

positively that he had not been employed by any bank, or any officer, director or agent of any bank. Mr. Handy declares that Brodhead was perfectly aware that he was acting on behalf of the Bank of the United States, and the whole scope and tenor of the letters show it beyond a doubt. Assuming this to be correct, no equivocation can save the answers of Brodhead before the Committee from downright and glaring contradiction of the letters. Brodhead was never discharged from his attendance as a witness, but at his own urgent request, was suffered to return to his business, upon his assurance that he would re-appear at any time. He was bound therefore, if he meant to keep his parole, in spirit as well as letter, not to remove, without communicating his change of residence to the Committee. This, however, he did, having gone, it appears, to the State of New York. The subpoena however, was left at his residence, and no doubt he was notified of it. He had ample opportunity to appear, since the attachment issued, on the 14th of June. He may be considered, therefore, to have fled, and thus pleaded guilty to all the inferences to be drawn from such conduct. He has reaped a rich harvest from the Pennsylvania Banking Institutions, if as Mr. Dunlap asserted in his evidence, he had received from the United States Bank expenses of loans, negotiated by him, as special agent of the Commonwealth, sixty thousand dollars and upwards; and if, as Mr. Wharton states, on the strength of or account of the loan of \$200,000 negotiated by him for the Berks County Bank, with the Commonwealth, he had received accommodations to the extent of near \$30,000, which he never met at maturity, and in addition to this, by the election of the Legislature, had enjoyed the advantages of a seat in the Board of Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania. He appears to have been a constant borrower at Harrisburg, for many years past, on behalf of banks and other corporations. It is hoped that henceforth his occupation in that respect, is gone forever.

Solms, when he first appeared, admitted that he had been at Harrisburg during the session of 1840, but that he had come at the request of the Moyamensing Bank, of which he was President, for the sole object of procuring a modification of a provision in the bill for immediate resumption then pending by which the banks would have been compelled to pay specie for their circulation, and not their deposits—that he had no other purpose in coming to Harrisburg, and knew nothing in regard to the disbursement of any money by any of the banks, or their agents, for that or any other purpose connected with the Legislature for their benefit. Upon Solms second appearance, subsequent to the production of the correspondence, he submitted a statement giving an account of all the particulars of a certain conversation, reference to which was made in his letter, and had found its way into the public newspapers. This he was able to remember and state particularly. In reference to other parts of his letters, stating facts and conversations occurring within his own knowledge, and if true, of a character so striking as to leave an indelible impression on the memory, he professed to have no recollection. Pressed closely, he attributed this remarkable failure, at one time to a spell of sickness, at another time to a defect of his faculty, and again he changed his ground, imputing to himself the consummate folly of writing at the dictation of others, and using language which he did not then, and does not now understand. No one can believe this, and Solms doubtless knows of the disposition of the money made by Brodhead, and perhaps has pocketed his share of the proceeds.

Such are the men employed as the agents of the Bank of the United States, and in whose bosom beyond all question, if in no other persons, reposes a full knowledge of the whole of this transaction. Their character is now before the country, and their letters and evidence, together with that of all the other witnesses examined by the Committee, may be safely submitted without further comment, other than the remark, that they all state, **THAT THEY HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY CORRUPTION ON THE PART OF THE EXECUTIVE, MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE, OR OTHER OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT. NOR IN THEIR INTERCOURSE WITH ALL OR ANY OF THEM, DURING THAT SESSION, WAS THERE ANY THING IMPROPER.**

George Read, late Treasurer of the county of Philadelphia, was also one of the paid agents of the bank, although he does not seem to have been trusted with money by the others, in which undoubtedly they showed their discrimination and discretion. When he first appeared before the Committee he denied most positively and unequivocally, that he had ever been employed by any Bank, paid by any Bank, or rendered any services for which he had ever made any claim, and of course, that he knew anything at all about the object of inquiry before the Committee. Read is an extremely illiterate man, being unable to read or write, except his own name: He was obliged, therefore, to conduct his correspondence through the medium of an amanuensis. He procured for this purpose the services of John W. Nesbit, a clerk under him in the Treasurer's Office, then attending at Harrisburg, to settle some accounts with the Auditor General, and upon his leaving Harrisburg, had the assistance of Wm. Field, a member of the House from Bucks. In the letters written by Nesbit, being simple but

