINY."

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TERMS.
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POETRY.

From an Old Paper.

I've Been Thinking.

I've been thinking, I've been thinking,
What a curious world we're in,
Men are sleeping, eating, drinking,
Just as they have always been—
Beaux are strutting, dandies quizzing,
Misses toiling night and day,
Boys are sporting, girls are fazzing,
Grandmas fidgeting away.

Tom is crying, Mary singing,
Jack is laughing merrily,
Dust is flying, tea-bells ringing,
These have music sure for me;
Peasants toiling, rich men riding,
Staring with a lordly pride,
Rogues through every crowd are gliding,
Zounds, how queer a world it is!

Marrying, some in marriage given,
Others like the world of old,
All but me are feasting, living—
Would that wives were to be sold!
Others have their dears in plenty,
And their bosoms heave with love,
I've had chances, nineteen, twenty—
But I dare not one improve.

Brokers shaving, sheriff's dunning,
Politicians pull your sleeve,
Printers scolding, wits are punning,
Jail-birds begging for reprieve;
Preachers warning, idiots ranting,
Bacchus, too, hath devotees,
Yonder wretch, your wife's gallanting,
What a ducced fool is he!

Lawyers spouting, clients list'ning,
Doctors' prattling of their skill,
Patients groaning, school-boys a whistling,
Striving all old time to kill,
Pedagogues of science telling,
Milliners of pretty things—
Lovers stroll with bosoms swelling,
List'ning while the night bird sings.

Clouds are lowering, tempests howling,
Friends suspecting, foes are glad,
Children screaming, mistress scowling,
Merry bosoms now are sad,
Presto! they are gone forever,
All is gay as it hath been,
Sun-beams shine, the girls—oh, never!
What a curious world we're in!

From the London Forget-me-not.

Old Friends Together.

Oh! time is sweet when roses meet,
With spring's sweet breath around them;
And sweet the cost, when hearts are lost,
If those we love have found them;
And sweet the mind that still can find
A star in darkest weather;
But nought can be so sweet to see,
As old friends meet together!

Those days of old, when youth was bold,
And time stole wings to speed it,
And youth ne'er knew how fast time flew,
Or knowing, did not heed it!
Though gray each brow that meets us now,
For age brings wintry weather,
Yet nought can be so sweet to see,
As those old friends together!

The few long friends when years have shown,
With hearts that friendship blesses,
A hand to cheer, perchance a tear,
To soothe a friend's distresses;
Who helped and tried, still side by side,
A friend to face hard weather;
Oh! thus may we yet joy to see
And meet old friends together!

A clergyman of rigid faith, once undertook to convert a negro, who was all but incorrigible. As an *argumentum ad hominem*, he told Cuffy that the wicked did not live out half their days: "Dat dare is queer," said Cuffy—"him no live out half his day, hah. Well, den, I 'spose him die 'bout 'leven 'clock fore-noon."

True friendship is like sound health: the value of it is seldom known until it is lost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Doddridge's Dream.

Dr. Doddridge was on terms of very intimate friendship with Dr. Samuel Clark, and in religious conversation they spent very many happy hours together. Among other matters, a very favorite topic was the intermediate state of the soul, and the probability that at the instant of dissolution it was not introduced into the presence of all the heavenly hosts, and the splendours around the throne of God.—One evening, after a conversation of this nature, Dr. Doddridge retired to rest with his mind full of the subject discussed, and in "the visions of the night," his ideas were shaped into the following beautiful form: He dreamed that he was at the house of a friend when he was suddenly taken dangerously ill. By degrees he seemed to grow worse and at last to expire. In an instant he was sensible that he exchanged the prisonhouse and sufferings of mortality, for a state of liberty and happiness. Embroidered in a splendid aerial form he seemed to float in a region of pure light. Beneath him lay the earth, but not a glittering city or village, the forest or the sea was visible. There was naught to be seen below save the melancholy group of friends, weeping around his lifeless remains.

