

FROM CANADA.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

The warlike proceedings on our Northern frontier, are not, we are rejoiced to say, of such thrilling interest as those which were recorded in our paper of last week. Still, however, the various causes for local and even national anxiety have not yet subsided. The subjoined extracts contain all that is known up to the present time from the seat of war, and for those of a more national character, we refer our readers to our Report of the proceedings in Congress, which this week possesses unusual interest.

EXPECTED ATTACK UPON NAVY ISLAND.

The news from the Frontiér is to Jan. 4th. There are three regiments of American militia (3000 men) encamped at Niagara Falls.

The name of four of the principal persons in the outrage at Schollosser, are ascertained, viz—Captain Moshier, deputy Sheriff M'Leod, Lawyer McDonald and Thomas McCormick.

Gov. Head is at Chippewa, and has brought over from Toronto more cannon and bombs.—The royal force is 5,000—only 78 regulars, but 500 Indians, 15 pieces of ordnance, 6 or 8 bombs or mortars, congrevés, &c. At Navy Island the Patriots muster about 2,000 and 25 cannon. There was important movements on foot at Buffalo to bring about a negotiation between Gov. Head & Gen. Van Rensselaer, to permit the latter to come over on the main land and fight the battle out. Gen. V. R. refused, Gen. Arcularius had demanded the State cannon at Navy Island, and been refused. An attack was expected certain on Wednesday night. It is reported the above McLeod with 15 men, had been driven in a boat over the Falls by a shot from the Island. Gen. Scott has left Albany for the frontier. The Islanders are in high spirits.

Troops continue to arrive at Buffalo. Gen. Randall's brigade had come in, and parts of three regiments of General Burt's brigade.—The militia of Niagara County were all disbanded Monday, but two commands of riflemen.

Gov. Head, one account says, is incensed at the Schlosser attack—another, that he is now reconciled to McNab. As soon as the 500 regulars from Lower Canada came, Governor Head was to make the attack.

Gen. Jno. Jackson, of Lockport, commands our militia on the frontier. These troops exhibit a prudent and correct deportment.

ARREST OF MACKENZIE.

Buffalo, Jan. 4, 1838.
Mr. Mackenzie was arrested by the marshal a few minutes since, in this city, on a writ issued by Judge Conkling, the United States District Judge.—Com. Adv.

We understand that on Tuesday last, 211 United States soldiers embarked at New York on board the steamboat Utica for the Niagara frontier, and will be at Buffalo on the 12th inst, to act with the 200 other regular troops under the command of Gen. Scott.

Major General Scott left New York on Monday morning at 5 o'clock, on his way to the Niagara frontier.

ORIGIN OF THE CANADA REVOLT.

The Boston Atlas accounts for the Canada revolt as follows:

In the first place it is a grievance and a grievance which will be felt to be intolerable by those who have the slightest prospect of shaking it off, that the affairs of a people should be under the control of a Colonial Minister, resident in another country, totally ignorant of the condition of things in the colonies which he rules, and in whose appointment or dismissal, those colonies have no part nor lot whatever. This in itself is an intolerable grievance; it is a foreign yoke which no people will bear longer than they are absolutely obliged to.

The way the thing operated in Canada was this. The colonial ministers, members as of course they were, of the English aristocracy, had very different ideas of government, and very different notions about the welfare of the colonies, from the House of Assembly chosen by the Canadian people. As the Canadians gradually imbibed the republican and the democratic spirit, which the neighborhood of the United States was so adapted to inspire, they passed a multitude of bills, the object of which was to assimilate the administration of affairs in Canada, to the system which they saw so successfully in operation along their southern frontier.—These bills of course did not suit the notions of the British ministry; and they were all defeated by the Legislative council, the Canadian house of Lords, composed of members appointed for life, by the British ministry, and selected from among the most supple tools and the most ferocious Tories that could any where be found in the whole province.

So matters went on: the Canadian Legislative council regularly defeating every proposition for reform, till at length the Canadians seem to look upon that body as

an intolerable nuisance, certain to prove a stumbling block in the way of every attempt to improve the political institutions of the country. For this reason they applied to the British Parliament, to abolish the Legislative council in its present form, and to substitute in its place, some body responsible to the people, whose destinies it directed. This request the British Parliament refused. Whereupon the Canadian House of Assembly had recourse to the constitutional remedy of stopping the supplies until their request should be attended to; the British Parliament upon this, in defiance of the opposition of its best and ablest members, passed a series of tyrannical resolutions, in which they threatened that unless the House of Assembly saw fit to vote the usual supplies, those supplies should be levied and paid out, by the colonial governor, on his own mere authority in utter defiance of the right of self-taxation guaranteed to the Canadians by the act of parliament upon which their present system of government is founded.