at the same time remarkably accurate accounts of proceedings of the two Houses, there was nothing to arrest the attention of the amanuensis, but in several of those written by Mr. Field there evidently was. It is to be lamented that this gentleman's memory also failed him on this occasion, so that he was unable to recollect whether he had asked, or received, any explanation. And even in reference to a small note among the papers produced, addressed him to Mr. Read, and urging him to come up and attend to his business, "or it would be all no go," he could not remember to what it referred, so as to explain it. Mr. Field was often surprised at the information possessed by Read, and asked from what source he obtained it, but received no satisfactory answer. The letters indeed do show, that he was kept very well advised of what was going, and contemplated to be done. Mr. South's letters, accompanying Read's, show that Read received \$1,000 for his services, and claimed to have a note of his, for \$1,000 held by the bank, delivered up. Mr. South in his testimony fails to explain his letters, at least to the satisfaction of the Committee. He testifies to the receipt of \$1,600, from Handy, and that he paid Mr. Read only \$1,000. Upon the bank threatening to sue him upon his note, Read intimated an intention to take defence and call South as a witness; whereupon, rather than be called to testify in the case, Mr. South agreed to pay one half the note, and accordingly did so, with or out of the \$600 he had in hand. Mr. South has not explained satisfactorily those remarkable expressions contained in his letter of the 17th of April; "Yesterday Mr. Read requested me to attend to his matters in relation to the late operations at Harrisburg. The Legislature having adjourned, he expects one or two individuals down who hold his engagements. I paid his order on me for \$200 on Monday last—it is always better to settle with these persons at once, than their services can be again commanded when required."

Upon his second appearance before the committee, Read admitted what he had before denied, that he knew that he was employed for the bank of the United States—that he had received \$1,000 for his services, and had claimed as a further compensation that his note for \$1,000 should be given up. He explained his letters by the bold and unblushing assertion, that they were all mere fabrications intended for the purpose of extorting money from the bank. **THIS WITNESS THEN IS SELF CONVICTED OF FRAUD AND PERJURY.**

In regard to these three men, it must be for the constituted authorities to determine what the public justice of the country demands. Among some other of the witnesses examined before the committee, there are occasional and important discrepancies. As the facts, however, in regard to which the disagreement occurs, have but a remote relation to the main objects of inquiry before the committee, and it has been concluded to submit the whole evidence without comment, it is not deemed necessary to notice these matters in detail.

The committee have adopted this course from considerations of evident propriety. To have entered upon a long examination of the mere probabilities of the case, as affecting individuals, would not be within their legitimate sphere. They report therefore, that the bank of the United States attempted, and intended corruption and bribery, that there is no evidence before the committee that a single dollar was ever paid out by the agent or agents to any body for that purpose, directly or indirectly. Indeed it is not very difficult to account for the course of the greater number of those members who in opposition to their party, voted for the resumption Resolutions. The necessity of maintaining the honor of the State, by adequate provision for the punctual payment of the interest of the public debt—the strong desire of the gentlemen representing the improvement districts, to get some appropriation, however small, towards the unfinished lines, to either with the extraordinary, and as the committee think unwarrantable influence brought to bear upon the members as will be seen by the evidence, would be sufficient to account for the result, without resorting to corruption direct or indirect.

The terms of the resolution, under which the committee was constituted, comprehended an investigation into the conduct of all or any of the banks, and extended back to 1835. It was proper that the resolution should be thus broad, in order that the committee might not be improperly limited, in their inquiries. It was the intention of the committee to have followed up the matter much beyond the proceedings connected with the legislation of 1840. It was soon seen, however, that it would require the attendance of a great number of witnesses, the personal examination of the books and accounts of many other of the Banks, and would open a field of investigation, so broad and extended, as could not even be partially explored within the limits of the session.

In regard to the re-charter of the Bank of the United States, some evidence, however, was incidentally brought before the committee from which it would seem scarcely to be doubted, that the same means were attempted, if not actually employed, at that time, as during the session of 1840. The permanent expense account of that Bank, before referred to, shows the following entries:

1836, May 5, receipt of N. Bible, Pres't,	\$20,575
" 7 "	5,000
" 16, voucher for incidental expenses at Harrisburg,	1,311
" 23, receipt of N. Biddle,	8,697,50
" " John B. Wallace for professional services,	10,000
" " J. M. Ilvain, do,	10,000
" 27, N. Biddle,	10,000
" June 13,	5,000
" 24, M. Wilson, & Co. Harrisburg, for expenses,	3,468 50
" 28, N. Biddle,	5,000
	\$70,052 00

How many more of the items of the same account entered as of a subsequent date refer back to the transaction in question, the committee cannot determine. They call attention, however, to the evidence of Jonathan Patterson, one of the tellers of the Bank, who proves the use of the sum of \$400,000 by the officers at or about the very period of the re-charter, the withdrawal of which from the bank was attempted to be concealed by a false entry on the books. Both of the agents, who appear to have been employed on this occasion, are now deceased, and to have proceeded further in such an investigation, without having time to prosecute it to its full extent, did not seem to be proper under the circumstances.

