Stradford Aleporter.

Towarda, Wednesday, March 4, 1846

The Bribery Case at Harraburg

Wo-last week, 3200: without comment, a portion the testimeny taken diefore the Investigating Commute which consend the most important and escential par ticulars. The committee have since concluded their labors and made their report, in conformity with which Mr. M'Cook, was handed over to the civil authorities, and lield to bail in the sum of \$2,000.

We only regret, that the investigation could not have gone further, so as to have developed a band of unprincipled and concept there some of whom reside in Harrisburg, and others, who come from a distance, and infest the seat of Government, during the sitting of the Legi-

country, in making the present exposition and furnishing conclusive evidence to the people, of what they have had reason to suspect for a long time, but the evimass of the people, by the cunning of the guilty actors.

permitted to exist with impunity, until the actors theremen, of any party, who are so lost to the feelings of I year to year, common honesty, decency and patriotism, as to try to screen the guilty," by casting unjust imputations upon those, who have courage enough to detect and expanse the infamous practices to which we refer, let them is are honest, and have discernment enough to detect truth from falsehood. "Truth is mighty and will prevail."-We fear not the result.

Col. Piollet and the Bradford Argus.

It is seldom that we condescend to notice the ill-natured and snarling paragraphs which from time to time appear in the columns of the Bradford Argus. We, the other week uttered our susprise that the Argos should speak even good-naturedly of a Democrit, on the occasion of its doing justice to our County Commissioners, and then indulged the hope that it' was the dawning of a more generous conces,—at which the Argus bridled up their representative in the matter has been fuiwith a show of honest (!) indignation! But whatever | iv approved by the Committee and by the body hopes we may have had, they are dissipated by the ridictions and malicious attacks of that prestituted and de- that the exposure thus made will prevent any based sheet, of last Saturday, upon one of the members from this County. We have never seen its equal for tuon. Mr. Burrell of Westmoreland, has folgross perversion, unjustness, illiberality, and low mean and uncalled for insignations. It coules also an article of a similar nature and character from a kindred print, the late organ of the Antimasonic party and the leading organ of modern whagery, published at Harnsburg, edited by a man whose name is the antidote to the bane of all he may publish.

We had made up our minds, that while this whole matter was undergoing legal investigation, to say nothing in relation to it; and to wait until we should have the report of the committee, and the action of the House of Representatives, when we would be able to by the whole Pottsville Rail Road Company was stricken subject before our readers, in a reliable and intelligible out. The section which has given use to the themselves, upon the whole case. There is an evident not yet been taken, is that relative to the saladisposition manifested in the article alluded to, to sympo- ries of the Judges of the Supreme Court. thise with the guilty, and to impogn the motives of those who developed the corrupt inducace, by which the ac- of Ways and Means, is 12 the following words: | shirted. Major Warren has issued an address tion of the legislature was to be controlled. This, however, is perfectly natural, and nothing more than was to Judiciary, to with for the salary of the chief strict observance of the compromise, and enbe expected from the source from which it emanated.

stands most prominently in the way of progression and sicn around the Harrisburg Telegraph, its sun and four hundred dollars; for the salary of one as-

It is hardly necessary for us to point out, the inconsistencies which abound in the article we allode to, nor show the fatile attempts to make light of, and ridicule the course the Col has taken in the matter. We had supposed that all would be glad to see such an attempt exposed; and we are quite certain that if the Whig press bad made a general expression of satisfaction, the matter would not have made half the noise it has; and party would have been merged in a most hearty congratstation that crime had thus been exposed.

The Argus'ss most unjust and illiberal in supposing that Col P. or his friends, had wished to become conspicnous by this more. On the contrary they attach to the act no extra amount of praise, for it is no more than they expected; but they do find fault with those who are ready detract from the merit of the act, and even serven the guilty, because Col. P. is a democrat.

