

**FROM HARRISBURG.**

**PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. SENATE.**

Friday, January 26, 1838.

Mr. Fraily, of Schuylkill, reported a bill, a supplement to the act to incorporate the Dauphin and Susquehanna coal company.

Mr. Darragh, an act authorizing a further subscription of stock by the Governor, to the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal company. Also a bill to incorporate a company to erect a toll bridge over the river Schuylkill near Port Clinton.

Mr. Sangston, a further supplement to the act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Washington and Pittsburg turnpike road company.

Mr. Darragh offered a resolution, authorizing the clerk of the Senate to purchase fifty copies of a work, entitled "Hints on Education," by E. C. Wymes, for the use of the members.

The resolutions from the house of Representatives, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law, authorizing the construction of a M'Adams road from the National road to the Harbor of Erie, being under consideration on second reading.

Mr. Leet, who offered to amend this resolution by striking out Brownsville as the point at which the contemplated road was to leave the National turnpike, said, in support of the resolution, that the importance of the measure contemplated would not, he thought be questioned by any one. The connection of the National road with the great chain of Lakes along our northern frontier, must once strike every considerate mind as being highly expedient. Such a road, should it be made from any point on the National turnpike between Laurel Hill and the Ohio river, would pass through five counties of this State, containing, according to the Census of 1830, about 170,000, and now I would suppose upwards of 200,000 inhabitants. It would pass through Allegheny, Beaver or Butler, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie it might pass through Washington or Fayette, but this depend upon the point at which the contemplated road leaves the National turnpike. The distance from the line of the general course of the National turnpike to the harbor of Erie, is estimated at about 160 miles, and the road would pass through a country part of which is comparatively but scarcely settled most, of which is fertile, and abounds in the necessary material for constructing a M'Adams road. Should it leave the National turnpike at or near Wheeling, in Virginia, it would then run through at least two states, and thereby take the distinctive character of a National work. But in the event the starting point shall be fixed east of the Virginia line, yet still though it may possibly, in the estimation of some, lose to a certain extent its nationality, it will be equally useful and equally connected with a work that will, when completed, pass thro' six of the states of the confederacy.

The beneficial effects of such an improvement must be very great to all that range of counties through whose territory it will run. Emigration to that portion of our great Commonwealth would be encouraged—the lands settled upon and cleared out, and of course much enhanced in value, and intercourse between the north and south would be greatly facilitated. This last consideration, alone, is of great weight, and ought to determine the question in favour of the improvement. For, Mr. Speaker, said Mr. Leet, I look upon any improvement, whether it be a canal, rail way, or M'Adams road, which tends to bring together the citizens of the south and north, as useful not only as a means of travelling or of transporting produce, &c. but of maintaining that good feeling between our different sovereignties, which is so necessary to preserving inviolate the bonds of Union.

[We have no room to give his remarks entire upon this subject.]

The amendment of Mr. Leet was agreed to, and some further discussion by Messrs. Carpenter, Penrose, Slenker and Leet, the bill as amended was passed and sent back to the House.

Mr. Darragh moved, that the Senate resume the consideration of the resolutions relative to the right of petitions, which was not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Fraily, of Schuylkill, the bill an act to incorporate the Offerman rail road and mining company, passed committee with sundry amendments.

January 29.

Mr. Miller from the committee on roads, reported an act to authorize the making of a road from Athens to Ithaca.

The following bills were severally read a second and third time, and passed to wit: An act to authorize the sale of real estate of Isabella Scott, deceased.

An act to incorporate the Wayne county Mutual Insurance company.

An act to incorporate the Bradford county Insurance company.

A supplement to the act to incorporate the Dauphin county insurance company.

An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Uniontown, in Fayette county, to the Virginia state.

An act to authorize the committee of the estate of Michael Fox, a lunatic, to sell and convey certain real estate, and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate a company to erect a bridge over the river Conemaugh, at or near Centreville, in the county of Indiana.

The following bills passed through committee of the whole:

An act to incorporate the Stafford coal company.

An act relative to a turnpike from Poxnatown in the county of Jefferson.

An act to incorporate a company to erect a bridge over the river Schuylkill near Port Carbon.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

Wednesday, January 24.

Mr. Taylor reported an act authorizing the sale of the surplus water at the Lewisburg dam on the West Branch.

Mr. Watts' motion to recommit the improvement bill, with instructions to report only an appropriation of \$400,000 each, to the Erie and North Branch extensions, came up again and occupied the remaining part of the session, as it did nearly the entire session of yesterday. Messrs. Watts, Hopkins, Hill and M'Elwee supported the motion, and Messrs. Karns, Johnson and Stevens opposed it. The merits of the bill itself formed the subject of discussion, which lasted until a late hour when the house Adjourned.

January 25.