Himself thrilled with delight, he was surprised at their tears, and attempted to inform them of his change, but by mysterious power utterance was denied, and as he anxiously leaned over the morning circle, gazing fondly upon them and struggling to speak, he rose silently upon the air; their forms became more and more distant and gradually melting away from his sight. Resting upon golden clouds he found himself swiftly mounting the skies with a venerable figure at his side guiding his mysterious movement, and in whose countenance he remarked the lineaments of youth and age were blended together with an intimate harmony and majestic sweetness. They travelled through a vast region of empty space until at length the battlements of a glorious edifice shone in the distance, and as its form rose brilliant and distinct among the far-off shadows that flitted athwart their path, the guide informed him that the palace he beheld was for the present to be his mansion of rest. Gazing upon its splendor he replied, that while on earth he had often heard that eye had not seen, nor had the ear heard, nor could it enter into the heart of man to conceive the things which God had prepared for those that love him; but not without standing the building to which they were then rapidly approaching was superior to anything which he had actually before seen, yet its grandeur had not exceeded the conceptions he had formed. The guide made no reply, they were already at the door and entered. The guide introduced him into a spacious apartment, at the extremity of which stood a table covered with a snow white cloth, a golden cup and a cluster of grapes, and then said he must remain, for he would receive in a short time a visit from the Lord of the mansion, and that during the interval before his arrival the apartment would furnish him with sufficient entertainment and instruction. The guide vanished and he was left alone. He began to examine the decorations of the room and observed that the walls were adorned with a number of pictures. Upon nearer inspection he found to his astonishment that they formed a complete biography of his own life. Here he saw upon the canvass that angels, though unseen, had ever been his familiar attendants, and sent by God, they had sometimes preserved him from immediate peril. He beheld himself first represented as an infant just expiring, when his life was prolonged by an angel gentleman breathing into his nostrils. Most of the occurrences here delineated were perfectly familiar to his recollection and unfolded many things, which he never before understood, and which had perplexed him with many doubts and much uneasiness. Among others, he was particularly struck with a picture in which he was represented as falling from his horse, when death would have been inevitable had not an angel received him in his arms, and broken the force of his descent. These merciful interpositions of God filled him with joy and gratitude, and his heart overflowed with love as he surveyed in them all, an exhibition of goodness and mercy far beyond all that he had imagined.—Suddenly his attention was arrested by a rap at the door. The Lord of the mansion had arrived—the door opened and he entered. So powerful and so overwhelming, and withal of such singular beauty was his appearance, that he sunk down at his feet completely overcome by his majestic presence. His lord gently raised him from the ground, and taking his hands led him forward to the table. He pressed with his fingers the juice of the grapes into the golden cup, and after having drank himself, presented to him, saying, "This

is the new wine in my Father's kingdom." No sooner had he partaken than all uneasy sensations vanished, perfect love had now cast out fear, and he conversed with his Saviour as an intimate friend. Like the silver rippling of the summer sea, he heard fall from his lips the grateful approbation: "Thy labours are over, thy work is approved, rich and glorious is the reward." Thrilled with an un-speakable bliss, that glided over his spirit and slid into the very depth of his soul, he suddenly saw glories upon glories bursting upon his view. The Doctor awoke. Tears of rapture from his joyful interview were rolling down his cheeks. Long did the lively impressions of this charming dream remain upon his mind, and never could he speak of it without emotions of joy and tenderness.

A Bustling Paragraph.

"Why, Jonathan, what are you going to do with that load of bran down in York?" said a pretty Yankee girl to her sweetheart as she saw him driving his team to the sloop.

"Well, I guess I shouldn't like to tell."

"Well, now, do tell," said the curious girl.

"Well, it's a make of women things of." "Women things of?" said Sally, blushing a little.

"Well, I guess so—that's what I call 'em. The ladies down in York have got a crazy notion of looking fat in an odd part of the body, and bran's riz in consequence."