That he had acted the part of a complicator is worthy to be asserted by those who may think the Legislature can be bought up by money, or by those whose profession and practice brand them as dectractory and slander ess, but we ask where is the evidence of a conspiracy ! After having been unsuccessful with those who were not members of the House and consequently could not bring it before their notice, his next proposition is a direct of fer to Cel. Piolici, and that without any encouragement from him. Henceforward dates the alledged conspiracy. and we sale, had not the crime of which Mr. M'Cook is guilty been morally if not legally consummated, before Col. P. took the counsel and advice of friends. Whatever the Col. P. may have done thereafter, was but to secure in a tangible and reliable form the evidence that the corrupt overtage had been made, that the Legislature might have something upon which to set and in so doing, he deserves the thanks of every honest man for having so faithfully and courageously performed his duty.

For the Bradford Reporter.]

Massas Entrons .- Having been among the many gratified spectators at the late exhibition of the Academy. I wish to say a few words respecting that institution. I need not inform your readers of the success of its preent trachers in gathering pupils there; since the people of the bouneth, at least, have seen with pirasure the

fresh instance of the great gover of zeal in human unlonakinest and Leonaider it a most decided recommendefine of the Shire, the time at the bead of ipposi-dation of the Shire, the time at the bead of ipposi-cute their works and a degree of anilor, that can handle fail of the ten and and preminent success. Thirty the more and a county of account of the common deficiency at this very point. Fearthing is in, many to ten almost Pennyless employment; so that we have no right to be progrised, if the many engaged in it should perform the duties of their office, in the next performed ry memer, and fail as much in the result as they son times & in the mode of executing their work.

As it respects this late exhibition, all present tests have been sub-field that the school has been improving ileved livin declamation and composition as we are and the in the common branchescon study.

I would remark also, that inquignument in composition lature, with their pestilential presence, for the purpose of knowledge. Those who once accours the habit of with person charged shall so elect. making money, by selling their services to influence were with a motierate degree of exerctness, will hardly the action of the Legislature. They are called, in our fail of applying themselves to one acquisition of illegamon parloace. " Legislative Borers," and many of their Phey must feel the want of months stores from the difare known to be so, professionally. These men, are birdly of setting do in these before they are well at generally composed of the most unprincipled in the command. The exercise of composing tables as sensicommunity, capable of practising any dishonesty their ble of our need of information, and hence gives a real ingenuity can suggest, to accomplish their mescency linterest in every strate that promises to supply the deficiency. In this way, the round may be awakened, They are a common nuisance to the members, and and invigorated to a surprising extent. Lord Bacon have done much to bring our Legislature under sus- has said, "Reading makes a full main; conversation a picion, and to detract from it, that high repuration and ready man; and writing an exact man." But more confidence, which once was, and ought to be reposed in than this is time of writing. i. c. setting down our own it by the people. They are, in fact, sopping the very | thoughts in composition-at is the surest means of makfoundation of our institutions, and destroying the fr.r ing a full man, one full of real and available knowledge. fabric bequeathed to us by the patriots of the Revolution. Ideas that come in brading may be lost: but those at-Col. Piollet, has therefore, done good service to his tained in thinking, and then correctly put upon paper, are rurely taken from us, even by the lapse of years,

I have made this little digression, because I think i much to the earlit of the Academy that in this most dif dence of which has been artfully concealed from the ficult part of education, there is a threated an appearance of morest, and this in circumstances not the most The people should know in what danger their rights favorable, of course where the education of the young is of person of property, and of their liberties, are placed, so irregular, as it commonly is in country places, there by a system of corrupt influences, which have been most be peculiar difficulties in securing all the results of established schools, where pupils pursue a regular and in haze grown cold and insolent. If there is any set of thereagh course, under a fixed system of discipline from

> R is to be hoped that a great improvement may in this respect take place in pursuance of the measuers now in

it. We are ready join issue. The mass of the people Proceedings of the Penn'a, Legislature.