This tyrannical threat instead of subduing only roused the spirit of the Canadians. They held public meetings in every county, in which they passed the most vigorous resolutions. Lord Gosford, the Governor General, in vain attempted to put a stop to these meetings by promulgating against them an unconstitutional proclamation, and by depriving of their commissions, as justices of the peace, and officers of the militia, all those who took a part in them.

In fact, more than nine-tenths of the population of Lower Canada, has lost all attachment to the British Government. It was only supported by a little gang of office-holding Tories to whom British gold was enough to make palatable any thing connected with it.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Four brothers, Lafayette Joffis, Chamberlane Jones, Cesar A. Jones, and Achilles Jones, are charged with the murder of their uncle, Colonel Edward Ward, at the residence of A. G. Ward, near Memphis. A reward of \$2,000 is offered for their apprehension, or \$500 for either of them. They left the residence of Mr. Ross, 5 miles above Randolph, Arkansas, on the 25th of December.

The Portland Courier says. "The new Methodist chapel, lately erected in Berwick in this State, was burnt to the ground on the 13th ult. The Methodist denomination in the town of Berwick is small, and the loss of their house for divine worship, which was to have been dedicated to the service of their Master a few days before it was destroyed, will be seriously felt by the society."

The trial of John Wilson, late Speaker of the Arkansas House of Representatives, for the murder of Maj. J. J. Anthony, a member of that House, was commenced at Little Rock on the 13th, before Justices Brown, Fuller, and Hawkins, and continued till the 16th. Messrs. Fulton and Hawkins decided it to be a bailable case, Mr. Brown dissenting. The amount of bail required was \$10,000.

The steamboat Vicksburg, from Vicksburg, to New Orleans, took fire a few nights since, near Baton Rouge, and in 20 minutes she was in a sheet of flame. In a few hours she was entirely consumed. Only seven bales of cotton were saved out of the whole cargo. All the passengers got a shore, but with little of their baggage. Loss estimated at \$100,000.

CHOLERA AT CONSTANTINE.—The cholera has broken out at this place, and carried off a great number of the French soldiers—among the officers the Marquis de Carman and N. Vieux, &c. Gen. Perregeaux was in a dangerous state.—The bulk of the army was to leave Oct. 28, a garrison of 3000 only remaining.

MISSOURI.—The population of Missouri is estimated at half a million. In ten years it is thought that the West will have the numerical preponderance in the Union.

An appropriation of \$4000 has been made by the Legislature of Georgia, to defray the expenses of an agent to be sent to Great Britain, to examine the Colonial records of the state.

The dwelling house of Mr. Garner, residing in Antis township, Huntingdon county, Pa., was on Thursday last destroyed by fire, and, melancholy to relate, three of his children perished in the flames.

The aggregate force under the command of General Jesup, in Florida, amounts to 8,000 men, consisting of 4,637 regulars, 4,078 volunteers, 100 seamen, and 178 Indians.

The Memphis Enquirer of Dec. 15, announces the death of a valuable and most estimable citizen, Dr. James M'Coull; who was suddenly killed on the evening of the 11th ult. near St. Francis, Arkansas, by the fall of a limb from a tree, while discharging his duties as a surgeon to a body of emigrating Chickasaw Indians. He was dressing the wound of an Indian at the time the distressing casualty happened. The deceased was a native of Fredericksburg, Va. and had been a resident of Memphis, Tenn. but a few months. The deceased is said to have been much beloved and respected, not only by the agents, but by the Indians, who manifested great sorrow at his death.

FROM HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1838.

Mr. McConkey asked and obtained leave of absence for a few days.

Mr. Case presented a petition from citizens of Bradford county, asking for the incorporation of a company to construct a rail road from the pool of the canal at Athens to the state line.

Mr. Kingsbury, one from the citizens of Susquehanna county, for aid to the Franklin academy.

Mr. James eight petitions from citizens of Pennsylvania praying the legislature to adopt resolutions in opposition to slavery in the district of Columbia, and territories of the United States.

Mr. Peltz one from citizens of Philadelphia, praying that jury trials may be granted to persons claimed as fugitive slaves.

Mr. Carpenter, one from Jacob, soldier of the revolutionary war, for relief, also for the incorporation of a company to make a turnpike road, to be called the Connelville, &c. road company, and for aid from the state to said road: also one for the construction of a road from Greensburg; in Westmoreland county, to Henry Colhart's in Allegheny county.

Mr. Barclay, a petition of Bedford county, for aid to Dickinson college.

Mr. Paul, a petition of George Yerts, an old soldier, for relief.