Sally blushed still more, and went away thinking bran a strange article for a woman to get fat on.

MAJORITY REPORT

Of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, appointed to investigate and report, whether any corrupt means have been at any time employed by Banks, or their agents, or any of them, directly or indirectly for the purpose of influencing the actions of the Legislature or any other Department of the Government of this Commonwealth, in regard to any legislation for their benefit.

[The first part of the Report treats of the causes which led to the investigation, and the importance thereof. Want of room compels us to omit that portion of the Report.]

The Committee commenced their labors on the 14th of February, 1842.—They have sat almost constantly during the session of the Legislature and have examined seventy-three witnesses. They resorted first, as was natural, to the officers of the Bank of the U. S. The permanent expense account of that institution was produced, and the vouchers of its several items exhibited. These vouchers are receipts of the officers for various sums of money, but do not at all explain the objects to which the money had been applied. There was produced, however, as authority for the expenditure of a portion of them, a resolution of the Board of Directors of March 4, 1840, in the following words:—

"Resolved, That a Special Committee of three directors be appointed with authority to proceed to Harrisburg, and generally to adopt such measures as they may find necessary to protect the interests of the Bank." Whereupon the President appointed Messrs. Price, Handy and Lewis, to compose said Committee. The entry of expenditures on the permanent expense account made under the direction of this Committee is as follows:

1840—March 31.			
Voucher of R. Price, Geo. Handy and Law, Lewis,	Special Com'te,	24 March, 1840	\$15,700
" " " "	" " "	" " "	500
" " " "	" " "	25 April, "	22,700
" " " "	" " "	" 20 "	59,300
" " " "	" " "	" 23 "	1,000
			\$99,200

There also appears to have been allowed on the vouchers of this Committee, but charged to another account in the Bank: Voucher of George Handy dated June 16, 1840, \$28,800

Vouchers of R. Price, L. Lewis, G. Handy, Oct. 17, 1840, 2,175

\$131,175

As the resolution under which this special committee, consisting of Messrs. Price, Lewis and Handy was appointed, refers in terms to the Legislature, it was thought proper to direct the investigation to that point, more particularly as it was that to which the public attention had been more immediately turned. The amount of money alone withdrawn from the bank by the committee and allowed them for the purpose of carrying out the object of their appointment, is almost of itself sufficient to satisfy the mind, that it could not have been employed merely in paying for the expenses and services of gentlemen coming to Harrisburg, with a view of making fair representations to the

Legislature of the condition of the bank, and its relation to the community, which was all that it was proper to do.

Even the use of it in calling great numbers of men from all quarters of the state, with a view to impress the Legislature with the idea that the measure required was demanded by the voice of their constituency, or to bring strong personal influence to operate on the minds of the members was highly improper, dangerous and unjustifiable. The directors of the bank, knew, or ought to have known, that these large sums of money had been expended. Their duty to the stockholders, the widows and orphans, whose interests they were placed in that post to guard and protect, their duty to themselves and their character to the country, of which they were citizens, imperiously required, that they should have called for and examined the particulars of those expenditures, recorded them in detail on the books of the bank, and been satisfied that they were proper and within the legitimate extent of the powers conferred on that committee by the board.

So far from this, it appears that the committee at some subsequent period simply reported that they had performed the duties of their appointment, and were thereupon discharged. If the expenditures had not been improper and had not been generally known to have been improper, it is possible when that report was made to the board, that some one director would not have enquired as to the amount expended by the committee, and being told the enormous sum of \$130,000 and upwards would not have called for an explanation! The testimony of some of the officers, and directors of the bank, as have been examined, present one of the most curious parts of the whole transaction. The President, cashier, accountant general, profess the most profound ignorance; even Messrs. Price and Lewis, two of the special committee, testified that they never knew, never had been informed, never even had enquired into the particular application of the money. Many of these gentlemen were present at the time the vouchers for the money were signed. Strange to say, not a syllable was uttered, not a whisper breathed by any one. The most profound silence reigned within the walls of the bank on this subject. If this be credible, does any one desire better evidence, could any words or expressions have more clearly and conclusively indicated, the knowledge and belief of the whole bank, that this money had been corruptly and improperly used? It is hard to come to the conclusion, that men of refined education, and high and honorable character, would wink at such things, yet the conclusion is unavoidable.

