

Governor's Message.

GENTLEMEN, Late on the 19th of last month, I received the bill, entitled "An act to provide for the repairs and expenses of the State Canals and Rail Roads, &c. continuing the work on the Erie extension and North Branch Divisions of the Pennsylvania Canal, and for other purposes."

allow the occasion to pass, without attempting to arrest a step so fraught with ruin to the public interest next session. The rising of the Legislature, without another repair bill, would set every mile of Canal and Railroad idle before midsummer.

to be relied on for the seasons operations in this department. From the best information I can obtain, the sum already given will not pay the debt unavoidably incurred up to the 1st instant. There has not been a winter, since the commencement of the system, so favorable for making the usual repairs, as the present.

2nd. That the balance of the public means, applicable to the purposes of internal improvement, be devoted to the completion of the unfinished portions, before any further considerable undertakings of a like kind be commenced.

Mr. Peirce, of N. H. followed Mr. Smith, but in favor of the Resolution. He defended the four first resolutions, and said they contained the only weapon which would successfully be brought against the Abolitionists.

LATEST FROM CANADA. From the N. Y. Evening Star. Late and important from Upper Canada. More militia arrived at Buffalo - expected attack on Navy Island.

mission to take them, if they should fall into the hands of the British authorities. This certainly indicates the most commendable courtesy in the Lieut. Governor. It is further stated that Sir Francis Head disavows any participation by the Government of Canada in the affair at Schlosser.

The Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9th, 1838. UNITED STATES SENATE. CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Message and accompanying documents reported to the House yesterday, came before the Senate to day.

Being read Mr. Clay, of Ky., rose in his place and commenced severely on the conduct of those who committed the outrage upon the Caroline.

The act, he said, he deemed ample redress. The national dignity required that the outrage should be immediately recognised as an outrage against the nation, and as such should be treated by the Government.

Mr. Calhoun was opposed to discussion, and was inclined to throw cold water on the recent outrage on the Caroline.

He was anxious to check all undue excitement, and for hearing the other side of the question. In regard to the act he was in favor of pacific measures - pacific retaliation.

He could even find in his mind some apology for the attack upon the Caroline, and in order to make the apology as strong as possible, he reasoned the case by placing the U.S. in the attitude of Canada, and Canada in the attitude of the U.S.

Mr. Calhoun said he was not surprised at the opposition of Mr. Crittenden. He looked upon the facts in a different light from him, and therefore it was vain to argue with him.

Mr. Calhoun stated the number of the Abolitionists, their extent, &c. and thought if this did not alarm him - nothing would do so.

He argued that if the Abolitionists went out, there would be either an end of the Union or a civil war.

Mr. Clay, after some few remarks from Messrs. Crittenden and Preston, took the floor. He entered into a brief explanation of the origin of the constitution, its relationship between States and Government, and its ratification by the Government.

He regretted that the resolutions had been designated as the doctrines of "any one party." In such great principles, intended for the security of property and the preservation of the Union, there should be no appeal to one party but to all.

Mr. Webster made some remarks upon the message, and said that Treasury notes had been issued bearing an interest of one mill, and bearing the disparity of interest of five per cent.

He saw no reason for issuing notes with this difference of interest. The notes were below specie several per cent, and during the present season he had been solicited to present a petition to make up the losses to individuals by being paid in these notes.

Mr. Webster said when the subject of the Finance came before the Senate he should speak at length. The message was then laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Several reports and memorials were then received and referred.

Mr. CALHOUN'S RESOLUTION. After some unimportant remarks relative to the laws of certain States, between Messrs. Webster, Davis and Young, Mr. Webster said he had no objection to the doctrines contained in the first part of the fourth resolution.

Mr. Niles moved to strike out "moral and religious," at the end of the resolution. Mr. Calhoun accepted the amendment.

Mr. Bayard moved an amendment, striking out "distribution of power," and inserting "apportionment of power." Mr. Calhoun accepted the amendment.

Mr. Morris spoke in opposition to the resolution as inconsistent and unjust.

Mr. McKean called for the reading of the resolution.

Mr. Guandy said he was ill during the adoption of the other three resolutions. If he had been in the Senate he should have voted for each of them.

The question then came upon the final adoption of the fourth resolution, which was voted for as follows:

Yeas - Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Brown, Black, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ky, Clay, of Ala, Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pearce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robison, Smith of Conn, Strange, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, Young - 34.

Nays - Messrs. McKean, Morris, Smith, of Inda, Swift, Prentiss, 5.

The Fifth Resolution came up for consideration. Mr. Smith of Conn. who had supported the four resolutions, opposed the fifth. He considered the four resolutions as a mere recognition of constitutional principles, but the fifth was altogether different.

The people had a right to enter upon the doctrines of the fifth. They had, in his opinion a right to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. They had the right, although he believed the exercise of the right would be inexpedient and unjust.

GEORGIA. This Calhoun has made a noble set-off against Calhoun-ridden South Carolina, in the action of her Legislature upon the Sub-Treasury scheme.

