

HARRISBURG NEWS.

Correspondence of the Daily Chronicle. Harrisburg, June 29, 1842.

IN THE HOUSE--A spirited discussion sprung up on the "outlet lock at Black's Eddy," which came over from the Senate in a divorce "omnibus," in a disguised shape. It was an amendment, extending all acts and supplements of acts authorizing the construction of collateral rail roads, to canals. The project met but little favor in the House, and even after it had been so amended as to provide that it should not be construed to authorize the aforesaid outlet, the section was voted down by a vote of 78 to 16. The balance of the omnibus then passed, and was returned to the Senate.

Mr. Bonsall submitted the following:--Resolved, That the Apportionment Committee be instructed to bring in a bill for the apportionment of the State, without reference to that part of the act of Congress which requires the States to be divided into single districts. Mr. Wright offered a resolution on the same subject, but subsequently withdrew it.

Various other propositions were made and voted down, when, on motion of Mr. Karns, the resolution of Mr. Bonsall was stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof, viz: "That it is the duty of this House to proceed forthwith to district this State, in compliance with the apportionment bill recently passed by Congress." The following is the vote on Mr. Karns' motion--yeas 57, nays 33. Mr. Gamble then moved to add the following: That this House protests in the most solemn manner against the exercise of doubtful and equivocal powers by the Congress of the United States, or the slightest invasion of the rights reserved to the sovereign States, and deny that Congress has right to prescribe to the different States the manner in which they divide and arrange their Congressional districts. The previous question was then called, but not ordered--yeas 39, nays 47. Here the arrival of the adjournment hour cut short the proceedings.

IN SENATE--Petitions were presented in favor of the abolition of the Court of General Sessions--against an outlet lock at Black's Eddy, and on other subjects.

A bill passed final reading after a good deal of discussion and sundry amendments, providing that property shall not be sold at the suit of the U. S. Bank or its assignees, or Branches, unless the said assignees will agree to receive the notes of the said bank, or unless the said property brings two thirds of its appraised value. Yeas 17--nays 15.

Some private Bills were omnibussed.

The "Lumber" Committee continues to hold its sessions every afternoon, and their labors are no trifle. They sit from three until six without intermission. The mass of testimony accumulated is astonishing on account of its magnitude. And there has been a good deal elicited in the course of the investigation, which will excite the curiosity, if not the alarm of the public. Unless one had nothing to do than sit and cull an occasional fact which escapes, rejecting the great mass of the testimony, there would be nothing procured which would interest the public sufficiently to procure a reader, if it were reported. This afternoon the Committee examined Samuel D. Ingham, of Philadelphia, who came here as a special agent of some Coal Companies in the session of 1840, and Major (now General) Fleming of the Senate, who was one of the Committee of Conference which had the precious "Resumption Resolutions" of that session in charge. I was present during the great portion of both their examinations, and did not hear anything worth detailing.

Harrisburg, June 30, 1842.

IN THE HOUSE--Mr. Rush (Banks) reported as committed, the bill from the Senate to extend the charter of the Farmer's Bank of Reading.

Mr. Deford reported as committed the bill from the Senate to extend the charter of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia. Apportionment.--The following Resolution after sundry amendments, was adopted by a vote of 52 to 40.

[That in view of the necessity for speedy action on the subject of districting the State for the election of Representatives in Congress, in a manner to avoid difficulties; we therefore deem it expedient that this Legislature proceed, as soon as possible, to district the State in the manner pointed out by the late act of Congress; but that this House protests, in the most solemn manner, against the exercise of doubtful and equivocal powers by the Congress of the United States, or the slightest invasion of the rights reserved to the sovereign States, and deny that Congress has the right to prescribe to the different States the manner in which they shall divide and arrange their Congressional districts.]

The remainder of the session was taken up in the consideration of the bill from the Senate, authorizing the Canal Commissioners to purchase trucks for the transportation of section boats on the railroads belonging to the commonwealth.

IN SENATE--The greater portion of the day was spent in tinkering at a huge "Omnibus" which has been on hand for several days, having reference mainly to Election Districts, but containing a number of totally different matters. The House had put in an amendment authorizing the vacation of Columbia Avenue, in Philadelphia, and the Senate refused to agree to it.

Mr. Tagely offered a section to prohibit locomotives from running through Reading, but it was not agreed to. The "Omnibus" is not yet finished, and if it is not soon sent to the Governor, they will need a locomotive to aid in its transportation thither.