George Handy, to whom, according to the evidence of the cashier, the greater part of the money was actually paid, and who therefore must know something of its disposition, when called before the committee, declined at first the oath tendered to him in the ordinary form. As he appeared entirely ignorant of the extent of his right as a witness, and was wavering in his purpose, the committee were induced to grant his request for a postponement, in order to enable him to consult his counsel, and friends as to the course he ought to adopt. It could not be doubted, that it was to him personally a question of the deepest moment. His decision, one way or the other at that time, would have a lasting effect on his character and life. It appeared, therefore the dictate of humanity to allow him the opportunity, and it was done, under the hope that these considerations which ought to weigh upon him as a man, and a citizen, would lead him to a full disclosure of his knowledge and agency in this affair. Mr. Handy lengthened the postponement much beyond the period originally contemplated and allowed him by the committee. He did not appear again until the 24th of March, when he finally and decidedly refused to testify. He handed to the committee a paper in the following words:—

"When previously before the committee, I stated that a criminal prosecution had been instituted against me and that I was threatened with a civil suit, since which the civil suit has been commenced. Under these circumstances, I do not think the committee should press me to give evidence which might be prejudicial to my interests, and perhaps, in these exciting times, to my liberty.

My ideas of the obligations of the oath proposed to be administered is such, that if I take it, I should feel bound to tell every thing however prejudicial it might be either to my interest or liberty. I hope, under these circumstances, the committee will see the propriety of excusing me from taking the oath and rest assured that in declining, nothing is further from my wish or intention than to show any disrespect either to the committee or the respective Houses which they represent."

As it seemed very strange, that the bank should have selected this very precise period of time to commence their long threatened suit against Mr. Handy, the

committee put further questions, with a view to ascertain whether he had not himself some agency in procuring the suit to be brought, which, however, he very decidedly and solemnly disclaimed.

It was determined to report Mr. Handy's contumacy to the House, and the proceedings which followed in regard to him, are too well known to require repetition in this place.

When under the protection of the resolution of the general assembly passed March 29, 1842, Mr. Handy appeared before the committee and was duly qualified by oath. He stated that the whole amount of the money expended by that committee had not passed through his hands, but that every dollar of what he did receive, of which he could not state the amount exactly, was paid by him to Daniel M. Brodhead, and George W. South for George Read. The sum of \$120,000 to Brodhead in pursuance of an arrangement or understanding with him that he was to receive that sum in case such a law was passed as the bank desired. That he had also requested Joseph Solms to go to Harrisburg to assist in the accomplishment of the object, and at a subsequent period, Samuel R. Wood, and John C. Boyd. As confirmatory of this statement, and also containing all the information he possessed as to the application made by Brodhead of the money, and of the means employed to procure the law which was passed, he submitted a number of letters received at the time. He stated also, that he had never asked nor received, more particular information as to the disposition made of the money, though he did not pretend to deny, that he knew or believed, that at the time it was advanced that it was for corrupt purposes.

These three persons [Brodhead, Solms, and Read] appear to have been therefore, the principal agents of the bank in this matter. The committee do not conceive it to be necessary to enter upon a review of this extraordinary correspondence. It will be sufficient to cite some parts which demonstrate most conclusively that the writers were extensively engaged in the work of corruption, or were pretending so to be, with a view of deceiving the bank and extorting money.