The committee, therefore, offer the following resolutions: Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

GEO. SHARSWOOD.
JOHN HEWING.
E. A. PENNIMAN.
J. H. DEFORD.

Riot in Philadelphia.

On Monday (1st inst.) the lower part of the city was the scene of a terrible fight, riot and bloodshed, between the whites and blacks, which originated from a number of colored persons in the morning having a procession of men and boys to celebrate the progress of the Temperance cause, and also the emancipation of the slaves in Jamaica. Some of the banners gave offence to the spectators, and the procession was attacked as it passed the market, at Fourth and Shippen streets, and offals thrown at the persons who composed it. This interference was by some boys, but led to a general fight, and in a few minutes missiles of every description were flying about with frightful force. The procession was broken up, the society beaten off and dispersed, and a mob of persons, several thousand in number, which was every moment increasing, pursued them up to the neighborhood of St. Mary street, between Sixth and Seventh, where the riot re-commenced with additional fury.

The houses occupied by black people were attacked and the windows completely demolished. The colored people in the streets assembled in force and beat back the assailants; clubs and stones strewed the street in this melee, and many persons were injured. The fight continued all day and during the evening, various crowds were collected at the corners at the scene of the riots. Suddenly, without any previous intimation that the building had been entered, the large four-story building, newly put up, known as "Smith's Hall," in Lombard street, near Seventh, having been erected by a wealthy colored man, named Smith, was discovered to be in flames. It was entirely destroyed in less than an hour—thousands of persons standing and looking at the destruction.

Before this fire had been subdued, another was discovered issuing from the colored Presbyterian Church in St. Mary street. This building was also destroyed. The Ledger says the universal result of all hasty outbreaks attended that on Monday. Scarcely a man of the sufferers belonged to the party that excited the popular rage. They had escaped in the beginning, and the vengeance of the blind, infuriated mob fell upon a few peaceable laborers, who, for the best part of the day, had been minding their business at some useful employment, and were returning to their homes, unapprehensive of molestation.

United States Senate.

Of the seventeen U. S. Senators whose terms of office expire on the 4th of March next, ten are loco focus and seven democrats, as follows:

Loco Focus.	Democrats.
Williams, of Me. inc.	Crafts, of Vermont.
Wilcox, of N. Hamp.	Kerr, of Maryland.
Smith, of Conn.	Graham, of N. C.
Wright, of N. York.	Preston, of S. C.
Buchanan, of Penn.	Conrad, of Lou.
Cuthbert, of Geor.	Crittenden, of Ky.
Bugby, of Alabama.	Smith, of Indiana.
Allen, of Ohio.	
Young, of Illinois.	
Linn, of Missouri.	

The Whigs will probably lose one of the above, viz: from South Carolina. The loco focus have re-elected Wilcox in N. Hampshire, and elected NILES in Conn., and the Whigs have secured Louisiana. There are two vacancies in Tennessee. The present Senate of the United States stands—Whigs 29, Loco Focus 20, Abstractionist 1. Of the Whigs 21 hold over and one is to be chosen in New Jersey, in the place of Mr. SOUTHARD.—Har. Chron.

The annual income of the Marquis of Waterford from lands alone is £75,000.



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon, Aug. 10, 1842.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. (No. 104 S. 3rd St. Philadelphia,) is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

COUNTY CONVENTION,

AND

Democratic Harrison Meeting.

The citizens of the several townships and borough of this county, are requested to meet at their usual places of meeting, on Saturday, the 6th day of August, to elect two Delegates from each of said townships and boroughs, to represent them in the County Convention, which will meet in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 10th of August,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate a County Ticket, to be supported by the opponents of the present State administration, at the coming election, and also to appoint Congressional and Senatorial conferees.

By order of the County Committee.

THOS. FISHER, Chairman.

July 12th, 1842.