A few petitions were presented, and private Bills reported in the morning.

The Committee of Investigation examined

Judge Donaldson, of Danville, this afternoon, who was one of the "borers" of 1840. His testimony does not amount to any thing.

Harrisburg, July 1, 1842. } 11 3-4 o'clock, A. M. }

IN SENATE--Mr. McClay, from the committee for that purpose appointed, reported a bill dividing this State into twenty-four Congressional Districts, each to elect one member.

We are compelled to omit, for want of room, the districts as apportioned by the committee. The Senate are now at work on the "Domestic Creditor" bill.

The House was engaged a good portion of the morning in considering the bill authorizing the C. Company to purchase trucks for the railroads, to transport section boats. At length the bill passed final reading by a majority of one vote, with the understanding that a supplement would be passed to limit the cost of the same to \$40,000, and to have the creditors look to the fund thereof for pay.

There appeared afterwards to be some unwillingness to agree to their former promises. Whereupon Mr. Deford moved to reconsider. Whilst this question was pending, a message was received from the Governor, informing that he has signed the Trick (Truck) Bill, which had not been more than 15 minutes passed. It looked very much like a trick. Mr. Stevens immediately offered a proposition to repeal the bill, and denounced the high-handed act of tyranny with the most withering eloquence. D.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, June 30, 1842.

In the Senate, after the disposal of petitions and other miscellaneous business, the bill respecting the re-organization of the Army, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the bill to provide for the settlement of such cases as that of McLeod.

In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Fillmore, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to state whether any circular has been issued to the collectors of customs, authorizing the collection of duties after this day; and if so, to send a copy of such circular. The resolution also requires the Secretary to state whether his former opinion, that no duties could be collected after today, under the compromise act, has undergone any change.

Mr. Weller asked leave to introduce a bill to extend the operation of the present revenue laws till March next, but the House refused.

The House then resumed the debate on the President's Veto Message.

Mr. Briggs combatted the positions taken by the President.

Mr. Stewart followed on the same side.

Mr. Proffit defended the President.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, replied with much warmth, and denounced the President.

Mr. Weller followed, and advocated the course of President Tyler at great length.

When he had closed, Mr. Caruthers obtained the floor, and on motion the House adjourned.

The Storm.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

HEAVY THUNDERSTORM--EFFECTS, &c.--Our city last evening from 7 till nearly 10 o'clock, was visited by a very heavy thunder storm. Some of our oldest inhabitants say it was the severest storm which has occurred here for many years. The lightning was so incessant as to be painful to the eyes; the thunder deafening, and the rain a perfect deluge.

Dock street and many of the streets near the river were overflowed, the cellars partly filled with water, destroying a large quantity of goods. We have ascertained at the Hospital that during the storm which lasted 2 1-2 hours 5 129 inches of rain fell.

The sewer in Dock street was filled, and one of the jachets giving way, the tide backed up and filled the cellar of Mr. McKeever, painter, to a depth of 5 feet 4 inches, ruining nearly all his goods. The pavement in part, caved in front of the city stores, on the east side of Dock-st., in consequence of the great rush of water. The culvert in Christian street caved in, in many places from curb to curb; the iron pipes which convey the Schuylkill water, settled, and the water of course is stopped off. This place, presented a singular aspect, the waters rushing with great impetuosity towards the mouth of the finished part of the Culvert. A small lad was whirled down the eddying water, and but for the timely assistance of a gentleman, would have been dashed to pieces. The damage by the electric fluid as far as we have ascertained is as follows:

The tavern of Mr. Cavenagh on Almond street wharf, the roof injured, and part of the gable end shattered. The fluid from this building glanced off and seriously injured a man in Water street, at a distance of about fifty yards. Also a gentleman named William Barns, was turned completely round and a boy alongside of him lay prostrated. The fluid ran down the conductor of the Presbyterian church, in Arch above Tenth, and several persons standing near received a shock, but were not seriously hurt. A house in Fitwater street near Seventh was somewhat injured by a flash.

A barn just repaired, and well filled with hay, belonging to Joshua Woolmer, on the upper part of the neck was fairly rent in twain, and entirely consumed.

On the other side of the Schuylkill, below rope ferry a barn and two hay stacks, which were gathered in only yesterday afternoon were struck, and consumed; we could not ascertain the name of the owner is Henry Hahn.

