THE HUMAN FRANK.

It is made for health and happiness; and when we look upon a countenance blooming with beauty, and observe its expression of quiet jenjoyment, we feel that the being who formed it is a God of love. But we must not forget, that within that very alcoming cheek, there is contrived an apparatus of producing amorphing way di ratus expable of producing something very dil-ferent from enjoyment. A fibrons net work spreads over it, coming out of the trunk from the brain extending everywhere its stender ramifi-cations, and sending a little threat to every point upon the surface. What is this mechanism for the dees are many; but among its other proper-ties, there is in it a slumbering power, which may indeed never becalled into action, but which shade and unatterable suffering. We admit that in almost every case it remains harmless and inoperative; still it is there, always there, and almost every case it remains harmless and inoperative; still it is there, always there, and almost every case it remains harmless and inoperative; still it is there, always there, and almost every case it remains harmless and inoperative; still it is there, always there, and almost every case it remains harmless and inoperative; still it is there, always there, and always ready; and it is called into action whenever God thinks best. And it is not merely in the check, but throughout every part of the frame that the apparatus of auffering lies concealed; and it is an apparatus which is seldom out of order. Sick nest deranges and weakens the other powers, but it addom interferes with this; it remains always at its post, in the eye, the ear, the brain, the band—in every organ and every limb, and always ready to do God's bidding.

dy to do God's bidding.

IR HAVE SOT CHOSEN IZ.

Christ-taught his disciples that divine influence upon the hearts of men was essential to their repentance and salvation. "Ye have not chosen me," said he, "I have chosen you." What a declaration! How solitary it makes the Saviour in the world he had come to redeem. More than thirty years he had epent here, doing good continually, and proclaiming offers of reconciliation and pardon, and now on the last night of his life, surrounded by inveterate foes, already actually surrounded by invoterate foes, already actually sold to them, and with but a few hours of liberty remaining, he gathers privately his twelve friends that he may have one last sad interview with them; and here he had to reflect that even these his twelve friends, among ten thousand enemies, had not chosen him; he had chosen them. He stood alone, after all; the only example of inde-pendent, original holipess. The universal reign of ingodliness and sin, had been broken only o he had chosen individuals to be saved, and trained them, by his own power, to moral fruit fulness and beauty.

THE RAVIOUR'S NIGHTS OF PRAYER. He sought solitude, he shrunk from observe seemed really to love, was his locally ramble at midnight, for rest and prayer. He spent whole aights thus, we are told. And it is not surpriaights thus, we are told. And it is not surprising, that after the heated crowles and exhausting labours of the day, he should love to retire to silence and seclosion, so enjoy the cool and balmy air, the refreshing stillness, and all the beauties and glories of midnight, among the solutudes of the Galilean fills, to find there happy communion with labour, and triple, that ver remained. the labors and trials, that yet remained.

IDEA OF THE DIVINITY. Banish all material ideas of a Deity, and do not let your magnation struggle to find its way upward to some material heaven, with indefinite and idle conceptions of a monarch, seated on a throne. The striking and beautiful metaphors of order. the Bible never were intended to give us this idea. God is a spirit, tit says in its most emphatick tions. Where he acts, there only can we see him. The is the wide-spread omnipresent power, which we can never see; and never know, except so far as he shall manifest himself by his doings.

HEAVEN AND EVETH. As distant as they may be thought by the world, heaven and earth are so near together, so not into each other, that good men are truly foreigners on earth, have their conversation in feaven, and are fellowicitizens with the saints, and of the household of God." To speak alluively to the patriarchial vision, good men are ingels;—only, as yet, at the bottom of the ladder; and some angels are only men made perfect, at

CONVERSION When a man stands with his back to the sun, his own shadow and the shadows of surrounding ob-jects are before him. It is the same in spiritual debts to the tune of £10,000 (\$50,000) without the things. God is the sun of the universe. Cresttures are but shadows. While men look away from God, all their shadows occupy their thoughts and their affections. When they turn to God, so their becomes their all in all.