Congressional Election.—Attempted Outrage upon the rights of the People!—Another "Supercilious" Supersedeas!!

The Extra Session was held chiefly for the purpose of districting the State for members of Congress. The Legislature met, and after about seven weeks, passed an Apportionment Bill, as is known to all. That bill, unfortunately does not suit the notions of Governor Porter, because it does not "use up Huntingdon county"—an indispensable requisite, as we have reason to believe, to any Apportionment that can receive the sanction of "Uncle Davy." Rumors to this effect have been afloat ever since the bill was passed; but although the Legislature remained in Session four days after the passage of the bill, in which time the Governor could have announced his intentions officially, and the Legislature passed another bill; yet he held it for nearly two weeks, and then sent out letters, through the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to the respective Sheriffs, notifying them that there can be no election for Members of Congress this fall.

The following is a copy of the letter to the Sheriff of this county.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, August 3, 1842.

To John Shaver, Esq. Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon.

SIR:—

The bill which passed, at the late session of the Legislature, dividing the State into Congressional districts for the election of members of Congress, has not become a law; and I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor, to inform you, that it will not receive his signature.

Hence, as there is no law, authorizing the election of members of Congress in this State based upon the census of 1840, it will be unnecessary this year to insert in your proclamation, for the next general election, a call upon the people to elect those officers.

I am respectfully yours,
A. V. PARSONS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Now is this not a pretty business?—There is more in it than would at first appear. But take it in its best light, and it is a piece of dictation not at all creditable to the man from whom it proceeds. The bill, he says has not become a law, and it will not receive his signature—hence there is no law authorizing the election of members of Congress, and it will be unnecessary to make a call upon the people to elect those officers!!! Indeed! Why bless you, Mr. Secretary, the Sheriff and the PEOPLE will do just as they please about that matter. What authority have you and what authority has YOUR MASTER, or his Excellency the Governor, as you call him, to tell the PEOPLE what they must do about the election of members of Congress?—Sir, show us the documents. Tell us whether you find such authority in the new or old Constitution, or whether it is the order of Governor Dorr that you send us? Pray do let us know.

But, let us for a moment look at this case seriously. The 3rd section of the Constitution of the United States declares "that the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof." This leaves it extremely doubtful whether the

Governor has any thing to do with districting the State for members of Congress, as the Constitution says it shall be done by the Legislature, and does not mention the Governor. It will be perceived too, that the Constitution uses the same language in reference to elections for United States Senators. Well, in that case the Legislature elect them on joint ballot and the Governor has no part in that election. We presume that the same words, in the same instrument, in reference to the same thing, always have the same meaning.—Reader, what do you think about it?

It is believed by many that the Governor and his *astute* Secretary intend only to set a trap for our party. The Loco Focus will no doubt manage, some way or other, to elect members of Congress—if it should even be by but a dozen of votes, and then send them on to Washington, where they would probably be admitted, as they would have a right to be. Let it be remembered that the Governor can hold the Apportionment Bill till after the election, and if their plan shall have proved successful, he may sign the bill, or he may keep it in his breeches pocket until three days after the meeting of the Legislature in January next, and then it would become a law without his signature. See how carefully his "Excellency" avoids saying the bill will not become a law without his signature. He says it has not become a law, and that it will not receive his signature; but the Governor certainly knows that it may become a law without his signature, and while at this work of superogation he might have informed us of that fact.

The people will most assuredly disregard this dictatorial letter from the Governor, and proceed to the election of members of Congress in the new districts in the usual way, and after that the House of Representatives at Washington will be the judges of their right to their seats. After the Supersedeas of the commission of John Shaver, Sheriff of this county, which the Supreme Court kicked from their presence with scorn and contempt, the people will not place any confidence in this extra-official order from the Governor of the State.

Let the people take the matter in hand in earnest—let them elect good and honest men to Congress, and in the end all will be right.

Report of the Committee of Investigation.