The House of Refuge also was struck, but not much injured. A barn in the same neighborhood was struck and burned. Towards Trenton the storm must have been severe; about

eleven o'clock we observed a reddish light, toward that part, which was doubtless some other barn destroyed by lightning. During the height of the storm, the awful glare of the burning barns, caused the firemen to turn out, in great numbers; some of the companies were met by tremendous currents of water near three feet deep in some of the streets and were compelled to turn back.

The storm commenced immediately over the city. The cloud whence it first proceeded was of very small size. Two other clouds one from the S. E. and another from the W. S. W. coming up. The three seemed to join in the elemental war, and as it were, contest which should gain the supremacy. Several steamboats in the river were driven ashore by the violence of the gale.

A frame dwelling house in a court near Coates' and Marshall street was struck, the fluid taking up the hearth in the second story bursting open the closet door and throwing every thing out of it. It also took off several of the weather boards. A woman and four children were in the house neither of whom were injured. A man living opposite was thrown off his chair but not injured.

A barn on the ridge road near Francisville, was struck and destroyed.

Two large houses in Kensington at the corner of Dean and Bedford streets, were struck--from one nearly all the window glass and window frames were dashed and torn out; none of the inmates were injured. In one a little boy was lying upon the window sill at the time, who miraculously escaped all injury except from the fall of a sash weight upon him which had been torn out by the lightning.

Another house in Kensington was struck at the corner of Wood and Prince streets, which did but little damage. In this house the entire works of a clock were torn asunder, and what is truly singular, the frame of the clock sustained no injury.

The chimney of the house of Mr. Yates, in Vine street above 13th, was knocked down, and the same shock paralyzed Mrs. Dean for some time, who resides a short distance off. The dwelling of Mr. Morris, in Twelfth above Race, was struck, the fluid passing down the chimney on the outside; and forced two holes in the wall, one in the second and the other in the third story. The fluid passed to the adjoining house and turned up a portion of the zinc roof. The chimney of the dwelling of Mr. McIntyre, at the corner of Rittenhouse street and Schuylkill Seventh, was partly knocked off. A large hole was knocked in the wall of St. Paul's church.

The dwelling of Mrs. Taffe, in Lombard above Thirteenth, was also struck--the fluid passing into the kitchen, and overturning a chair upon which her son was sitting--not injured.

The schooner Nile lying in the Schuylkill, opposite Walnut street, was struck, and her foremast shattered.

The damage by the water was awful--hundreds and hundreds of cellars being filled nearly up to the lower flooring. In Poplar street near Eleventh, the foundation and part of one story of the brick work of two houses was entirely torn away.

The basement of Mr. Swaim's bath houses was completely inundated and the doors forced from the hinges.

The basement story stores in Fifth street, from the corner of Market street, were all more or less flooded. Those of Messrs. J. T. Whitaker & Co., stock and ready made linen warehouse; Charles T. Kern, brush maker; P. Fritz, whip maker, and Gillingham & Fussell, were filled up to the ceilings, and much loss sustained by damage to the stock, &c. In the latter, Mr. Fussell, with three ladies and two boys, continued with the door shut, until apprehending danger from the flow of water, they made an effort to get out, but were driven back by the violence of the torrent. In one moment afterwards the store was filled to the ceiling and but for the timely aid of two or three men who heard the shrieks of the women, some of them must have perished--one of the women was actually dragged out by main force, and at the same time had one of the small lads in her arms being entirely submerged. The theatres did no business, for there being no audience the performances were suspended. As far as we can learn no lives have been lost. There is no doubt but some fearful accidents have taken place causing loss of property if not of life. It is said that the rain did not extend more than 5 or 10 miles in the country to the north-west.

Duel.

A duel was fought on Saturday morning 25th ult at Naman's Creek, near Marcus Hook, by Mr. Marshall, member of Congress, and Col. Webb, of the N. Y. Courier. At the second fire, the latter was slightly wounded in the calf of the leg, and the parties left the ground. The daily papers are filled with details, but to our mind the notoriety of the parties is sufficiently unenviable, without this distinction. Those who will thus wantonly violate the laws both of God and man, for the gratification of intemperate passion, deserve nothing but the pity and contempt of every member of the community.

Banker Hill Monument.