The first and most important letter because it furnishes a key to the whole series, is one dated March 6th, 1840, from Brodhead to Handy, shortly after the arrival of both Brodhead and Solms at Harrisburg, in which he says: "The result is yet doubtful, and will remain so until I see or hear from your friend. I was sorry to come up so unprepared and undetermined. It appears to me that this important matter is wonderfully trifled with. In all the conversations I had with him, I could not arrive at any certain conclusion. In speaking of stock he appeared to talk as though I was to run the risk of the advance. Now my dear sir, I cannot talk to you or write to you fully, but only have to say, that all the risk I have to run is the final passage of the Bill. If it passes, can I depend in such a manner as to pass my word that the contingent fund of which we spoke will be provided without failure. The only answer I want to this question, or to my letter, is from you or Mr. Bidle, if he understands you, to say, *all will be right.*"

A letter from Solms to Handy, dated the next day, March 7th, shows him to have been the friend alluded to, for he says, "the deposit made this day, and the promised deposit on Monday, worked well as you perceive by the result, but this result increases expectations and great demands. They are such as I feel myself not authorized to grant; therefore, I concluded either to go to the city to-morrow, or let the person go himself. Feeling rather unwell this evening, I suppose in consequence of over exertions of a weakened frame, I let him go, so that you become acquainted with the pretensions." Brodhead accordingly went to Philadelphia, and had an interview with Handy, the result of which is a note from Handy to Brodhead, dated March 10, 1840, in which it is said: "Agreeably to the promise I made you last evening, I avail myself of a moment's leisure to give you an answer to the questions you proposed, to wit: What course of legislation would be most likely to secure to Mr. Van Buren the vote of Pennsylvania? I answer; first, legalizing the suspension, until February, 1841. Secondly, a release and suspension of all penalties to which the Banks are now subject, other than the legal interest to be recovered only in the ordinary course of law, and this should be done in the course of ten days. If February won't do, the third Monday of January will answer. This done, and *all will be right.*" This then was the contract, and that Solms knew of its precise date, terms, character and object, is very clear, from his letter of the 18th March, to Handy, in which he says, "the agreement you made on the 10th instant, expires on the 20th instant, as it was for ten days *only binding.* Don't omit to inform me whether this agreement shall continue in force with *all its rights.*"

A corrupt contract was made then, to which Solms was privy, and that contract was signified or understood between them by the expression, "all will be right," or "all is right."

That these two individuals held out to Mr. Handy, that they were faithfully, between them, carrying this corrupt bargain into execution, no intelligent reader of the correspondence can doubt. Whether this was a vile falsehood, meant to cover up their own fraudulent purpose of converting the money to their own use, or a true representation of what was going on, must be left to the decision of the public, upon the whole evidence. Their own testimony and conduct as witnesses, with that of their coadjutor, George Read, favors the former conclusion, AND THERE IS CERTAINLY NO DIRECT EVIDENCE OF A SINGLE DOLLAR HAVING BEEN PAID BY EITHER OF THOSE MEN TO ANY BODY.— Yet according to the testimony of John C. Boyd, confirmed by the testimony of Samuel R. Wood, who states that Mr. Boyd, mentioned the circumstance to him at the time it occurred, Mr. Barret, one of the editors of the Keystone, knew that Brodhead had money, or the command of money, for he told Mr. Boyd, that he might have \$5,000, if he could procure the vote of Col. Fleming, of the Senate; and upon being asked where the money was to be had; answered from Brodhead. Mr. Barret, does not recollect this matter, and denies positively any knowledge that Brodhead had money. It is but right to add, that according to the concurring testimony of Mr. Boyd, and Col. Fleming, NO MONEY WAS OFFERED OR RECEIVED BY HIM. The money found in the trunk of Charles Chandler, the member from Susquehanna, who died at Harrisburg that spring, being \$1200 in notes of the Berks County Bank, was undoubtedly paid to him by Brodhead, who had exchanged a large part of the notes received from Handy, with Lloyd Wharton for Berks county bank notes. Yet the letter from Brodhead to Chandler, also found in his trunk along with the money, and referring to it as the profits of some speculation in stocks, is dated January 10th, 1840, and post marked the same day, so that it must relate to some other prior transaction. There was a small loan to Judge Myers, of the Senate, of \$100, which appears to have been afterwards duly paid. This is the only evidence on the subject.