THE MAN OF PLEASURE. He has his little clouds at the brightest; the course of his happiness' is retarded by a straw; and any considerable, scarce considerable, accident puts it quite to death. Not only the necessities are conveniences, but the decorations and cartain others, not more incommoded by snow carries are conveniences. saries or conveniences, but the decorations and superfluities of life, are vital to his sickly felicity. In any of them, he may receive a deep or deadly

CHRISTIAN DECISION They that have been long to seed by folly, when once landed on a good life, should but n their ships as Casar burnt those of his legions on the British coast. The soldier of the cross should destroy every desire of embarking in ill, and reader his return impracticable.

He whose soul reposes on his firm trust in his Redeemer, like the halcyon that builds on the waves, if storms arise, may be tossed, but not endangered. Or granting even the worst, those tueverlasting rest.

DIVINE MERCY. In the midst of our rebellion against him, God, like the sun when smiling through a cloud, shows us a merciful face not that he approves of our impiety, but because by these beams he would warm our hearts.

An old subscriber.-The editor of the National Intelligencer acknowledges the receipt of a Letter enclosing the thirty sixth year's subscription to their paper.

Sunday in Paris. Sunday is a delightful day in Paris; more so than in any place I ever visited, except Frankfort. The books and newspapers, I should say that

FOREIGN ITEMS. (From our last English pepties). Sunderland Herald states that a dreadfu The explosion of fire damp took place in scolliery near fiction, on Thursday week, by which slatten mes and boys were killed, and most dreadful scorch-

Some idea may be formed of the waith of this country from the fact, that in 1834 insurance against fire were made by the English offices to the amount of £578,500,000, and that the uninsured property is estimated to be equal to what is insured. Footnood.

surea.—pcousses.

It is said that the French leaders of ton, at Paris, are about to briffy the hoop into fashion again as a portion of female costome.

Blections, in England and France. France, with a population of 33,000,000 has only 184,000 electors. England, with a population of 22,000,000, has 1,000,000 electors. In France each elector must pay 300 frances in direct taxation.

A handsome income.—It is said that the income of the mercuis of Westminster amounts to £1,000 sterling per day. When the leases of a vast number of houses, belonging to his lordship, expire, his income will be more than doubled. The Lendon papers announce that "Mn Jackson, son of the President of the United States, is

residing at Hastings

On the 17th January, all the convents in Mad rid were closed; the inmates released from their months there will not be a monastery or convent in Spair,

From the N. Y. Star.

O'Connell is making a triumphant progress through England. On Wednesdayithe people of Liverpool gave him a public dinner, the largest ever held in this town—1000 persons, at a guinea each, having dined together. One passage of his speech is, "We (the Irish members) stood by the ministry when they abolished negto slavery, and sent it across the Atlantic, to cover America with discrate," In arvante conversation he said: "A. disgrace." In private conversation he said: "A-merica—where their only idea of liberty is permission to lick the niggers." It seems that O'. Connell has taken some dislike to America. He goes out of his way to attack you.

George Thompson is now at Glasgow, at tempes niggers or die!

Tom Paine's bones !!!-Coubel's effects were put up to auction last week, at his farm, near Farnham. One of the last lots was a box conaining Tom Paine's bones and coffin plate, which Cobbet had brought from America. The Auctioneer refused to sell these relies as they were returned to the box! Was not a life of Andrew Isckedn written by Cobbet? Worthy histoman!
[Stealing these hones will be ever the greatest stigma on Cobbet's memory.]

Talleyrand's wife, as you may have learned, is dead. She was aged 74, and had been seperated from her husband for thirty years. He has got better since her death, and is said to be thinking i a second spouse!

What would be an excellent joke, if it had not turned out seriously, recently occurred at Paris.
One of the National Guard, a gentleman married about 12 weeks, was called to his routine of duty. about 12 weeks, was called to his routine of duty on guard. He was ordered out on one of the properties had forgotten his great coat, went round to his house for it, could not get in at the door, called the his wife to throw it to him out of the window, received it from her fair bands, put it on, walked away with his companions, returned to the guard house where the piquit was over, was hailed with a shout of laughter, boked at the coat and found on its breast the red ribbon and cross of the Legion of Honor, ran home, succeeded in entering his house, struck his unfaithful wife dead with one blow of his sword, was apprehended, and, as the peculiar provocation was great, will not be with one blow of his sword, was apprehended, and, as the peculiar provocation was great, will not be quences of the new and fatal system of punished. It is said that the gallant was the Duke lawless public violence and outrage, (the of Orleans. This, however, can be no more than suspicion, as he remains undiscovered,