Mr. Case, one from citizens of Bradford county, for authority to erect a poor house in said county.

Mr. Sangston presented a petition from sundry citizens of Fayette county, for the incorporation of a company to make an artificial or turnpike road from the borough of Uniontown, through Smithfield by the line, and on Cheat river, or by New Geneva and the mouth of said river, to the Virginia state line; Also one for a repeal of the law authorizing the location of a state road from Uniontown to Monroe, on the National road to the Virginia state line; Also one of Robt Thompson, a soldier of the Indian war, asking relief.

Mr. Harper, one from citizens of Lebanon county praying for aid to enlarge and widen the Union Canal.

Mr. Peltz, one from the citizens of Philadelphia for a school of arts.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Penrose, from the committee on judiciary, reported a bill on the act, supplementary to the act relating to the commencement of actions.

Mr. Irvin, from the committee on that subject, reported an act for the relief of Spring Creek and Bald Eagle navigation company.

Mr. Kelly, upon leave given, read in his place, a bill, an act supplementary to an act incorporating the Tioga navigation company.

The Senate then again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Snyder in the chair, on the resolution relating to the right of petition. Mr. James concluded his remarks in favor of the resolution, and was followed by Mr. Lee, who spoke with great force, and strength of argument in opposition to them. Adjourned.

January 11.

Mr. Frailey, presented a petition from citizens of Schuylkill county, for the incorporation of the Offerman Coal Company; also one from Northampton and Monroe counties, for a new county to be called Carbon.

Mr. Kingsbury, a remonstrance against the division of Luzerne county.

Mr. Slenker, one from Henry Fritch and others, for damages suffered in the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday January 11, 1838.

Mr. Stevens presented a petition from Wilkesbarre, for giving a jury trial to runaway slaves; one against the admission of Texas, and one for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Fagely, one for the early resumption of specie payments and for making the stockholders liable individually for the notes and deposits of those institutions.

Mr. Geiger, two of same import.

Mr. Hill, one of the same import.

Mr. Woodburn, one for increasing salaries of the Presiding Judges of the state.

Mr. Ford, one against extending the Columbia rail road to Harrisburg, and one for the same, and one for giving a jury trial to runaway slaves.

Mr. Colling two against extending the Columbia rail road to Harrisburg.

Mr. W. C. Reynolds, one for aid to the Tuukhannaek bridge; one for the establishment of a school of arts, and one from Rebecca Roberts widow of an old soldier.

Mr. Laverty, one for aid to Dickinson College; one for a new county out of parts of Lycoming, Centre and Clearfield; one for the Water street and Phillipsburg turnpike; one for extending the Columbia rail road to Harrisburg, and two for aid to the Lewisburg and Jersey Shore turnpike and bridge company.

Mr. Chamberlain, one for giving a jury trial to runaway slaves; one against the annexation of Texas to the Union; one in favour of the entire abolition doctrine, and three for the Sloystown and Johnstown state road.

THE REFORM CONVENTION.

From our Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: To-day Mr. Chambers offered an amendment to the first article of the constitution to come in between the 13th and 14th sections of that article, which goes to prohibit the Legislature from granting divorces. Not agreed to.

A new section was then offered by Mr. Bell which prohibits the Legislature from granting divorces in all cases where the courts have power to decree divorces, which was agreed to.

An amendment was offered by Mr. McCahen which provides that the legislature shall not connect two or more separate subjects in one law, or grant an appropriation for two distinct objects in one bill. To this an amendment was offered by Mr. Merrill, but the previous question was called and sustained, which cut off the amendment.— And on the question will the Convention agree to the amendment offered by McCahen? the yeas were 55 nays 60. So it was determined in the negative.

January 9.

A motion was made by Mr. McCahen, to postpone the 14th section for the purpose of introducing a new section, somewhat similar to that negated yesterday. Not agreed to. The 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th sections were severally read and no amendment offered. The 18th was read and a small amendment offered, which was not agreed to. The 18th section was agreed to. The 19th was read and no amendment offered. Section 20th was read and a motion was made by Clark of Ind. to amend it so that all bills shall originate in the lower house. Not agreed to.

On leave given a motion was made by Mr. Dunlap, to insert after the word "revenue" the words "and making appropriations." So as to make all appropriations originate in the House of Representatives. The previous question was called and sustained which cut off the amendment. The old section was adopted.

A motion was made by Mr. Eatle to postpone the 21st section for the purpose of introducing a proposition for the repeal of future charters. Not agreed to.

The 22d section being under consideration, an amendment was offered by Mr. Bell for the purpose of restricting the Legislature in granting charters, &c. The previous question was called by Mr. Dickey. An appeal was taken by Mr. Bell on the ground that the call for the previous question was out of order. The house sustained the chair and Mr. Bell withdrew his amendment and the section was adopted without amendment.