In order to exhibit the character of these men in their true light, before the community it will be proper to give one or two more extracts from the letters, which might be multiplied, but it is not deemed necessary.

In Solms letter of March 11, to Handy, he says "your letter *all is right,* of the 10th has been received; there is an objection. The five thousand dollars must be placed immediately in hands." In Brodhead's of the 13th, in reference, no doubt, to the same thing, he says, "draw the five to-morrow, and let J. S. bring it up. It is a most desperate conflict. Do not omit this, or else mark somebody's check good to my order."

Brodhead, in his letter of the 20th says, "I was quite astonished at that part of your letter of yesterday, which I received this afternoon, in which you say, 'if the amount reduced in the resolution passed by the House to a sum sufficient to pay interest, &c., that then *all would be right!* I hope and trust I am not placing myself in a false position, as my word, and, in some instances my written agreement, has gone out to a large extent, and the only condition is the time to January '41, and release the penalties." So in his note written in Philadelphia, April 2d, 1840, he says, "I shall be well enough to return in the morning, but you know I cannot return until you prepare the necessary documents for me to take along, as all my friends will expect to see them when I return." So in the note of Brodhead to Solms, written in Philadelphia, April 16, "I wrote up last night requesting the gentleman from whom I bought lumber to hold on till I come, that I would certainly be up to night. Do attend to this, as my credit would be ruined, if I did not pay promptly for the lumber which I have bought. Let the whole matter be closed up to day." And on the 5th June, 1840, as an evident receipt in full he says, "I received the certificate of deposit and all is right."

In making these few extracts from the letters, the main object is to prove, beyond a question, that by their own showing, Solms and Brodhead, were engaged in a work of fraud and corruption; and great care has been taken, in making these extracts, to avoid all those which contain any allusions to, or implication of third persons.

Let us now turn, for a single moment, from the letters to the evidence of the writers of them. Unfortunately for themselves, they had both been examined before the production of the correspondence. Brodhead swore most distinctly and

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A letter from Solms to Handy, dated the next day, March 7th, shows him to have been the friend alluded to, for he says, "the deposit made this day, and the promised deposit on Monday, worked well as you perceive by the result, but this result increases expectations and great demands. They are such as I feel myself not authorized to grant; therefore, I concluded either to go to the city to-morrow, or let the person go himself. Feeling rather unwell this evening, I suppose in consequence of over exertions of a weakened frame, I let him go, so that you become acquainted with the pretensions." Brodhead accordingly went to Philadelphia, and had an interview with Handy, the result of which is a note from Handy to Brodhead, dated March 10, 1840, in which it is said: "Agreeably to the promise I made you last evening, I avail myself of a moment's leisure to give you an answer to the questions you proposed, to wit: What course of legislation would be most likely to secure to Mr. Van Buren the vote of Pennsylvania? I answer; first, legalizing the suspension, until February, 1841. Secondly, a release and suspension of all penalties to which the Banks are now subject, other than the legal interest to be recovered only in the ordinary course of law, and this should be done in the course of ten days. If February won't do, the third Monday of January will answer. This done, and *all will be right.*" This then was the contract, and that Solms knew of its precise date, terms, character and object, is very clear, from his letter of the 18th March, to Handy, in which he says, "the agreement you made on the 10th instant, expires on the 20th instant, as it was for ten days *only binding.* Don't omit to inform me whether this agreement shall continue in force with *all its rights.*"

A corrupt contract was made then, to which Solms was privy, and that contract was signified or understood between them by the expression, "all will be right," or "all is right."