AMr. R. D. E. Henesge, much connected with the hobility, by birth and frendship, has recently been committed to 18 months imprisonment, by the Insolvent Court of London, for running up means of paying them

More than four years—five winters, have passed cartain others; not more incommoded by snow than the Baltimore and Ohio. Their trains have also been repeatedly fired; and much damage austained—but, by the use of anthracite coal, the of Pennsylvania.—Niles.

Costs to Newcastle, The Danish schooner

Horrible Rumor .- A report has reach-

rer.

POTISVILLE. SATURDAY MOUNING, MAR. 14, 1836 mahlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading an Handbills of every description neatly prin

The editor of the Democratic Press, of Reading opens his park of artillery upon us in hot and keavy style, on account of our remarks relative to the Anti-Bank resolutions recently adopted at a meeting held in that place. He accuses us of blackguardism, depravity, hypocrisy, sycophancy, filth and nastiness, with other beautiful atglacts to do one thing of very inferior im-portance, namely, to disprove the soundness three vacancies on the bench to be supplito bandy with him epithets of abuse and and one in the Berks district. scurrility—we leave to him the pleasant task of taking the filthy common sewer of loathsome obscenity. We entirely disclaim any application of the terms he repeats to Nota by lable in the French papers about the any of the respectable members of the Not a syllable in the French papers about the Indemnity. They look upon the quarrel as at the partisans of Robespierre, not the partis zans of Martin Van Buren. We made no third Monday in May. The extra session particular personal allusions, but spoke of is for the purpose of passing upon the rerows, and sent home to their families. In six the resolutions generally, and the meeting ports of the commissioners to revise the collectively. We did not believe that any respectable press would be found willing to endorse such resolutions. We believe that the respectable gentlemen who composed are duly considered. We assert that their direct tendency is to subvert every princibesides being a gross insult to the Legis-lature of this Commonwealth. And no burg. upprejudiced man can read them without coming to the same conclusion. The Press rance ten parties (with brandy by way of cream) not satisfied with abusing us, goes one step given him by the saints and saintsses who sent him over. He says, or swears, he will free the and charges the whole with heing under and charges the whole with heing under the control of the United States Bank .-The United States Bank, however, does not own a single house/in this borough, or lice at this place." a foot of Coal Land in this region, to our knowledge. We have no connection with that institution, public or private, direct or indirect, beyond that of the country at large. The enter is also wrong in singo-sing a "melancholy gloom" hangs over our borough our prospects were never brighter-all our houses are filling up rapidly, ever. We hope in his next that he will offer us his congratulations instead of his condolence. We do not desire that there should be any strife between us, but whenever resolutions like those referred to are

> courage it? Coal Companies.