[Correspondence of the Bradford Reporter.]

HARRISBURG, February 27, 1846. GENTLEMEN:-In my last I gave you the roccodings in the case of the attempt to bribe Col. Proffet, one of your members in the House of Representatives. Since that time you have and public documents, a full report of the testimony, together with the report of the committee of Investigation and the action of the House. It is is no doubt gratifying to the people of Bradford to find that the course pursued by of which he is a member. It is to be hoped finure attempts to corrupt the purity of legislalowed up the matter by moving a resolution in the House, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill to define and more effectually punish the crime of bribery, or attempting to bribe mem bers of the Legislature, or any other officers of the government of this Commonwealth.

IN THE House .- The general appropriation bill is under consideration. Several of the appropriations to the usual objects have been agreed to. The appropriation of \$30,000 to pay the guarantee of loan of the Danville and form, and enable them to form a correct judgment for most discussion, and upon which a vote has

The section as reported by the Committee justice of the supreme court, two thousand six couraging the Mormons to project themselves, hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-six if need be, by p cents; for the salaries of two associate justices ! of the same court, whose commissions bear reform, that there will hang on the skirts of party, hire- date prior to the nineteenth day of July, eighlings and understrappers, incapable of appreciating the teen hundred and thirty-nine, four thousand teffy and noble feelings which animate the breasts and dollars, that is to say, two thousand dollars, ever ready to asperse the character and impugn the mo- one associate justice of the same court, whose tires of an opponent, whatever may be the occasion, re- commission bears date subsequent to the ninegardless of truth and honor. These have opened their teenth day of July, eighteen and, thirty-nine, tires upon Col. Problem. Among the most desperable and prior to the fourteenth day of January. of which is the Argus-in its natural course of its revolu- eighteen hundred and forty-three, one thousand sociate justice of the same court, whose commission bears date since the seventeeth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-three, sixteen hundred dollars."

To this Mr. Knox moved a substitute that the Judges of the courts should be paid according to the amount heretofore fixed by law, and in obedience to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Judge Hepburn.

This subject has given use to a very animated debate, in which the power of Legislature to reduce the salaries of the judges to what it was at the time of their appointment has been shenuously insisted upon by some, and as strenuously denied by others. Among others, Messrs. Piollet and Webb, have spoken in apportion to the amendment of Mr. Knox, and

in favor of the proposition of the Committee. A resolution was adopted to adjourn sine die on the 4th of March. There is no expectation that the senate will concur, or that the Legislature will have progressed so far in its business, as to enabled to adjourn at that time. A very large number of private bills have

been passed during the week. IN THE SENATE .- The two great rail road bills have occupied the most of the time of the Senate for the past week. On Monday last, the bill to incorporate a company to conto Pittsburg was passed without much opposi-

The rote rejecting the first section of the bill granting the right of way through Pennsylvania to Pittsburg to the Baltimore and sidered the bill was again taken up. Various unsuccessful efforts were made to amend the bill so as to restrict the privileges granted and to make it only and rold in ease that any company to be incorporated to make a rail road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg should, by a specified time, subscribe and pay in a certain amount of expital, and place under contract a remain portion of the road. The bill was read a third time and passed to day by the follow-

ing role: YEAS-Messra. Anderson, Carson, Darrah, large nearber lately in enembases. We have beer a Darsie, Dimmick, Dunlap, Ebaugh, Gibbons, da. Pa.

Gillis, Hill, Hoover, Morrison, Rahn, Ross, Scaderson, Sullivan and Sherwhod-17.

Navigation, Sunivan and Snerwpot-17.

Navigation of Sunivan and Snerwpot-18.

Chapping Cornello, Crabb, Craicrall Femily Failtroit, Highman, Jordan Smith, and Wagnesello, Tal.