Resolution approving of this system, came up, in the Senate of that State, on the 29 ult., and were laid on the table for the session by a vote of 40 to 30 votes.

The next day a motion was made to consider the vote of the day before, and was lost, 36 to 32 votes. What think ye of this ye oligarchs for King's resignation and Lumpkin's election? What does he think of this, who said, "the People never desert a public servant honestly laboring for their welfare?"

Office of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, Jan 11 - 3 P.M. Latest from the Frontier.

We have dates from Buffalo and Niagara Falls to the 5th inst. The report of McKenzie's arrest is confirmed. He was taken in Buffalo on the evening of the 4th, but was liberated on giving bonds to the amount of \$5000 and was permitted to return to Navy Island.

Gen. Van Rensselaer had peremptorily declined to deliver up the artillery and muskets belonging to this State; and it is said that Gen. Arctularius had made a successful application to Sir Francis Head, for permission to take them, if they should fall into the hands of the British authorities.

This certainly indicates the most commendable courtesy in the Lieut. Governor. It is further stated that Sir Francis Head disavows any participation by the Government of Canada in the affair at Schlosser.

There is no positive information in regard to the movements of Duncombe; no reliance is placed in the various reports that represent him as in force in the vicinity of Malden. An attempt at mediation is said to have been made on the part of some of our citizens, between the Canadian authorities and the persons on Navy Island.

General Scott reached Albany on Tuesday morning - and left there in the evening for the frontier, in company with Governor Mancy, Colonel Worth, of the United States Army, and Adjutant General MacDONALD.

THE SCHLOSSER OUTRAGE. The Rochester Democrat of a late date, contains a letter from Buffalo, from which we make the following extract. Should the information embodied in it be true, no time should be lost in securing the arrest of the cold-blooded wretches, and bringing them to justice.

"Several of them who were engaged in the outrage are known. Indeed, some of them make public boast of the act, and triumphantly exhibited their weapons, as evidence of their valor. Their promotion is secure, and I doubt not that any demand for their surrender will be treated with contempt. The names of four of the principle monsters, are, as I understand, Capt. Mossier, deputy sheriff McLeod, Lawyer McDonald, and Thomas McCormick. The latter I have known from boyhood, to be a most desperate fellow.

"Depositions of two or three, who were on the boat at the time of the attack, have been taken, and steps commenced to secure an indictment for murder against those who were identified."

From the National Intelligencer. DISASTROUS NEWS FROM FLORIDA. The apprehensions which we expressed, a few days ago, as to the probable character of the next news we should receive from the seat of war in Florida, are already unhappily too far realized.

An action has been fought between a detachment of the Regulars and Missouri Volunteers, under the command of Col. Taylor, and the Indians, said to have been commanded by Sam Jones, which appears to have resulted most disastrously to our troops, twenty-eight (including several valuable officers) having been killed, and one hundred and eleven wounded.

The following by the Express Mail of yesterday, are all the particulars that have reached us, each account however, confirming the other in all essential particulars.

SAVANNAH, Jan 6, 1838, 2 o'clock P. M. From Florida. - From Captain Mills, of the steamer Camden, from Garey's Ferry, arrived this morning, we learn that on the 28th ult. between Peas creek and the Big Cypress swamp, a small party of Indians was seen and pursued, and when the pursuing party reached the hammock, the Indians were discovered in great force, and a severe contest immediately ensued, in which twenty-eight of our gallant troops were killed, and one hundred and eleven wounded. Among the killed are Col. Thompson, Captain VAN SWERINGEN, Lieutenant BROOK, and Lieutenant CENTER, all of the Army, and Colonel GENTRY, Captain ANDREWS, and Lieutenant WALKER, volunteers, wounded. Colonel GENTRY has since died.

The loss of the Indians not ascertained, but presumed to be large. A few days previous, General Jessup captured 27 Indians near Fort Lane.

Since the above was written we have been politely furnished with the following extra, which painfully confirms the above statement.

From the Jacksonville Courier. We hasten to give the public the following intelligence of a battle recently fought between our troops and the Indians. The place, as stated in the letter, is not known to us, or to the writer. Such accounts cannot but convince all that the foe we are pursuing and fighting is not to be contemned.

To the Editor of the Jacksonville Courier. GAREY'S FERRY, Jan. 2, 1838. DEAR SIR: I hasten to inform you that a battle was fought a few days since (place not known) between the Indians and part of the 6th Regiment of Infantry. We lost in killed and wounded, 139; loss of the enemy not known. The officers killed are Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, Captain Van Sweringen, Lieutenant Brooks and Center, and Col. Gentry of the volunteer. Wounded 111; killed 28. Yours in haste, RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.

BLACK RUSSIA HATS. JUST received from Philadelphia, a supply of Black Russia Hats of the latest fashion, a superior article. For sale at the store of OGILBY & HITNER, January 8, 1838.

CREDITORS NOTICE. TAKE notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws, and have appointed TUESDAY the 30th day of January, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, when and where you may attend if you think proper. SAMUEL HELL, January 8, 1838.