Mr. Walborn presented five petitions for the resumption of specie payments; and one for aid to the Union Canal Company.

Mr. Chamberlain one for the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. Gorgas, one for the adoption of measures to advance common school education.

Mr. Kendig one for encouraging the culture of silk.

Mr. Curtis one for the Warren and Meadville State road, and one against hawkers and peddlers in Jefferson county.

Mr. Starke, one for a bank at Carbondale; one from John N. Cuninghame relative to the sale of certain real estate; and one against the proposed new county of Carbon.

Mr. Stevenson, one for the resumption of specie payment on the first of May.

Mr. Keim one against hawkers and peddlers.

Mr. Dimock one for restricting the banks.

Mr. Wilson one for the repeal of the Shop tax, and nine for incorporating the Lewistown water company.

Mr. Yearick three against hawkers and peddlers.

Mr. Ford offered a joint resolution requesting our members of Congress to endeavor to effect the repeal of Mr. Patton's resolution, relative to the reception of abolition petitions.

Mr. Longaker offered a series of resolutions for preserving the integrity and harmony of the union against the agitation and treasonable operations of the abolitionists, which were read and laid upon the table. Adjourned.

January 26.

On motion of Mr. Kinney,

Resolved, That the committee on the militia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill requiring the Militia of the 2d brigade, 9th division, Pennsylvania militia, to be paraded in companies and battalions, as follows: In companies on the 2d Monday in August every year, and the battalion training to commence on the Monday following, and continue in such order as the brigade inspector shall direct, and that the said brigade inspector shall not be required to make his annual return until the first Monday in November in each year thereafter.

Mr. Gilmore reported a bill repealing the law abolishing imprisonment for small debts.

Mr. Ford one authorizing the election of an additional constable in the borough of Berwick.

January 27.

Mr. Collins offered a resolution calling upon the auditor general, for a report of a number of licensed taverns in the state, &c.

Mr. Hirst reported a bill to encourage the destruction of foxes and wild cats, in certain counties.

Mr. Johnson reported a bill to erect the proposed new county of Clarion, out of parts of Armstrong and Venango.

The bill authorizing the laying out of a state road from Mexico, Juniata county, to a certain point in Bedford county, was read a second and third time and passed.

The bill exonerating the Franklin bank of Washington, from the payment of a bonus to the state, on the part of its chartered capital not paid in, was read a second time and passed.

January 29.

Mr. Walborn, presented a petition for fences along the Union Canal.

Mr. Kinney, two for changing the name of the Towanda Bank, to that of the Bradford county Bank, and removing the institution to Athens.

Mr. Starke, two incorporating the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and one for aid to the Tunkhannock Bridge.

Mr. Leet, one for aid to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

January 30.

The bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Sunbury, and Erie, and Pittsburg, and Susquehanna rail road companies was taken up on second reading and passed.

The bill to authorize the construction of a canal through Windmill island, opposite Philadelphia, was read a second and third time, and passed.

**THE IMPROVEMENT BILL.**

The following is a summary of the provisions of the Bill reported by Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Internal Improvement Committee of the House, on Tuesday:

To avoid the inclined plane at Columbia, \$50,000  
For feeder dams, 51,000  
For additional locks in the Eastern division, and for deepening the channel at Duncan's Island, 19,000  
For damages, 30,000  
Ordinary repairs, 180,000  
Repair tools—lot at Parksburg, &c. &c. 20,000  
Balance on the price of locomotives, 550  
Claims referred to C. Commissioners, 7,752

358,311

**Extensions and Branches.**

Erie extension, 300,000  
North branch, 300,000  
Gettysburg branch, 250,000  
Tangascootac extension to mouth of Sinnemahoning, 51,000  
Navigable feeder west side of the Allegheny to Pennsylvania canal, 30,000  
Feeder from Wisconsin creek, 20,000  
Outlet lock at Duncan's Island, 10,000  
Survey of rail or M'Adams road from Chambersburg to Pittsburg, 10,000  
Stock in the Danville and Pottsville railroad, 50,000  
Codorus navigation company, 15,000  
Road along the tow-path from Johnstown to guard lock at dam, 4,000

1,040,000

**Stock in Turnpike Companies.**

Bethany and Dingman's choice, 8,000  
Lackawana, 3,000  
Sterling and Newfoundland, 2,000  
Somerset and Cambria, 10,000  
Warren, and N. Y. state line, 2,500  
Sugar grove and Union, 2,500  
Armstrong and Clearfield, 7,000  
Penn's valley, 2,000

37,000

**State Roads.**

To different state roads—in number thirty seven, \$123,000 123,000

Total, 1,558,311

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.**

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

**COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.**

Thomas L. Shaw, Georgetown, S. C.  
Robert Garnett, Tappahannock, Va.  
Robert S. Smith, New Bedford, Mass.  
George Bancroft, Boston.