The following mountains may be seen, in clear weather, from the top of Banker Hill Monument, viz: Wachusett, at Princeton, distant about 50 miles; Monadnock, at Jeffrey, N. H., distant about 75 miles; Ascutney, at Weathersfield, N. H., distant about 110 miles; Kearsarge, at Newbury, N. H., distant nearly 80 miles; and another mountain is also to be seen. The reports of the cannons which were fired from the top of the Monument, last week, were distinctly heard in all the towns about Boston, as far as Hingham in one direction, and as far as Lowell in another.

The voice of a locust can be heard one eighth of a mile; and it is calculated that if a maddening sized man had a voice as strong in proportion to his weight, he could be heard 2,773 miles. It is also calculated that if a man was as nimble in proportion to his size as a flea, he could hop more than twelve thousand miles; or about as far as from New York to China. Should "like to see 'em go it."

The Insurance Case.

Our readers, says the New York Tribune, will recollect that we published a paragraph from a Buffalo paper not long since, with regard to the death of a young lady whose life was insured in London for \$10,000. It seems from the Mercantile Courier that her father's name was A. L. Le Cras--a painter. Before leaving London he procured the insurance on his daughter's life. She is believed to have died, notwithstanding the suspicious circumstances attending her burial. But these facts--together with the fact that her father engaged her coffin a full week before her death, seem to show a singular forethought with regard to the time of her death.

NOTICE.

A Petition for Discharge and Certificate under the Bankrupt Law, has been filed by William Eddinger, late Distiller, } now Inkeeper, } Monroe. And Tuesday the 20th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the Creditors of the said Petitioner, who have proved their Debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause if any they have, why such Discharge and Certificate should not be granted.

FRAS. HOPKINSON, Clerk of the District Court.

Philadelphia, June 24, 1842--10.

NOTICE.

Moses Phillips and James Hollinshead, partners trading under the firm of Phillips and Hollinshead, } Daniel S. Hollinshead. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county of May term, 1842, No. 37. Domestic Attachment.

We the undersigned having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, Trustees of the estate of the defendant, in the above Writ of Attachment, do hereby require all persons indebted to said defendant, or holding property belonging to him, to pay and deliver all such sums of money and property due and belonging to said defendant, to us the Trustees as aforesaid; and we desire all creditors of said defendant to present their respective accounts or demands.

STOGDELL STOKES, Stroudsburg. DEPUCE S. MILLER, Stroudsburg. HENRY SMITH, Smithfield tsp. May 25, 1842--6t.

To Invalids and heads of Families.

J. B. BEACH'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOREHOUND.

This Syrup is formed chemically, of such materials as to be admirably adapted, in a small quantity, to the following diseases, viz:

The primary stages of Consumption, and Coughs of every nature. It gives strength to the debilitated, is superior in Typhus and Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Head-ache, pains in the Breast, diseases of the Lungs, Stomach complaints, Summer complaints, Worms, for Children, &c.

Also:

A celebrated salve for the cure of Corns on the Toes, Tetter, &c. &c.

Having paid much attention to the above, and often experienced their salutary effects myself, and witnessed the results of frequent experiments by others, I speak of them with perfect confidence: and being prepared only by myself, can guarantee them to contain no injurious substance whatever: being composed entirely of herbs.

JOHN B. BEACH, At the Stroudsburg House, Stroudsburg, June 8, 1842--3t.*

NOTICE.

Having been called upon repeatedly for information respecting redemption monies on unseated lands, which remain in the hands of Ex-Treasurers, I take the liberty in justification to myself, as well as for the good of Monroe county, to state that from all that I was able to ascertain at the annual settlement in January last, upwards of \$1,000 00 was remaining in the hands of Ex-Treasurers. I requested Mr. Bush, late Treasurer to render an account of redemption monies received by him during his term of Office, but he refused to do so;--neither could I prevail upon my colleagues, Messrs. Mackey & Staples, to go into a settlement with the Ex-Treasurer concerning the monies received by him on unseated lands.

I now earnestly request Messrs. Storn & Bush, to examine page 201 of Pardons Digest, 6th edition, by George Stroud, where they will find the act of assembly recorded, which expressly says, that it shall be the duty of Ex-Treasurers to pay over all redemption monies on unseated lands to their successors in office, and after convincing themselves of the duty they have overlooked, or neglected, to pay over the same at once to the present Treasurer with interest thereon. Such a course will save the Auditors much trouble at the next annual settlement, besides showing a willingness to obey the mandates of Justice.