That these two individuals held out to Mr. Handy, that they were faithfully, between them, carrying this corrupt bargain into execution, no intelligent reader of the correspondence can doubt. Whether this was a vile falsehood, meant to cover up their own fraudulent purpose of converting the money to their own use, or a true representation of what was going on, must be left to the decision of the public, upon the whole evidence. Their own testimony and conduct as witnesses, with that of their coadjutor, George Read, favors the former conclusion, AND THERE IS CERTAINLY NO DIRECT EVIDENCE OF A SINGLE DOLLAR HAVING BEEN PAID BY EITHER OF THOSE MEN TO ANY BODY.— Yet according to the testimony of John C. Boyd, confirmed by the testimony of Samuel R. Wood, who states that Mr. Boyd, mentioned the circumstance to him at the time it occurred, Mr. Barret, one of the editors of the Keystone, knew that Brodhead had money, or the command of money, for he told Mr. Boyd, that he might have \$5,000, if he could procure the vote of Col. Fleming, of the Senate; and upon being asked where the money was to be had; answered from Brodhead. Mr. Barret, does not recollect this matter, and denies positively any knowledge that Brodhead had money. It is but right to add, that according to the concurring testimony of Mr. Boyd, and Col. Fleming, NO MONEY WAS OFFERED OR RECEIVED BY HIM. The money found in the trunk of Charles Chandler, the member from Susquehanna, who died at Harrisburg that spring, being \$1200 in notes of the Berks County Bank, was undoubtedly paid to him by Brodhead, who had exchanged a large part of the notes received from Handy, with Lloyd Wharton for Berks county bank notes. Yet the letter from Brodhead to Chandler, also found in his trunk along with the money, and referring to it as the profits of some speculation in stocks, is dated January 10th, 1840, and post marked the same day, so that it must relate to some other prior transaction. There was a small loan to Judge Myers, of the Senate, of \$100, which appears to have been afterwards duly paid. This is the only evidence on the subject.

In order to exhibit the character of these men in their true light, before the community it will be proper to give one or two more extracts from the letters, which might be multiplied, but it is not deemed necessary.

In Solms letter of March 11, to Handy, he says "your letter *all is right,* of the 10th has been received; there is an objection. The five thousand dollars must be placed immediately in hands." In Brodhead's of the 13th, in reference, no doubt, to the same thing, he says, "draw the five to-morrow, and let J. S. bring it up. It is a most desperate conflict. Do not omit this, or else mark somebody's check good to my order."

Brodhead, in his letter of the 20th says, "I was quite astonished at that part of your letter of yesterday, which I received this afternoon, in which you say, 'if the amount reduced in the resolution passed by the House to a sum sufficient to pay interest, &c., that then *all would be right!* I hope and trust I am not placing myself in a false position, as my word, and, in some instances my written agreement, has gone out to a large extent, and the only condition is the time to January '41, and release the penalties." So in his note written in Philadelphia, April 2d, 1840, he says, "I shall be well enough to return in the morning, but you know I cannot return until you prepare the necessary documents for me to take along, as all my friends will expect to see them when I return." So in the note of Brodhead to Solms, written in Philadelphia, April 16, "I wrote up last night requesting the gentleman from whom I bought lumber to hold on till I come, that I would certainly be up to night. Do attend to this, as my credit would be ruined, if I did not pay promptly for the lumber which I have bought. Let the whole matter be closed up to day." And on the 5th June, 1840, as an evident receipt in full he says, "I received the certificate of deposit and all is right."

In making these few extracts from the letters, the main object is to prove, beyond a question, that by their own showing, Solms and Brodhead, were engaged in a work of fraud and corruption; and great care has been taken, in making these extracts, to avoid all those which contain any allusions to, or implication of third persons.

Let us now turn, for a single moment, from the letters to the evidence of the writers of them. Unfortunately for themselves, they had both been examined before the production of the correspondence. Brodhead swore most distinctly and