**SURVEYORS OF THE CUSTOMS.**

Samuel Hall, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Thomas H. Jervey, Charleston, S. C.  
Domingo Acosta, Ferdinand, Pa.  
Benjamin Jones Shain, Poughkeepsie, La.

**NAVAL OFFICER.**

Thomas S. Wayne, Savannah, Ga.

**APPRAISER.**

Charles Kiddell, Charleston, S. C.

**LAND OFFICERS.**

REGISTERS.  
Hampton L. Boon, Fayette, Mo.  
R. K. McLaughlin, Vandalia, Ill.  
RECEIVERS.  
Samuel Cruse, Huntsville, Ala.  
Armstead D. Carey, Sparta, Ala.  
Uriel Sebree, Fayette, Mo.

**Office of the Georgian, SAVANNAH, Jan. 13.**

**FROM FLORIDA.**

The Tallahassee Watchman, (6th inst.) remarks—"General Nelson has had an engagement with the Indians between Forts King and Clinch, the particulars of which we have not learned. It is said however, that 4 Indians were killed."

We yesterday stated in the Daily Georgian that the 20 Indians who on Wednesday night in the Cincinnati, were some time since captured by a party under Capt. Bell. We have since learned that they were captured about a fortnight since by Capt. Winder, of the 2d dragoons, about 20 miles S. W. of Fort Harney. One of the squaws is a sister of Coahadjo

**From the New Orleans Courier.**

**LATEST FROM TEXAS.**

The following intelligence communicated by Dr. Moor, editor of the Texas Telegraph, to Captain Auld, of the steam ship Constitution, which arrived this morning in forty hours from Galveston, confirms the account brought by the Watchman, of Mexican troops being despatched towards the Rio Grande after some Indians who had committed depredations on the inhabitants. Dr. Moor had arrived a few hours previous to the sailing of the Constitution from San Antonio, [which place he left on Thursday, the 4th instant.

"The rumor afloat relative to an invasion from Mexico, originated from some spies, who discovered near San Patricio a body of several hundred Mexicans. Their trial was large, apparently that of several hundred. Their horses cropped close four acres of grass each night. Each encampment exhibited marks of about a hundred fires. They have five wagons, and possibly some cannon.

"It was generally supposed at San Antonio, that they had been sent out to protect the herdsmen who are driving in cattle towards the Rio Grande.

Office of the Baltimore American, Jan. 20.

**IMPORTANT FROM THE MICHIGAN FRONTIER.**

The following letter, from a source of the first respectability at Detroit, conveys the particulars of important events which have just transpired in that quarter in reference to the revolt in Canada. We have here the development of plans which have been heretofore occasionally hinted at in the accounts that have reached us from Buffalo.

DETROIT, Jan. 7, 1838.

Our city for the last three days has been in great confusion in consequence of the extensive plan of invading Canada by certain refugees and others having been discovered.

Nothing of the movement was known save that meetings had been held and resolutions passed, but it was thought the matter would stop there. It has turned out differently, for on Thursday night all the state arms in the city Arsenal was secretly away; on the same day four hundred stand were openly seized at Monroe, and on the succeeding night our jail was robbed of all the arms and fixed ammunition which had been deposited there for safe keeping.

The next morning a vessel with about 800 stands of arms and about 100 men departed from our wharves for Bois Blanc—a British Island, distant 19 miles hence, and opposite Malden, at the junction of the river Detroit and Lake Erie. Attempts were also to have been made upon our city powder magazine at Dearborn, which were frustrated by a guard being despatched from the city in time.

Besides these daring operations, supplies have been purchased and sent down to Bois Blanc—subscription papers circulated & now containing 1000 names; commissions from Navy Island tendered and accepted; enrolments of about seven hundred men made in the different counties on the river, regular drills held, and, to cap the climax, a—Southern land from New York, is hourly expected with a force from Cleveland to arrive at Gibraltar, 16 miles hence, the point of rendezvous, and to take command of all the forces.

As Bois Blanc overlooks Malden, and has upon it the remains of an old breast work, the patriots design making it a depot and intend, after leaving thereon a guard, to attack Malden, proceed to Sandwick and London, effect a junction with Mackenzie at Hamilton, Upper Canada.

All the operations have been conducted with efficiency and secrecy, and as there are many disaffected on the proposed route, there is some feasibility in the plan. We think they will at least take Malden if they try.

From the number of men engaged, the amount of money expended, and the concert of action shown in this enterprise, we conclude that some able head is at work.