Mr. Rosser, from the Committee of Internal Impractionally, reported a bill to subbrige. the construction of an inlet lock at Beach Grove

on the North Brasch Canal. - dir Hourer from the Juternal Improvement Committee. reported the supplement to the act incorporating the Sunbury and Eric end Pittsburg and Susquehanna Rail Road

Company. (the motion of Me, Dunlap the Committee) on the Judienry were instructed to enquire anto the expediency of reporting a bill to try persons charged with the smaller grades of is a mach higher step than in apa particular branch of crime by Justices or justices courts where the

> The bill to secure to Julius S. Holden a new trial in a certain suit in Bradford County: and the bill to establish a public ferry, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna at the borough of Tunkhaanock, have passed the Sen

Arrival of the Cumbria.

The Stenmship Cambrin, Capt Judkin, arived at Boston on the 19th ult. The news by this arrival is in a high degree interesting as confirmatory of that brought by the Hibernia respecting the modification of the Corn Laws, Oregin, &c. The Cambra brings advices from Liverpool to the 4th inst., London 3d; and Paris

The meeting of Parliament and the Queen's peech, and the remarks of Sir Robert Peel and d Lord John Russell in relation to the foreign afface of Great Britain, nurticularly with the Linited States, give a very favorable complexion to the Oregon question. Sir Robert and Lord John condense the course pursued by Mr. Pakenhain on the Oregon, onestion, particularly his refusal of the offer of Mr. Buchanan, without submitting it to the consideration of his government. The

Queen's speech is entirely pacific.

Lord-John Russell is upposed to the increase of the army and navy of Great Britain, and says that the only need of any increase is the increase in the possession of that government. The reduction of daties on American produce proposed by Sir Robert Peel, meets with much favor, and is expected to increase the business of the namifacturing districts very much. The accounts of the various market are of the most favorable character,

ATTEMPT TO E-CAPE .- A most ingenious but unsuccessful attempt was made by a colored man named Gibbs, to escape from the Harrisburg prison on the night of the 17th instant. He, received through the medium of Newspapers had succeeded by means of the machinery attached to the loom in his cell, and the webbing or the material supon which he was working, to escape through the wall of his ce'l, and ascend to the sky-lights of the corridor. Whileendeavoring to break the glass of the sky lights, the webbing broke, and he fell to the floor of the prison, a distance of 28 feet, where he was found in a disabled condition by the keeper, Mr. Wat-

> He is under a sentence of nine years imprisonment, for burglary. Measures have been taken by the overseers to prevent a repetition of the offence by establishing a night watch over the

BRITISH VESSELS OF WAR FOR OREGON .he London Morning Chronicle of the 26th January stries: " It is reported that her Maje esty's ship America, 50, Commodore the Hon. John Gordon, with a steamship and a brig, had been despatched by Rear-Admiral Sir George Seymour, to the Columbia river, on the Oregon 1. and the Grampus, 50, is expected to be sent thith: er when her magazine is altered."

THE MORNONS.-The Warsaw (Ill.) Signal, of the 11th, says that the Mormous " have been crossing the river in a perfect army." About 700 had encamped on Sugar Creek, lowa. It is supposed that one or two thousand have already "For the payment of the expenses of the to the people of Hancrek, enjoining upon them a

DESSTROYS RESULT OF THE STORM .- The severe North East storm of Saturday night and Sunday, the 14th and 15th test, was attended with most disastrous consequences to life and control the actions of the generous and liberal, who are to each of said associates; for the salary of property. There is at present reason for supposing that upward of sixty lives have been lost. A New York paper says : Eight vessels are ashore at Squain Beach, and the crews and page sengers must have perished within sight of the