Among the numerous evils of incorporated Coal Companies, that of absenteeism since the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio rail may be mentioned as not the least. The roal to Frederick—60 milest Since which stockholders of such companies do not rethough we have had some 'terrible' snow storms, a side among us—no! for the most part not since the part has been the contract the same than the contract of the same than even within the limits of the state! The dividends of such companies go into the pockets of individuals residing in Delaware, New York, &c. The curse of absenteeism has been long exemplified in the picture of misery and starvation, presented latter have been sufe. This coal, too, is a product by the laboring classes in Ireland. The nobility & gentry go abroad to spend their the curse of a free government. There is corruptive manners, while their tenants remain in a tion and venality in all parts of "The GLORE." Ledwig, arrived yesterday, from Antwerp, with state of starvation at home. Our legislatill boxes of rye, 50 firkins of butter, 70 brls, of pdas, and 8 bags of barley. have no claims upon them as Pennsylvanians-who refuse to reside not only at ed us that within the past week, there has the scene of coal operations, but within the been perpetrated in this town a most in limits of the state! Upon the plea of wanthuman and bloody transaction, whereby a ing time to wind up their affairs, the Delone billows that devour others, rock him to whole family, consisting of no less than B aware and North American Coal Compaindividuals, have been cut off in the very nies got their charters tacked to a Libraprime of life! We forbear at present to ry bill, at the end of the session of 1832-83, mention the name of the person inculpated when the Representative of this county who has hitherto held a very respecta. had left his seat and returned home, togeble rank in society; and shall merely state ther with most of the other members opthe simple fact in relation to this murder. posed to monopolies. Under any other ous catastrophe, that a and residing near circumstances we do not believe that the the latal scene accidentally discovered the unhappy victims, weltering in their blood, and yet scarcely dead in the shape of poly system in this region. Nothing; we three pairs of ducks. Nantucket Inqui. solemnly believe, but misrepresentation solemnly believe, but misrepresentation Pennsylvanis; Groat in resources—solid in capi tak. She knows her rights—she knows her interfavor of these companies, and the Library ests, and will maintain them, spite of all opposibill concealed the object from others, who The Difference. - When a melancholy bill concealed the object from others, who employment is so universal, and yet so do-accident, such as drowning hanging or su-had not left their seats, and who could not mestick: were I to form any idea of the iside happens to a married man, the world be imposed upon by specious pretexts national character from the scenes passing becomes wonderfully eulogistic, croaking, Winding up their affairs indeed. Who has before my eyes on that day, instead of from canting and sympathetic. The "unfortument of this kind—and yet this books and pewspapers, I should say that nute man," is always sure to die possessed was the ground upon which they asked for the most remarkable features in it were of every virtue under the sun, and to leave their five years' charters. And note they conjugal and parental affection. It is rare behind him a "disconsolate widow," and have the hardihood to assert that the faith to see cither a man or a woman, of an age some less than a dozen children "to mourn of the Commonwealth is pledged to contin-

val with pleasure. All we desire is, that all should work upon an equal footing.

Fire.—We regret to learn that the saw mill, at Minersville, together with a quan-tity of machinery and lumber, was entirely consumed by fire, on Monday last. Loss upwards of \$1200.

Joseph S. Lewis, Esc. formerly President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, died in Philadelphia, on Sunday last, in the 58th year of his age.

We understand that Judge Mallery re signed his seat on the Bench the present tributes in doing which, however, he ne- week. Cause—salary not sufficient to of our positions in respect to the abovemented by Governor Ritner, to wit: One in lioned resolutions. We cannot condescend Philadelphia, one in the Lancaster district,

> The Bill providing for the removal of the Seat of Justice from Danville to Bloomsburg, in Columbia county, has passed the Senate by a vote of 20 to 9.

The Legislature of this state has agreed to adjourn on the 3d of April, until the civil code, and for other purposes

A resolution providing for the distribution of the surplus revenue among the difthat meeting cannot but be ashamed of ferent states, passed the Senate of this them, when their character and tendency State on the 11th inst. by a vote of 24 to

7. Our member, Mr. Krebs, voted against the resolution. Every public measure ple of public virtue, and to destroy every having a tendency to benefit the people of prospect of public and private prosperity, the State, or this county, is invariably op-

> An Act for the prevention of injuries by the gross negligence or wilful misconduct of Stage Drivers and others, has passed the Senate of this State.

> The Norristown Herald of the 9th inst. says:-"The Schovlkill is nearly free from

> The Legislature of New Jersey, during is late session, passed no less than fourteen divorce bills.

The Whig members of the Massachusetts legislature, in Convention, have determined to adhere to the nomination of DANIEL WEBSTER for the Presidency, and and we look forward to better times than have nominated FRANCIS GRANGER, for the Vice Presidency.

We understand that Governor Ritner has appointed John R. Jones, Esq. Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Philadelphia, in the place of Roberts Vaux, deceased.

prominent feature of the present times,) and shall we not lift up our voices against

any and every proceeding tending to en-The Hon. Mr. Fox, the new Minister reached Washington.

at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March:

C. B. Penrose, of Cumberland, - PENNSYLVANIA she knows no master and she will submit to none.

Uzal Hopkins, of Columbia—Pennsylvania measures not men; supported by all worthy of the proud name of Pennsylvanians, and opposed only by radicals and demagogues.

