

HARRISBURG, Feb. 13, 1843.

A resolution was introduced into the house to-day, instructing the committee on banks to report a bill allowing the banks to issue one, two and three dollar bills, payable on demand. After a lengthy discussion, the resolution was so modified as to require them to enquire into the expediency of so doing. From votes given upon this resolution in the course of its passage, there appears to be a majority of the house in favor of small bills.

The bill abolishing the Nicholson Court passed the final reading in the senate to-day by a vote of 23 to 9. No other business of importance was transacted.

HARRISBURG Feb. 15, 1843.

The Canal Commissioner's bill passed the house yesterday by a vote of 62 to 32, and it is believed that it will pass the senate by an equal vote. The apportionment bill passed the senate several days since, known as Penniman's bill, passed the house this morning by a vote of 51 to 40. This bill places Columbia with Northumberland and Lycoming. Whether it will become a law, is yet problematical as it is thought by some that the governor will interpose his veto.

The Removal bill has not yet been acted upon in the senate. Nothing else of importance has been acted upon in either branch within a day or two past.

COL. H. B. WRIGHT.

As speaker of the house is winning "golden opinions" from every quarter, for the able prompt and energetic manner with which he performs the duties of his station. All acknowledge that he is the best speaker that has filled the chair for years. As a member. Always ready to take the side of the people, in favor of retrenchment and reform, he is listened to with the greatest attention. His speech on Saturday last, upon the bill giving the election of the Canal Commissioners to the people, and reducing the expenses of the canal officers, was a master piece of eloquence. He spoke for an hour and a half, during which time complete silence reigned throughout the hall, although it was crowded to overflowing by spectators, who had assembled to hear his reply to the attacks that had been made upon him, during the four days debate, from the friends of the present board of Canal Commissioners. His defence was a withering rebuke to the sycophantic minions who had lent themselves to a clique to traduce him for the independence he had assumed in defence of the rights of the people, and in favor of retrenchment and reform, in the useless waste of the public money, squandered by the canal board upon their particular favorites. We hope hereafter to be able to give this speech entire to our readers, that they may be able to judge who are their friends and who are not, and we are satisfied that they will read it, with the same interest that we listened to it.

GEN. A. L. ROUMFORY.

We always see this gentleman, rise in his seat to speak, with pleasure, from the fact of his never saying any thing amiss, or foreign to the subject matter under debate. A fine form, a manly bearing, a good voice, a fluency of speech, an able and sound reasoner, a straight forward and independent course of action upon every subject of importance that comes before the house, renders him a favorite with a large majority and gives him an influence that but few possess. Therefore, whenever he speaks, he does not speak in vain. Well may his constituents of Philadelphia county, be proud of him, and well may they be assured that their interest will not suffer from his hands. By the way, Philadelphia county was never better and more ably represented in the house of representatives than at the present time. They are all good sound democrats, who know their duty, and fearlessly and independently do it.

The bill providing for the election of Canal Commissioners by the people, again came up for discussion in the house, on Saturday last, and after being opposed by Mr. Lowry, and advocated by Mr. Wright, speaker, it was ordered to be transcribed by a large majority. The bill provides for the election of three Canal Commissioners, by the people next October, one of whom shall hold his office for three years, one for two, and one for one year, and that one shall thereafter be elected annually for three years. The bill also provides that a new board shall be elected by the legislature within ten days after the passage of the act, to hold their offices until the next annual election. It also reduces their wages from four to three dollars per day, and the salaries of the remainder of the canal officers in like proportion. This will make a saving to the state of more than fifty thousand dollars annually. Yet its passage was opposed by all the influence that the canal board, and their friends could bring to bear upon it, and by the introduction of foolish and ridiculous amendments, which were as quickly voted down as they were offered. The house continued in session until three o'clock, before the vote was taken upon transcribing. On Monday the bill again came up in order, a few minutes before the hour of adjournment, when the previous question was called and sustained, but before the final vote was taken, the house adjourned.

The Attorney General, in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, has read out a writ of *quo warranto* against Wm. A. Porter, Esq. Sheriff of the county in order to test his constitutional right to hold that office.

A rumor is afloat, that our neighbor of the Intelligencer, having become sick of Johnsonism is about to establish an "Independent Press," at Harrisburg, or in other words a Cass paper. Who is to succeed him, at Danville, is yet unknown,—it may be, however that he is to keep the two flags flying, that he may be sure of being on the side that is to come uppermost between the two. We wonder if the Johnson managers finding that there was no chance of his success; have withdrawn their quarterly aid. The new movement looks like it.

COL. H. B. WRIGHT.