BY THE MOUTH, DOTH THE BODY LIVE. -No one is so faolish as to suppose for a moment that we can live without eating, any more than a tree could derive nutriment from the air alone, without the soils All therfore know that it is what we just into the stomsch which causes us to live. We make over our bodies from the stomach, in from three to five years me make over our bodies entirely.-Thus, what is part of us to-day, is absolutely not a part of us to morrow. The secretions, such as perspiration and other-gracuation.com tinually make our bodies waste, and it is from the stomach that we supply this waste. All we have to do to make our bodies ultimately healthy is to prevent unhealthy particles from mixing with the Nood. Purgation does this for us, provided the purgative we employ contain as it nothing which will weaken or do as injury. BRANDRETH'S VEGEFABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, fer this purpose, will be found all that is required; because they purge from the stomach and bosrels the superabundance of humors that may have seenmulated in the system, before they have time to produce putrefection; and its natural consequence—death,

Sold by J. D. & E. D. MOTTANTE, Towards; G. PERKINS, Athens, only authorized Agents for Bradford County.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING .- A gentleman of a scrofulous habit became affected with Lilcerations of the Throat and Nose, and a disagreeable and troublemorae struct a continuous rail road from Harrisburg cisease of the skin. Indeed his whole system bure the marks of being saturated with disease. One hand and wrist were so much affected that he had fost the use of the hand, every part being covered with deep, painful, and offensive Ulcers, and his found and wrist were as bollow and porous as a honeycomb. It was at this stage of Ohio Rail Road Company having been recon- his complaint, when death appeared inevitable from a lasthsome disease, that he commenced the use of Java's ALTERATIVE, and having taken sixteen bottles, is now PERFECTET cored .- PCRIC LERGER.

This ALTERATIVE operates through the circulation and purifies the blood and eradicates discuss from the system, wherever located; and the numerous cures of diseases of the Skin, Concer, Scrufula, Goure, Liver Co plaint, Dyspersus, and other Chronic diseases, is stuly associating.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAVNE. No. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Sold by A. D. Montanye ToCIRCULAR

of a corbesponding committee THE CANAL MEETING, HELD INTO purpose of considering the subject of the North Branch Canal; its

connection with the canals of the state of New York; the exchange traile of some of the great staples of Pennsylvania, for those of New York, and the advantages to be derived by the citizens thereof, and the states aforesaid, the subscribers were appointed a Corresponding Committee to further the attainment of those objects.

The Committee, although willing to contribute their feeble aid to promote the accomplishment of the great existen of diversal full. provements which has been undertaken by Pennsylvania and New York, have not the means at hand to furnish new evidence of the necessity and utility of completing the great enterprise in question. but time and observation have continued their former holief, that reasons and arguments which have so often been addiced in the favor, are the result of wisdom and sound policy.

In the distribution of the bounties of Providence, there is build inexhaustible quantities of mineral coal and iron ore in the impiediate virinity of the Susqueliauna river, in Pennsylvania, and like quantities of plaster and salt abound post the interior lakes in N.Y.

The proper authorities of these states, having early contimplated an dzchauge of the surplus minerals of one state for those of the other, by means of canal navigation, from the Wyoming coat districi, up the North Branch of the Sosquenaina to the state line, thence by the Chemung and the Chemango rivers to the Eric candesach state caused their surveys to be made and the work to be conmenced-New York progressed with the Cheming canal to Elan-ra, and with the Chemango canal to Binghamton, where she awaited the progress of the North Branch Canal, which latter it may be necessary to notice more particularly.

An empty treasury, and the embarrassed situation of the finances of the country, compelled Pennsylvania to suspend, in an unlinished state, that branch of the public works, which those hest acquainted with her whole exciten, escented as the heat, and when completed whold be the most profitable line of improrements in Pennsylvania. We do not deem it within the scape of our present duties, to show by lengthy argument, that the Representatives of the people of Pennsylvania mislook the true policy of the state when they diverged west from the valley of the Sucquelisting over the mountains, with her caust, and christened that the mein line and this northern route, the branch. But, in justification of such legislation, would conclude, that the great eastern and western cities of Pennsylvania, were seeking commercial advantages, rather than adequate return in tolls for the investments on that line, in comparison with the North Branch.