John C. Montgemery of Philadelphia Tuz

Punite Parss; when influenced by truth it is the
palladium of our liberties, but when it degener.

ates in the vehicle offederal dictation, it becomes John Dickey-PENNSYLVANIA; the key stone of he Union. She cherishes the principles of that the union. See energines the principles of mar Union. Devoted to state rights, she can-not, will not, ought not, to permit her asser states to interfere with them, much less will she suffer a dictator in her domestic conderns—a state legis-

lature by a central power.

George N. Baker—The Union; preserved by a strict adherence to state rights.

H. H. Fore-Pennsylvania talent, Pennsylva nia pride and Pennsylvania party—with such malerials, the key stone state will be at all times ready to protect her interests.

Jno. Moss, of Philadelphia; Pensylvania curren-

D. Bullock of Bradford .- The State of Pennsylvania—Free and independent in her proper sphere of action. She will assume no improper

dictation and submit to none in her connexion

and intercourse with the general and state gov-John R. Walker of Philadelphia: The State of

Isaac Hill is now Governor elect of New Hampshire.

Appointment by the Governor. JOHN P. SHINCKLE, to be a Justice of the Peace, in and for the Borough of Potts-

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. vote of Jacob Krebs, a thember of the Senate, from the Senatorial district, composed of the caunties of Berks and Schuylkill, in reference to the bill entitled "An act to repeal the state tax on real

writing the testimony of all the witnesses examined, which is herewith transmitted for the consideration of the House. It appears from the testimody, that on the tenth day of February, ult., Jacob Kreba, a member of the Senate, stated in

sideration of the riouse. It appears from the testimost, that on the tenth cay of February, ult. I was directed, testified that he received another withing to the Senate as follows:—

"About the 30th of January last, or the 1st of February inst. Henry W. Conrad. Eag. told me that I would be made independent, if I would vote for the hill chartering the Bank of the United States that I could for certain 'get twenty thousand collars, and that if Lagreed to do so, that Burd Patterson would make the arrangement with me for the same; that I could get if in two weeks after the bill had passed into a law. I told him that the United States Bank had not money emough to buy my vote."

He was subpocnaed as a witness before the committee, and repeated the same statements under oath. The representation originally made by him to the Senate, and in earlier communications to his constituents, and others, were calculated.

lated and without doubt intended to induce the belief that the Bank of the United States, through tta gents, had endeavored to procure a charter by dishonest and dishonorable means, consummited by an attempt, if not an actual purchase of one or more members of the legislature. The committee deem it of great importance to ascer-tain whether the bank were guilty of such at-tempt; and if not, whether the propagation of such belief arese from bonest ignorance or wilful mis-roppesentation. If the Bank of the United States and its agents were guilty of such corruption, it and they ment the unmingled indignation of the public. If they be innocent, and any member of the legislature rashly and ignorantly not only charged them with it, but thereby laid open to susplicion the conduct of many members of the legislature, it would be difficult for the most enat ged charity to look upon him without abhorrefice. But if such slander were the result of de-liberate and wilful design, its author deserves to

liberate and wilful design, its author deserves to have a mark fixed upon him, that hereafter he pay be known whenever he walks forth among housest and confiding men.

The testimony proves that, while the bill referred to was pending before the legislature, Henry W Conrad informed Mr. Krebs, "that fortune a waited him; that if he would vote for the bank bill, he could retire from public life independent; that he would retire 20,000 dollars for his vote in two wastes after the bill became a law that Rurd Pat. heichald receive 20,000 dollars for his vote in two wells after the bill became a law; that Burd Patterion was ready to make the arrangements with it a sheer invention, industriously propagated for the burd was the testimony of Mr. Krebs, who swore that, at the time, he believed Mr. Conrad where the propositions from what he has since whether we adopt the former or latter suppositions. serious in the proposition; from what he has since been supposible on the subject, he believes him so tion; whether we award the front rank in this inriobs in the assertion, that he was authorized to glorious race to him or to Mr. Krebs, can be of make such proposition; but says that he did not but little importance; in either event, he will

slightest suspicion that the bank ever authorized any person to make any such overtire; or that it ever was made to Henry W, Contad by Mr.