The Legislature of Indiana has declared the character of the bank of that State was forfeited by the suspension. It will, however, be restored, after being slightly amended. We observe that some of the rascally prints insist that the Legislature had no right to express an opinion on the subject—that the question of forfeiture could only be decided by the judiciary. The anxiety of Federalists to keep their interest beyond the reach of the people or their representatives, is very natural.

[Louisville Public Advertiser.

**SHINPLASTERS.**—The Federal majority in the New York House of Representatives has passed a bill already, to repeal the law against small bills! Thus goes Whiggery. We pronounced this triumph a triumph of the banks, and this proves it. Go ahead.—Ohio Statesman.

**SPECIE.**—We learn from authority that cannot be doubted, that a large sum of specie was sold yesterday at two per cent premium, which is less than it was sold at eighteen months ago, before the affairs of trade were deranged.—New Orleans Bee of January 4.

**DRY TIMES.**—The Claremont Eagle states that the weather thereabouts has been so dry that the farmers were obliged to soak their hogs in water to make them hold swill.

**AN EVENTFUL YEAR.—The year 1812**

was probably the most eventful of any in history, ancient or modern. England was convulsed by the riots in the manufacturing districts, Mr Perceval lost his life, and at his death commenced the detestable reign of Liverpool and Vansittart; Wellington took the towns of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, and won the battle of Salamanca; Spain abolished the Peerage and the Inquisition, and proclaimed her new constitution; all South America was in civil war; and Napoleon fought the battles of Wilna, Smolenski, Brodino, and Moscow, and finally saw his mighty hosts perish in the snow; the English likewise, took Almaraz and Seville, and witnessed disgrace and defeat from the Americans at sea and in the Canadas. In this eventful year no less than three millions of christians, under the sanction of the mother church and holy priesthood, were armed for reciprocal carnage, and all Europe and America were made slaughter houses of the human race. It is supposed that more than one million of men, women, and children were butchered, or otherwise sacrificed in this memorable year. What a picture of the spirit of christianity is this! The only event of the year 1812, on which a rational person can reflect with satisfaction, is the spirit of freedom which in Spain destroyed the Inquisition and established her glorious constitution; and yet even this noble work, in two years, was subverted by the perjury of the most mean and execrable wretch in existence—Ferdinand the petticoat maker.

**Prussic Acid in the Blood.**—The following startling fact is stated in Dr. Sigmond's letters on Materia Medica. However extraordinary it may seem, it has been proved by actual experiment, that the proximate principles of Prussic acid actually are present in our bodies, and may under some circumstances, be developed. "This very poison, a small quantity of which, pure and contracted killed professor Scharinger, at Vienna, when diffused upon his naked arm, may be said to exist within us and circulate in our frames; it can only be obtained from us with the greatest difficulty after death, but is formed in certain diseases of the fluids of the body. The blue stain which is imparted to linen from blood in a state of decomposition, owes its color to this deadly poison."

A little work has just been published at Glasgow, entitled the 'Science of Etiquette,' which furnishes a summary of the law of good breeding condensed into a small compass, and calculated to produce the general comfort and welfare of society. The following are a few of the maxims:

"True politeness consists in appearing easy and natural, not forced and affected.

"If on the entrance of a visiter you continue a subject begun before, you should always explain it to the new comer.

"Never commend a lady's musical skill to another lady who herself plays.

"Do not allow your love for one woman to prevent your paying attention to others. The object of your love is the only one that ought to perceive it.

"Avoid all proverbs and cant phrases in conversation.

"If you meet a lady in the street it is her part to notice you first, unless, indeed, you are very intimate. The reason is, if you bow to a lady first she may not choose to acknowledge you, there is no remedy; but if she bow to you—you as a gentleman cannot cut her.

"Never nod to a lady in the street, neither be satisfied by touching your hat, but take it off, it is a courtesy her sex demands.

Do not insist on pulling off your glove on a very hot day when you shake hands with a lady. If it be off, all very well; but it is better to run the risk of being considered ungallant, than to present a clammy unglazed hand.

**A PLEASANT CUSTOMER.**—This following letter (says a Boston paper) was sent to our Congress street friends. We have suppressed the name, as in duty bound; but the reader is assured that the episode is genuine:

"ROXBURY, Thursday morning.

"Mr. — apprehends that, through mistake, his last black pantaloons were seated with old cloth; for although they had scarcely been 'tenanted' half a dozen times, no less than three 'rents' have occurred. As Mr. — wishes to enjoy his 'seat,' 'rent free,' he being 'tenant in 'tail,' Mr. W. will please to rectify the 'breach' of covenant or rather the 'breeches,' and return the 'amended' articles early to-morrow morning."

A gentleman named Ball, being about to purchase a cornet in a regiment of horse, was presented to the colonel for approbation, who, being a nobleman, declared he did not like the name, and would have no balls in his regiment; "Nor powder neither, said the young gentleman, if your Lordship could any way help it."