January 10.

The forenoon session was spent in considering an amendment on the subject of combining more than one subject in one law, and sundry amendments thereto, which was subsequently withdrawn.

An amendment offered to the 24th section, going to provide for a censor to teach the Legislature how to word the laws was offered by Mr. Ritter and negated, yeas 13, nays 84.

A motion was made by Mr. Sterigere providing in detail for a limitation on granting charters of all kinds. It was divided into three parts. The first two were negated. A motion was made to amend the third division which relates to repealing and modifying charters. The previous question was called but not sustained. The question on striking out some wordy provisions which in fact destroyed the whole section, was not agreed to. Other motions were made relative to restricting the granting of charters and "log-rolling," but they were subsequently withdrawn. The division was negated.

January 11.

Mr. Reigart offered the following as section 24 of the first article, viz:

"No corporate body shall be hereafter created with Banking, discounting or loaning privileges without the concurrent action of two successive legislatures: nor shall any law hereafter enacted contain more than the enactment of one corporate body." To which Mr. Heister offered the following as a substitute, to wit:

"The Legislature shall not grant or renew any charter of incorporation until after three months public notice of the application for the same shall have been given, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law: Nor shall any corporation hereafter created, possessing banking, discounting or loaning

privileges, be continued for more than 15 years without renewal; and no such corporation shall be created, extended or revived, whose charter may not be modified, altered, or repealed by the concurrent action of two successive Legislatures, subject to an equitable and just indemnification." January 12.

Mr. Heister modified his amendment.— The debate on a multitude of amendments which were offered in almost every shape, and the calling of the yeas and nays on them occupied the day. The propositions were so numerous that I cannot even name them let alone give copies.

Soon after convening in the afternoon a vote was taken on the modified amendment of Mr. Heister, which was negated, yeas 63, nays 63. An amendment offered by Judge Hopkinson was negated by the same vote, but the votes reversed. After an infinite amount of manoeuvring, moving to adjourn, &c., a motion to reconsider the vote on Heister's amendment prevailed.— And after a few speeches made, obviously, for the sole purpose of consuming time, and the rejection of many amendments and propositions to postpone, adjourn, &c. and after the adoption of one small verbal amendment, a final vote was taken on Heister's amendment, which was adopted in the following words, at half past one o'clock on the morning of the 13th, viz:

"No corporate body shall be hereafter created, renewed or extended, with banking or discounting privileges without six months public notice of the application of the same, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law: nor shall any charter for the purposes aforesaid, be granted for a longer period than 20 years, and every such charter shall contain a clause reserving to the Legislature the power to alter, revoke and annul the same, whenever in their opinion they may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth, in such manner however that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall contain more than one corporate body." Yeas 86, nays 29.

This proposition was very unsatisfactory to the members who voted for it, but they appeared to be convinced that no greater safeguard could be obtained. It was bro't forward by an anti-mason and had two or three others of the same political division amongst its supporters. The Democrats being unable to effect any amendment by their own strength, were compelled to accept the best proposition brought forward by their opponents, and so stood to Heister's with the most unflinching firmness; every one who was present voting for it, except Mr. Fry, who first voted against it, but subsequently moved to reconsider it. On the final passage many whigs fell in, in consequence of the verbal amendment, and voted for the amendment, so it is certain that it will finally prevail. Such as it is the community must adopt or reject because nothing more can be passed here.

January 13.

No session to day.

Respectfully, &c.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

CHEAP WASHING,

MR. EDROU:

The following receipt for cheap washing appeared in the Philadelphia Gazette about three or four years ago, and has been in use ever since in the family of one of my friends. For nearly a year it has been used in mine, and I recommend it as one of the greatest labor saving inventions that has been lately introduced into use. If those who see it, would recommend it to their washerwomen, it would save them from many an hour's hard rubbing with their hands. I have the authority of a chemist, that the ingredients are not at all injurious to the articles cleaned by their aid.

A HOUSEKEEPER.

RECIPT FOR WASHING WITH LITTLE LABOR.

Take five gallons of water, one pound of brown soap, cut up into small pieces, two ounces of soda broken up fine, two quarts of lime water, (made with cold water,) and put them in a vessel to boil. Put the clothes in water over night. When the mixture is at boiling heat put the clothes into it without wringing them. Let them boil one hour, then put a basket over a tub and put the clothes into it to drain. Then wash them through one clean hot water, and afterwards rinse them as commonly done.

N. B.—This is not suited to coloured stuffs or woollens.

The editor of the New York Courier states that he has now on its way from London, a printing machine which will print six thousand sheets per hour.