Experience goes far to prove that the stock of canals, in this country and in Europe, is more productive in a ten-fold degree, when used for the transportion or influent products, and located in coal and mineral regions. To illustrate this fact, we make the following extracts, from a report of much research, made bb Col. II. B. Wright, in 1810:-

The value of the Stock of the Schuylkill Canal commencing at Philadelphia, and terminating at Port Carbon, above Postsville, is a strong illustration of the above fact—this Canal is 198 miles in length, and cost a little short of 3,000,000 of dollars. The sliares were originally 950 each, and their actual value at this time is above \$150, or two hundred per cent above par. It penetrates the Schurlkill mining district, and connects with the sea board. But some of the British canals they conclusively the importance of a connection with mining districts-when compared with Canals depending on agricultural and commercial tonnage for the value of their stock. A few instances are given-1st cauals relying on agricultural tonnage for tolls.

The Wev Arun Canals connects a rich agricultural district with the city of London,

£100 Shares cost Now sell for £32 Portsmouth and Arundel canal runs from the Wey and Arun Canal, through a rich agricultural district to Portsmouth.

Now sell for £10 Regent Canal extends from Paddington connecting with the principal canals of the Kingdom, to the city of London. 5 Shaces cost -Ting

Now sell for 7.5-Croydon canal, leads from a rich agricultural district south of

Thames to London. Shares cost £100

Now sell for ±6 Thames and Medway, canal, connects a rich agricultural country

opon the river Medway, with the Thames, below the city of London. Shares cost 391 41s Now sell for 1/

2d. Canals relying on coal and iron transportation for tennage:

The Grand Junction Canal, extending from the coal mines near Coventry, to London-cost 8,888.858 dollars. Shares cu-t ± 100

Now sell for £215 The Leeds and Laverpool canal, one hundred and twenty miles

runs through a coal region. Shares cost

Now sell for

The Coventry Canal ites wholly in a coal region,-and extends to the great manufacturing city of Birmingham, Shares cost 2100

Now sell for £auu

The Forth and Glyde Canal, in Scotland, connects the cities of Edinburg and Glasgow, runs through a rich coal field, and su, plies these cities with noal.

Shares cost

Now sell for £343 Oxford canal-extends from near Covenity, in the Birmingham roal field, to Oxford-where it connects with the Thames-about

50 miles northwest of London. Shares cost £100

Now sell for £595

The Stafford and Worcester canal, running through the Coal region, and near the great manufacturing town of Wolverhampton. Shares cost £140

Now sell for £610

The Somerset Coal Canal-lies wholly in the Coal region, and has no other tonnage except coal for the City of Bristol.

Shares cost 2000

The Mersey and Irewell canal, runs nearly, parallel with the Duke of Bridgewater's canal—one or two miles, only to the north -Coal for the city of Liverpool forms a considerable portion of its tonnage.

Shares cost £100 Now sell for £570

The Trent and Mersey Canal, runs through a coal region. It is covered with boats loaded with coal and iron, running between Birmingham and Liverpool.

Shares cost only £50 Now sell for £510

The celebrated Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, which cost the whole of his immen-e fortune-359,000 pounds sterling, or a million and a half of dollars, intended to open a communication between his extensive coal mines and the city of Manchester. The minual increase of which at this time, is equal to the whole costs of the canal!

But is the location of the North Branch Canal such, it may be asked, as to ensure the advantage of extensive equi and other mineral tonnage !

In corroboration of our opinion of the affirmative of this inquire, we make the following extracts from a report upon this surject, made in 1840, by Col. James P. Bull, late appraiser on the public works of Pennsylvania, which was entered upon the journals, and printed by order of the Sensie :

From the head of the finished line, at the month of Lackawanna, to the Litate line, is a distance of timety-four miles, seventeen miles of the finished line passes through the anthracity coal region of the Wroming valley, so that when the whole is completed there will be in round numbers one hundred miles of canal from the coal region north into the State of New York, on which the State will receive tolls. The great staples which will constitute the bulk of the trade on this canal is the coal and iron of Pa., and salt and plaster of New York. The fatter will find up way along all the lines of the Pennsylvania canal on the Susquebanna, as far south as Columbia, thus increasing the tolls upon the main truck below Northumberland.