As we could not have our own favorite for the distinguished honor of speaker of the House, Col. Wright was of course our next choice. It belonged to the north, and he is a northern man, in this we are gratified. He fills the station with dignity and honor; from the alacrity and care with which he discharges the frequent embarrassing duties of his office, he seems anything but a novice. If the house do not do business rapidly, it will not be for the want of an efficient and popular speaker. By the way, we are glad to see Col. Wright so fully appreciate the interest and wants of the northern counties, in being always ready to enter heartily into their cause, against the policy of some of the eastern and southern counties. It is not the policy or disposition of these counties to co-operate with the north. They have not the same interests, nor the same results to seek for. The northern counties ought ever to be united, and unbroken, so completely is their interest identified. We shall say more about this hereafter. Bradford Porter.

The Boston Courier, in talking about Mr. Miller's prophecy relative to the conflagration of the world, says,—

"After all, or what consequence is it to any individual whether the conflagration of the elements shall take place this year, or in any other, or never? Every individual knows that to himself an event is approaching, and may happen at any moment, which will place him in precisely the same situation as that which is predicted by Mr. Miller and his followers. To the individual it can make no difference, whether he shall end his life and all the pursuits to which his life has been devoted, singly and alone, or in company with the millions of his fellow mortals. We cannot perceive that there is need of any more especial preparation for the day of one's death, because it may come to all others at the same time, than if it happen to him alone. Come in midst to each and all.—'There is no discharge in that war.' 'Wherefore, there is nothing better than that a man should rejoice in his own works. Go thy way eat thy bread with joy, and drink thy wine with a merry heart. Let thy garment be always white, and whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might. For to him, that is joined to all the living, there is hope.'

The Postmaster General has decided that marking round an advertisement or paragraph in a newspaper, does not bring it within the letter rates as defined by law.

Our own Buchanan.—The decided stand taken by the Democracy of Pennsylvania through its representatives on the ninth of January last, in favor of James Buchanan, has materially brightened the prospect of this distinguished statesman for the next Presidency. It has animated his fast friends, strengthened the weak, confirmed the wavering, and silenced his secret enemies. It is now known that the old democratic commonwealth will present an undivided front to the Democratic National Convention—that she will remain firm to the last for her own talented son—and that no other candidate now before the people except him can receive a majority in that convention. Let us look at his prospects. Mr. Van Buren will probably come into the convention with considerable strength, but not enough to outnumber the forces of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Buchanan, Col. Johnson, and Gen. Cass. Mr. Buchanan, it is well known, is the second choice of the friends of all the other candidates, and the paramount claims of Pennsylvania upon the democracy of the Union, will have great influence in the final decision.—The decided stand taken in New Jersey by the leading men, as well as the democratic prints, in favor of Buchanan, show him to be the choice of that state. Alabama is also believed to be in his favor. Here, then, are three states which will give 42 votes in a National Convention for Mr. Buchanan. It is also believed that before the time arrives to make a nomination, Maryland, Delaware, and perhaps Ohio, Indiana, and some other states will declare in his favor. There is no one of the Eastern States that has yet indicated its choice.—Even New York is divided in sentiment, and the whole West, with perhaps Kentucky, is yet non-committal. Not have many of the states in the South and South West, shown any thing like unanimity in favor of any man. Upon such a ticket, therefore, as the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, for President, and say sound democrat for the Vice Presidency, it is reasonable to suppose that the whole democracy of the South, West, and Middle States will unite.—Nor will the friends of Mr. Van Buren hesitate to support Mr. Buchanan as their second choice.—And why should they? Mr. Buchanan and his friends have stood by the favorite sons of the Empire state in all times of trial. She has voted for and helped to elect to the first office in the Union her Van Buren, and to the second office her Clinton and her Tompkins, to the postponement of the claims of her own statesmen. Nor will the generous South and West forget that Pennsylvania was one of the front supporters of their Washington, Jefferson, Madison Monroe and Jackson for the Presidency, and her Calhoun and Johnson for the Vice Presidency.

Let not a word in disparagement of the claims of any other candidate be uttered. Hold up to the nation the virtues, acquirements, talents and services of the distinguished leader of Pennsylvania democracy. Show to other states the disinterested support which we have always yielded to their statesmen—and we may firmly rely upon the magnanimity and justice of the delegated democracy of the Union, for a recognition of our claims.—Reporter.

Churches in Boston.—There are in Boston no less than seventy churches. Twelve are Baptist, six Episcopal, eight Methodist, five Roman Catholic six Universalist, two Lutheran, one Swedenborgian, and New Jerusalem, the rest Congregational. In 1820 there were but twenty worshiping societies—now there are upwards of eighty.