Patterson of any other person. On the other the guilty. They therefore submit to the House from Great Britain to this country, has band, Mr. Patterson, whose character for truth is reached Washington.

The guilty. They therefore submit to the House ched, and who is proved and, admitted to the following resolution: be a gentleman of proverbial honour and hones The following are some of the volunteer ty, unequivocally denies ever having said any coasts drank at the State Rights' celebration thing to Mr. Contad which could be mistaken for such a proposition; and he as positively serts that he never had any agency from or in connection with the bank of the United States.— His testimony is corroborated by Mr. John Wea-ver, a witness called by Mr. Conrad, who was present at the conversation between Mr. Patterson and him. The committee are therefore constrained to

declare their belief, that the allegation made by Mr. Conrad, that he was authorized by Mr. Patterson, or any other person, to tender to Mr. Fattrebs any pecuniary reward or personal advantage as the consideration for his vote, is wholly destitute of truth, and the mere fabrication of Krebs, and winds up by offering a resider. Conrad. Nor can they believe that at the tion discharging Henry W. Conrad. time he first made the declaration to Mr. Krebs, he intended to be understood or was understood by Mr. Krebs, or by those who heard him, as se and then edly doing it after a vague rumer of their existence had reached that body from the distant county which he represents, and upon a formal resolution calling upon him for mformation. Had he believed such attempt to be eerious his duty required him promptly to bring the matter before the Schate, and demand the pusishment of the principle and the agent. And his honour and integrity could not all to be seeply compromised by his failure to do so. Equally imperative also was it on Mr. Conrad to have informed the Mouse of the foil attempt to make him the corrupt agent of so iniquitous a transaction, that the offender might be dealt, with according to his first Tuesday of March 1837.

Statement of the convention of the co conjugat and parental affection. It is rare to see either a man or a woman, of an age is then a dozen children 'to mourn to be wedded and parents; without their characters, as to detering their characters, as to detering their characters, as to detering the committee with two disprings. The cup of light wine is drunk "shuffles off the mortal coil," the last we between them: the scene that is sought for amusement by the one is also enjoyed for amusement by the one is also enjoyed or whether it can be intered and hard hearted brivity, that or whether it can be expended on this day of jubiles, the man and ded on this day of jubiles, the man and wall of jurisdiction over the scene that it equally —Mrs. Troiloge's should be very glad to see them among us should be individually. We should hait their arris to middle or the purpose that the principle than the remarks from shring show extants for other medians. The fine therefore, inequality is and heart of the purpose of preventing their members or other medians and the sum of jurisdiction over him.

It is proposed by Mr. Prestor's resolution in the conviction of purpose in the consideration of the stablishes the principle that the Trades' to make the purpose of preventing their members or other medians in the conviction of preventing their members or other mechanisms for medians and the purpose of preventing their members or other mechanisms for medians and the purpose of preventing their members or other mechanisms for medians and the purpose of preventing their members or other mechanisms for medians and the purpose of preventing their members or other mechanisms for medians and the purpose of preventing their members or other mechanisms for medians and the purpose of preventing their members or other mechanisms for medians and the purpose of preventing the purpose of preventing their members or other mechanisms from the purpose of preventing the purpose of preventing the purpose of

The committee believe that a deliberate plan was concocted beyond the limits of Pennsylva-nis, to control the deliberations of the legislature HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee charged to inquire into the circumstantes of the attempt alleged to have been made by Henry W. Conrad, a member of the House of Representatives, from the county of Schuylkill, corruptly to influence and bribe the vote of Jacob Krebs, a member of the Senate, from the Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Berks and Schuylkill, in reference to the bill control the deliberations of the legislature by the people acting ander an extension of the legislature of the people acting ander an extension of the legislature by the people acting ander an extension of the people acting the people acting ander an extension of the people acting the people acting an extension of the people acting the people acting ander an extension of th of Bert's and Schuylkill, in reference to the bill entitled "An act to repeal the state tax on real and personal property; and to continue and extend the improvements of the state by rail roads and capals, and to charter a state bank, to be called the bank of the United States"—Report