We this week publish the Majority Report of the Investigating Committee. Every one will no doubt read it and judge for himself. To us it would have been far more satisfactory if Brodhead could have been brought before the Committee and compelled to testify his knowledge of the facts in the case, and if Solms and Read had made those explanations which it must be evident to all they could have given, had they not pretended to have lost all memory of the letters which they had written just two years before. If their testimony had then exculpated the Governor, we could have rejoiced for the honor of the Commonwealth. But as it is—the facts still buried in the darkest recesses of the bosoms of Brodhead, Solms, Read and others, and the strong positive proof that large sums of money were obtained from the United States Bank for some purpose,—this leaves strong doubts in our mind about the purity and integrity, as well of the Legislature of 1839-40 and the Executive, as about the honesty and fairness of those through whose hands the money has thus far been traced. If the flight of Brodhead, and the loss of memory by Solms and Read, and the unaccountable conduct of the Governor all through the investigation, could be reconciled to conscious innocence, then could we believe that those who are implicated in the bribery and corruption were wrongfully accused. But under all the circumstances, we can never believe them innocent of the charges until the matter is "probed to the bottom," and Brodhead is made to account for the manner in which he disposed of the money that passed into his hands.

In our next we will endeavor to give the whitewashing Report of the Minority of the Committee, so that our readers may see how the whole subject has been treated. And whenever the letters and testimony adduced before the Committee shall be printed, we intend to give copious extracts, in order that the people, who are in such cases the highest tribunal and the last resort, may be enabled to pass judgment according to the facts and circumstances.

Our friends in Dauphin county have nominated ALEXANDER RAMSEY for Congress, and Henry Balsbauch and John C. Harper for Assembly.

Court, and the New Court House.

The new Court House is now completed, and the Court are holding their Sessions in it. The public offices are also removed to the new building. All of the rooms are convenient, comfortable and commodious. The people, generally, appear to be well pleased with the new building, the whole cost of which is just \$9,135 50. The lots, together with two others, cost \$1,000.

Besides this, we have a new Judge, and when all "get the hang" of the new establishment we may expect matters to move along finely.

Judge Barton Resigned.

The Philadelphia "United States" of last Saturday says: "We learned yesterday, from a source to be relied on, that Judge Barton has tendered to the Governor his resignation as President Judge of the Court of Criminal Sessions—to take effect on the first day of January next."

The Harrisburg Chronicle Revived.

This excellent paper has again made its appearance. It is reduced in size, and published at \$1 per annum, payable in advance. Its editor, H. MONTGOMERY, is an able advocate of the good cause of the people.

A matter of Dollars and Cents.

The "Standard" set up an awful whining about the county printing, week before last; but the wisecracks who figure as its editors will not exchange the "State printing" for that of the county. No indeed—"that's a horse of another color." They say they "can find matter far more interesting to its subscribers to insert in its columns," than the discussion of such questions. No doubt they can; and the sapient editors should have made the discovery two weeks ago, and saved themselves from the necessity of BACKING OUT.

The Flapdoole Democrat, in little Clinton, edifies its readers with the following paragraph:

"The editor of the Huntingdon Journal should keep cool about these days—it is dangerous for such quadrupeds to run at large during the reign of the dog star."

We are a stranger to the author of the above beautiful paragraph; but still, we deem it our duty to advise him to keep out of the fool killer's way at all times.

We hope our readers will excuse us for stooping a moment to notice a matter that it perhaps would be more proper to treat with silent contempt.

We are indebted to Gen. JAMES INYRS for a copy of the speech of Mr. Stewart, of Virginia, on the Tariff Bill.

Lots of Tomatoes, Peaches, Pears and Watermelons have made their appearance in the Harrisburg market.

COMMUNICATION.

No. VI.

"Remedy for Hard Times."

MR. EDITOR: In the last "Standard" I see an article headed "Remedy for hard times." As my attention has been directed towards that subject for some time, I immediately read the article, hoping to find something that might assist me in my search for a remedy for hard times. You, as well as your readers, can judge of my surprise, when I found that the writer was a disciple of Buchanan, and an open advocate of his TEN CENT A DAY wages for a POOR LABORER. Nor was I less astonished when I saw that the writer signed himself a "Workingman," and I thought that I could not further my object in a surer way, than by meeting the notions there advanced.

The writer asserts that among the benefits to be derived from adopting the low wages plan, are the following: "The relief of our state and citizens from their present embarrassments—the removal of hindrances in almost all kinds of business, so that industry might go on as successfully as heretofore—the payment of the domestic creditors, and possibly the prevention of a state of anarchy."

This is an assertion without one word of proof. Let me ask that workingman a few questions. I desire to know and follow the right path. I am a workingman too; and should like to pursue some plan which will result in these very benefits. If, then, he can answer my queries satisfactorily, and meet some other difficulties I shall suggest, I will agree with him "that the doctrine is good,"—but not till then.

By what particular operation will the embarrassments of a poor man (a citizen) who