A little girl named Rosanna Toy, was accidentally burned to death in New York, in consequence of her clothes accidentally taking fire while she was trying to get some food from a pot on the fire. Her mother was lying in the room at the time, in such a state of beastly intoxication as to be unable to help the little sufferer.

Orders have been received at Norfolk Va, to get the U S ship St Louis ready for sea. A crew has been detailed from the ship Pennsylvania, and the command has been given Commander Harrison H. Cooke.

Odd Fellows.—The annual revenue of all the lodges reported in the United States is \$159,183 85. Total amount of relief reported, \$44,187 73. The number of contributing members is 33,895.

Grasshoppers.—A farmer at Elizabethtown, N. J. states that in the middle of January grasshoppers were more numerous upon his lands, than he has ever known them to be in summer.

Bottom Lalling Off.—The St. Louis Gazette of the 24th ult. says:—It is said that since the late Earthquake the bottom of the river has fallen out in some places—for instance where the Gen. Pratt's hull was sunk, she lay very near the top of the water—and since the earthquake the bottom cannot be found with a line of 150 feet in length.

The New York Tribune states, that the Judge Advocate, on the trial of Commander Mackenzie will be assisted by Mr Benjamin F. Butler, and Charles O'Conner, Esq. who have been retained for this purpose by the Hon John C. Spencer, Secretary of way

The Wild Woman.—It will perhaps be recalled that about a year and a half ago, the St. Louis papers gave an account of a woman who had been discovered in the woods near that city, almost naked and apparently quite wild. It appears that she had lived in this manner until lately, when the severity of the winter drove her to a human habitation, and there, being much exhausted for want of food and badly frost bitten she expired.

Previous to her death she became quite rational and gave the following account of herself which we condense from the St. Louis Organ.

She was born in New Jersey; whence with her parents she removed to Cincinnati, where they lived until she grew up to womanhood. A young man whom her father did not like paid his addresses to her and they eloped for St. Louis. At Louisville he persuaded her to take lodgings with him as his wife, promising to go with her to a clergyman and get married in the morning. He left her in the morning to go for a minister and never returned. All day she remained almost distracted with fear for the safety of her lover, whom she could not think had abandoned her, but finally she learned that he had taken a boat going down the river in the morning. The shock to her feelings was so great that she fainted and fell in the street. She was taken up by some kindly disposed person who, as soon as she recovered, paid her passage back to Cincinnati.

Her heart almost failed her as she approached her home. She could see her father's residence as the boat passed along up the river, and it was her intention to go directly home, and throw herself upon the mercy of her father and mother, and tell them how she had been deceived. On approaching the door of the dwelling, there appeared to be an unusual bustle in the house and on entering it she saw her father lying dead upon the floor. The old man heard which way she had gone, and took passage on the unfortunate steamboat Moselle, which blew up at Cincinnati, and being one of the unfortunate sufferers, the body had just been recovered and brought home. As soon as the mother saw her, 'there is your murdered father.' She ran from the house, but not before her mother's curse was upon her. She says it rang in her ears for many a long day and night as she wandered through the woods.

It was then summer, and at times severe hunger would induce her to go near the habitations of the people as she wandered along through the country, and at one time she slipped in and took the hockake from the fire, while the farmer's wife was gone to the spring—at other times she caught the fowls from the fence, and devoured them raw. How she lived so long, she is unable to tell, but berries, nuts, fruit, and such game as she could get, were her food.

and for two winters she lived in an old deserted cabin on the banks of the Missouri. She filled it nearly full of dried leaves in the fall and would creep into them in cold weather. Somebody burnt down the cabin last fall, with some little stores of nuts and dried fruit she had laid up for winter, since which time she has been sleeping in a large hollow tree.

She says, 'her clothing being almost entirely gone, the cold was very severe, and I thought I would come to a house and get them to bury me. How I have suffered no human tongue can tell, but I had made up my mind to die in the wild woods and never again to suffer a human being to speak to me, but my resolutions failed, and I am indebted to the kindness of this poor family for what little comfort they could afford me on my death-bed.'—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Communication with the Pacific.—The Secretary of the Navy, we learn by the Madisonian, has seriously taken hold of the project for establishing an intercommunication with the countries of the Pacific. He is now preparing certain of the small vessels of the Navy, such as are unfit for distant cruising, for service in the Gulf of Mexico he proposes that one of these vessels shall leave Pensacola on or about a particular day in each month, and sail direct to Chagres; and in like manner, one of them shall leave Chagres on or about a particular day in each month, and sail direct to Pensacola. The intermediate time will be employed in cruising in the Gulf and Caribbean sea in the usual course of their duty. Arrangements will be made for the speedy transmission of all letters, &c, between Chagres and Panama, as soon as it shall be known that a proper communication is established between the former place and the United States. It is probable that a similar arrangement will be made for a more certain and direct intercourse between Pensacola and Vera Cruz.