That they have carefully examined into all the facts connected with the transaction referred to in the resolution, and caused to be reduced to writing the testimony of all the witnesses examined, which is herewith transmitted for the consideration of the House. It appears from the testimony that on the tenth care of February alt. it was directed, testified that he received another

> by Mr. Krebs, and the declarations of Mr. Con. rad, came to be known at Harrisburg, and Mr. Krebs prevailed upon to make a similar state. ment for publication, which was extensively eiconlated in handbills throughout the state. Hitherto the name of the agent had not been given by Markrebs, and it is extremely doubtful wheth. by Mar Krebs, and it is extremely doubtful whether at the time he wrote his "letter," he had any particular person in view. Certain it is, that had he named Mr. Conrad as the agent, the plot would have silled of effect and been deemed ridiculous as he belonged to the same political party with himself, and had been, and was a uniform and intemperate opponent of the bank. But when the charges which he had sent forth were discovered, and he was called toon to answer for discayered, and he was called upon to answer for them before the Senate, he took advantage of the casual and unmeaning remarks of Mr. Conrid, to shelter himself from the consequences of detect-ed calumny. And Mr. Conrad, finding himself charged with being the author as well as the procharged with being the author as well as the propagator of the slander, attempted to divert public
> indignation from himself and fix it upon another,
> by boldly maintaining the reality of the corrept
> proposition. These, as far as we are capable of
> judging, are the facts and the motives of the actors in these humiliating scenes; disgraceful alike to Mr. Conrad, whether we consider the proposition as having been actually made to him,
> and by him communicated to Mr. Krebs, but
> concealed from the House; or, whether we deem
> it a sheer invention, industriously propagated for

make such proposition; but says that he did not consider Mr. Corrid as desiring him to accept the offer. Mr. Corrid as desiring him to accept the offer. Mr. Corrid as desiring him to accept the offer. Mr. Corrid as desiring him to accept the offer. Mr. Corrid as desiring him to accept the offer. Mr. Corrid as desiring him to accept the offer. Mr. Corrid as desiring him to accept the sequence to himself an immortality of infamy. The committee feel great delreacy in attempting to prove that he had no desire, and did not the offer. Mr. Corrid as desiring him to accept the brief an immortality of infamy. The committee feel great delreacy in attempting to prove that he had no desire, and did not the offer. Mr. Corrid as desiring him to accept the brief an immortality of infamy. The committee feel great delreacy in attempting to prove the interest and has fally satisfied the committee, that he repeatedly and expired the offer and the provided to the offer and the provided the provided to the offer and the provided the deed.

The committee feel great delreacy in the provided t

Reselved, That on the eleventh day of March Henry W. Conrad be placed at the bar of the House, and publicly reprimanded by the Spea-

Mr. Woodward, one of the Committee, made a Report, which does not exculpate Conrad from the charges preferred against him—and winds up by saying that he, Courad, is censurable as a member of this House.

Mr. Dewart, another of the Committee. also made a Report, which condemns Conrad's conduct, but does not believe that he was serious in his attempt to bribe Mr. Krebs, and winds up by offering a resolu-

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. This Convention assembled at Harrisburg, on rights attempting, or asserting that others would attempt corruptly to influence the vete of the centur. It was said in a jocese and rallying manner, in a public tavern, in the presence of six or eight gentleman; the whole conversation was in so loud a voice as to be distinctly audible in the adjoining barroom, which was filled with the door between the two rooms.

This Convention assembled at Harrisburg, on Thesday the 8th mat. About fifty delegates were present from various Roberts Layring, the wine to the case as members. Joseph Lawrence, Esq. Treasurer of the State, was elected President of the Convention. Several valuable reports were read from Temperance Societies, showing a considerable increase of the Temperance reformation in This Convention assembled at Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 8th mat. About fifty delegates in the adjoining bar-room, which was filled with company, and the door between the two rooms open. It is hardly credible that men of common produces would seriously make a corrupt proposition under such circumstances; or that it could be sa understood by discreet men. This opinion is corresponded by the neglect of Mr. Krebs, for ten days to communicate the facts to the Senate; and then only doing it after a vague rumor of their existence had reached that body from the distant county which he represents, and upon a smoother recommending it to each County society

1