The Wyoming coal valley is about sixty miles long and in wide, covering an area of at least three hundred square g wide, covering an area of at least three hundred square to one unided and minerative of houtand acres. The edute American burned of Science and Arts, who explored the says that leven general of Science and Arts, who explored the says that leven general of Science and acres of the says are except as a matter of the says are says that leven general says, "except as a matter of the says are the says as a matter of the says are says that leven general says are says that leven general says are says as a matter of the says are says as a says are The several veins discovered and proved amount in to about severity feet, which according to the usual estimate to about seventy neet, which are per are green aggregate of a supply seventh and the supply of the s 600,000 of tons in the valley. It only not to the summers contacts worked, and no other veins should be discorted. would be sufficient coal to sustain an annual export of elelions of tons for a thousand years. Without being ledwig fore, it is sufficient to remark, that no doubt exists any nie fore, it is sufficient to remark, one in the Wyoming taller, it man calculators may be dermed inex bankuble

s. Titls being admitted, the material point to be established exion of the market, and the amount of trade that may the anticipand. On this pour we are not without light. The of the interior or New York is susceptible of cultivation. many years its forests have been rapidly disappearing to increase of its population and march of improvement years ago, some of her scientific and public spirited nowith much zeal, upon the farmers of that State, the ti periodical plantations of wood groves, in anneignment of disapprogrance of the forests, and consequent suffering is of his frond insince that time the population of the States, than doubled, and timber has still become more scarce. In cow a population of two millions in the State of New York will soon liave no other source for fuel than the roal fieling eclopija. To many ports miss,now, greatly wanted. A the short of the Likes, coal yards without number, with lesied, as soon as this channel is opened. The very less the United States will exist in that region, which supplied entirely from this district. On this subject the New Qual Baard, in a recent report to the legislature, make to ing remark.

... The extent to which a tr file in coal may be carried in " try densely peopled, and especially upon a channel of tra-. tion so can scious as the enlarged Erie canal, can hardly " lated. The demand that exists for that species of fuel a retror, districts of the State, and especially at the sair re · Onondaga & already very considerable, and it is hour; "ing, with the progress of our population."

The rapid merease of the coal trade on other canals ul. been extended into the coal regions, affords some guar subject. There is this difference;—the arthraces way into general use in our cities, where there was no tre ness to change what no y were accusts med to, for somethwhich they were not sequented. But it's entry is rev. where understood-or all the inlend cities and towns mewest, the want of it is left by the people. Instead of forces into use, by the slow progress of removing prejudices by a trials; the demand would be pressure, wherever a compleedz Buca, Rochester, Mostreal, Toronto, Canandaigus, b. Aubern, Syracuse, Phaca, I. mira, Owego, Cortland, Green, lo. Erie. &c. &c., would at once for a markets, for the Wicola better then Plandelphin now affords for the School & purses down the Schurts .; navigation. But the progress coal trade on the Schuy kell const. win he's safe guide is a up'an opinion set eabet it was be on the North Branch.