With sentiments of respect, I remain Your obedient servant. JNO. MERWINE, one of the Auditors. Chesnut Hill, Monroe county, } May 25, 1842. }

LADIES' COMPANION

A STANDARD NATIONAL MAGAZINE. Published Monthly in the City of New-York. WILLIAM W. SNOWDEN.

TWO ENGRAVINGS IN EVERY NUMBER. The Ladies' Companion, is published monthly in the city of New York, and thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, is now published with unflinching promptness and regularity, adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism, and with engravings, prepared, in every instance, expressly for the work, after a careful selection of the subject--enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music--superintended, in all its details, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular--and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our own country or our land can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the Ladies' Companion, the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, in the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed. That every promise made in times past, has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to, in this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors.

Emma C. Embury, author of "Pictures of Life," the "Blind Girl," etc.; Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood; Mrs. Seba Smith; Mrs. E. L. Ellet, author of "Character of Schiller," etc.; A. S. Stephens; Hannah F. Gould; Mrs. E. R. Stone; Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, late Miss Buchanan; Miss F. D. Woodbridge; Mrs. Emeline S. Smith; F. Thomas, author of "Clinton Bradshaw," etc.; F. O. Orne, of Wolfboro', N. H.; Miss Mary Anne Browne, England; Miss C. F. Orne, of Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud; Professor J. H. Graham; Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro; Nathaniel Willis; Theodore S. Fay; Park Benjamin--together with a large number of prominent writers whose names we have not room here to insert.

Among the number of the contributors to the "Companion," above enumerated, will be perceived the names of many, whose charming productions have given lustre to our national literature, and whose reputation is identified with the progress of their country to that position in the world of letters, to which they have been signally instrumental in advancing it, and among them, there will be found the names of ladies who have established the claim of woman to the possession of the loftiest intellect, in its more refined and delicate characteristics, and have reared an enduring monument to the virtues and elevation of their sex. The talents of the contributors, it will be perceived, are of the most varied character. By this rendered certain that every taste will be gratified--that every branch of elegant literature will receive attention. Poetry, tales, sketches, essays, the instructive and the amusing--the grave and the gay--will be blended, to enhance the interest of the Magazine.

The Embellishments.

Even in this important respect, the "Companion" may be safely pronounced to maintain a decided superiority over every competitor; and in regard to its gorgeous engravings, the work is distinguished above every literary periodical, whether in England or America. Every number is ornamented with steel plates, executed by the best artists, in the most finished manner, expressly in the work! Scriptural engravings are, also, occasionally published. The reader therefore, for the low price at which the "Companion" is afforded, in addition to its admirable literary articles, obtains a port folio of elegant steel engravings.

THE MONTHLY FASHIONS

are also given, illustrative of the changes of attire in female costume and ornaments. These plates are not executed on wood, but so elaborately engraved on steel, as to be of themselves worthy of preservation as beautiful pictures; for it is the determination of the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion, to offer nothing to its readers that is not worthy of unqualified admiration.

The Musical Department

receives the utmost attention. A piece of music is given in every number, and an experienced and competent musical professor having the immediate supervision, the selections may be relied upon as being from the most pleasing and popular songs.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Criticism upon the publications which may from time to time be issued, is a matter involving serious responsibility; especially when the decision of the critic is expected to influence a large portion of the community; and while the receipt of the books issued by the most prominent publishing-houses in the country, enables the proprietors of the Ladies' Companion to announce the reviews of new works to form one of the features in the conduct of the Magazine; the reader who consults them for guidance in the selection of books for personal use, may place upon them implicit reliance. The basis of criticism is an impartial and independent judgment.

Editors' Table.

Under this head the more important events which may transpire, worthy of comment, will be found, embracing every subject, either local or foreign, that is considered of sufficient interest to demand attention.

In conclusion, the proprietor pledges himself that every effort will be expended to make the Ladies' Companion pre-eminent for the beauty and accuracy of its typography--the variety and high tone of its literary articles--the quality and value of its music--and the splendor of its pictorial embellishments.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The Ladies' Companion is published at THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year.--Two copies for five dollars--if current funds, in advance--post paid. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers by the earliest mails, strongly enveloped. New volumes commence with the May and November numbers.

All letters and communications must be post paid, or they are not taken from the post office. Address WILLIAM W. SNOWDEN, 109 Fulton Street, New-York.