A New Plan of Steamboat.—The Delaware Gazette says that Capt; Robinson has invented and in building at Newcastle, a steamboat constructed without frame or timbers, being put together upon the principle of a hog-head, with iron hoop. The hooping does away with crulking, and having no frame, gives her more room and less weight, as well as being a great saving of timber and money.

There are now in the University of New York, 150 students in the four classes for the under graduate course; 260 students in the medical school, and 260 pupils in the grammar school. The debt of the University has been reduced, during the past year, \$5,000 by donations.

The Ganza Mutiny.—The Bath Telegraph publishes the details of the attempted mutiny on board the brig Ganza, on her passage from Mobile to Boston. It appears that on arriving at Mobile, Capt. Soule procured a new crew principally, and after leaving the bar, which was on the 7th January, and before getting scarcely outside, he found himself surrounded by a set of desperate villains, full bent upon rising against him and taking the vessel. At first he made every effort in his power to bring the villains under by mild measures; but all to no purpose. Things kept assuming a more serious aspect—the crew making the most horrid threats that unless Capt. S. would do as they wished they would serve him as they had served others! Many tops were laid, which, though the coolness and intrepidity of the Captain, were successfully thwarted, and finally, very much to the surprise of the villains, he brought his brig safe into Havana, and lodged the bloody-thirty set safe in prison, where they await further orders.

The Result of Ignorance.—A man, named Wm. Taylor, in Toronto, a few days ago, wishing to split a hole, filled it with gunpowder, and then plugged it tight. He next put some priming on the top of the plug, and thoughtlessly stooping over the log, applied the match, the exploded, when, instead of the log being split, the plug was blown out with violence, as if charged with a gun, and entered under the unfortunate man's cheek bone, and was driven far into the brain, causing instant death.

Discharge of Yoting Warner.—This young man, charged with being concerned in the mutiny on board the United States brig Somers, was brought before Judge Oakley, of the Superior Court, N. York, on Thursday, when the Judge gave his opinion that, as the term of service of Warner had expired, and no legal cause for his detention being shown, that he discharged, which was accordingly done.

Suits in Virginia.—We learn from the Richmond Compiler that the whole number of suits decided in the various Courts of Virginia during the year 1842, was forty thousand, viz:—In the Circuit Superior Courts of Law and Chancery, 20,178; Final decrees, 1,778; Suits decided in county Courts, 18,044.

Silas Wright, Jr., the present distinguished member of the U. S. Senate, received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic party in the New York Legislature, as a candidate for reelection. The next day he was elected Senator.

Kentucky Legislature.—The Kentucky House of Representatives, by a vote of 49 to 42, has passed a bill modifying the law of 1833, against the importation of slaves into the State, so far as to permit persons to introduce them for their own use.

A Knowing Dog.—Fish stories are becoming stale, and dog tales are now taking their place. The Worcester Spy relates the following interesting occurrence. A pair of pants, rather the worse for wear, were found on the stairs leading to Brinley Hall, last Saturday morning. The porters who were removing the banquet, collected around them in anxious inquiry, when a dog pressed in, smelt of them, and immediately with every demonstration of canine joy, seized them off the suspenders, and bore them off, amid shouts of laughter! Verily the ox knoweth his owner, and the dog his masters breeches.

Serious Loss.—A fine drove of cattle, amounting to about thirty head, was lost in the St. Lawrence, while attempting to cross Montreal on the ice. The drovers escaped with some difficulty.

A Kind Act. The boys of one of the public schools in Boston, recently collected thirty dollars for the purpose of procuring an artificial leg, for one of their unfortunate school fellows.

HYMNICAL

MARRIED.—On the 2d inst. by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. JACOB STAMBACH, to Miss SARAH S. BROBST, both of Catawasa.

CALL AND SEE

The subscriber being desirous of closing his business, now offers to his customers his assortment of

Dry Goods, and Groceries, HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE, &c. &c.

at reduced prices, being determined to sell

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

Any persons wishing to commence business, will do well by calling on him before purchasing elsewhere, as he will either sell or Rent his store room and sell his goods, on reasonable terms, and fair credit.

Also, for sale by the subscriber

THREE GOOD CANAL BOATS, which he will dispose of as low as any can be bought.

GEORGE WEAVER.

Bloomsburg Feb. 18th, 1843.