Here follows a table, showing the quantity of coal trate upon the Schuvlkill canal, each year, it im the opening of mer in 1825 to 1839—in the latter 3 ear there was shipped 400.45 The repact then proceed -:-

It will be perceived that there has not been any periament tion in the quantity possed on this novigation during lelist years, and that the average quantity per guillum sen directime is 435 768 tons. This to .y, therefore, be assume! quantity needed by the present population, and that its growth will depend a pon the tackity of obtaining are ; wood, and increase of providers n. There is then reasoning that this is the permane t quantity that will pass on the Branelt; if we are not to - then in the character of the mair be supplied, from Westing to

The intermediate cost of I would will also had a may and south. This cost for the occupies an week of ten miles, or one hundred and it by square males, or one hundred and it by square males, or one fundamental and its square males. neres. Several veins have been worked and other-pense ing in all to twenty-one feet in thick ess. If only doestly field becovered wit . cod, showing the rest to be broken levs and streams, a corresp to the usual mode of calculated are seven hundred and forty-six minions of tons of work in

in the field, sufficient for all desirable purposes. Is order to show that the introduction of authore is a Itinderance to the said of the boundinous coal, the same repar-bus a lengthy time, which proves conclusively, that he say enals have mercusing a govern it stead of if e and to the lea bite minous out of the morest. The report proceeds :---After considering and we subject, we halfore that we he consulered as the sign of the assume that a granter e 50 the tone passing the n the lengths of the North Brant

above Wroming, we have seen from the Towards more The return loading with be entired plaster. M. amount of tothe will be recented from plaster, and the worth while to give the insure its attention. The cossipplied with it, through suits channel, is embraced to Susquehanna, Cida i h. a. Liszarne, Northumberland, S. b. Union, Dauphry, M. Lin, H. et. glas, Juniaia, Perry, C. berland, Lebanon, L. e ster, York, Adams and Frankin, counties have an orice of 13-110 spairs miles or 8-3904 m What portion of this is improved in at he ascertained will course to the courty was as benta in the are the u We presume, to vever, that we shall be entirely unit. we assume that or e-four a of it is now improved, or acres, and as many i emere are e different abort neing fire counties abound in lane, which is a chean substitute for it is deductions half of this, was at 1.048,800 person on the bushel of plaster per normal, the used, which at twen video's to a ton will give 51,902 was, most of it passing the raid? quelianna portion of the Per sylvania canal.

Efom this data we was now proceed to estimate the many North Branch, line, bring go in a few other articles to a above, taking care only to be low enough, and all estimate ing to the present rates of tall, in all onses rejent the few ex-

400,000 tors anthracite coal, 100 antes 5 mills, 50.000 · bituminous,

40 090 · grpsum, 20.000 . . .

1.2 18,000 bbls, sait.

Total amount.

Fir further information upon this subject, we gone for port of a committee of a Canal Convention, field at Turk's Pau no appeal of chargers from the manue of Inzere. bia, Bradised and Susque Janua - Duren her 19: 1911 -"The authorite end fields of the Wyoning a plant? Valleys are unparalleled in the state, and probably in the s and it is by no means propermatical to assume, that it is amostra of anthornie couly has will pass north for the next? after the North Branch Canal is in navigable order, wshort of 400,000 toos per sonom. Suppose this gast if to be shipped upon a correspe ten miles below here before feeder-there will be 100 unles of capal upon which took "! rberegeable. This at a limit a cent per ton per mile, we for into the state tressury the sum of \$200,000, which were pay, and more if an pay, the ampai suterest of the cost at of of 5 per eart, per onorm. Add to this, the rast 20,000 to an nous roal that must pass both ways on the North Branca ind county of Bridford, and your communee feel four asseted the dell on roal, rains of itself, much more the a pay the water the rost of so introction, and keep their in repair. But a be a demand for antimente and intenunces coal? It is a limit kning that there is no coal in it estate of New York. I'm a ket most be semelled from Northern Penasylvania. No post erations end compete un't a section of the state. Canada be familiated of the author in suited?

The population of New Yorki'm 1935," was 2.178.517 herease from 1935 to 1930 was 202.674. Increase from 158 1935, 255.495. The population may therefore be assumed ! \$00,000, of which 1.500,000 will become consumers of of The rate of consumption in the city of London is 1.188 20! for a million and a helf of people. This is a quantity the will
New York are constantly approximating to as wood

unbogi regard to the intrace of population.