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THE CARLAND. "With sweetest flowers enrich'd,

From various gardens cull'd with care."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY CHRONICLE. Weep for the Bride.

BY MRS. LYDIA JANE PIERSON. Down to the quiet and holy tomb,

The young and beautiful went; No mildew tainted her early bloom, No stain with her innocence blent. Earth had not touch'd with a frigid blight.

Her warm and confiding breast; And life was yet bright with the holy light, In which innocence sees it drest. Swiftly the Messenger sped his flight; Gently earth's chains were riven

And the spirit fled from a world of light, To a glorious blissful beaven. Why do we weep o'er the peaceful tomb? Sweet is her dreamless rest; And the soul in its earth qualified bloom.

Ah! rather he tears of hitterness shed

By maternity's dewy eyes, O'er the snowy curtain'd and dreamy bed, Where the bride in her beauty lies. Her hopes are too fair, in their airy heights, To endure the storms of time; And the bud of her happiness all too bright,

She dreams not now in her blissful sleep, That woman's fate is sure; To languish, agonize, suffer and weep, Be humble and endure:

To expand in this frosty clime.

Ah, little she knows of maternal cares, And fond anxieties; The weary watchings, and bitter tears, That dim the mother's eyes.

Nor dreams that placed sleeper now, Of waking life's miseries; Of bitter words, of broken vow. Cold heart, and scornful eyes.

That the love may die which alone can smooth Poor woman's rugged way; The balmy treasure which only can sooth, Her cares and pains away.

Ah! gently reclines her blooming face, e knows not the depths of her resting place Or by what it may be possest.

Ah! weep for the Bride who must suffer and die for her be bitter tears shed!

While sweet resignation illumes the eye, O'er the pious and early dead. THE REPOSITORY.

The Prince and the Jeweller

A jeweller of Paris one day saw a splendid equipage drive up to his_door, and a tall, important looking gentleman alighted from it. He wanted a lady's set of diamond ornaments, a complete wedding parure. The price was fixed at two hundred thousand francs. Several designs were shown to him. He made choice of one, said he could grant but little time for executing the order, and insisted on leaving with the jeweller a deposite also selected a ring, worth a hundred and twenty francs, and ordered it to be sent home next day; and five days after, the whole set of diamonds were to be completed. Accordingly, on the following day, a confidential messenger from the jeweller's repaired to the Hotel D-, in the Rue de la Paix, and inquired for Princo Gargarin. He was shown into an apartment on the first story .-Five or six lackeys were in the antechamber.-The prince took the ring, paid for it, and gave a present of ten francs to the messenger, who joyful returned home, and congratulated his master on having so wealthy and liberal a customer.

The jeweller, with the utmost punctuality carried home the diamonds on the day appointed. The prince was in his study, sitting before his cylindrical secretaire, which was open. The jeweller handed the casket to him, and his highness minutely inspected the jewels; suddenly one of the valets entered the room, and announced "Prince Dolgorouki.'' -

"Ah! my noble brother-in law!" exclaimed his highness. "I do not wish him to see the present which I destine for his sister. Request him to stay in the drawing-room, and I will come to him immediately." He touched the table, the cylinder moved, and the secretaire closed. The diamonds were in it; but on the table there lay an open box filled with leather bags, and numerous roleaux of louis were huddled together in confusion The jeweller had observed all this treasure on his first arrival; but his attention was particularly attracted by a large Russia leather portfolio, well lined with billets de banque, the edges of which were visible

His highness left the room, saving he would return very shortly. The jeweller begged he would not hurry himself. About twenty minutes clapsed, and a sort of vague apprehension began to assail the jeweller. At length the door opened. Oh. here is his highness, thought he. But no, it was the master of the hotel, who stepping up to the jeweller, said-

"Are you waiting for any body, sir?" "I am waiting for the return of Prince Gar-

garin, to whom I have just sold a set of diamonds for two hundred thousand francs. Are you his secretary?" "I am his dupe, and so I presume you are."

"What do you mean?-his dupe? Imposible! The jewels are shut up in that secretaire. Besides. look at all this money.'

He seized one of the leather bags, and spening it discovered, to his horror, that it was filled with nails; the rouleaux contained nothing, and the portfolio, scraps of waste paper. However, the jeweller consoled himself-the diamonds were still safe. A locksmith was sent for; the secretaire was opened, and oh, horror! it was empty. It stood on one side of the room, against a wall in which a hole had been made, and, there being a corresponding hole in the back of the secretaire, the jewels had, with perfect case, been conveyed into the adjoining apartment.

The despair of the unfortunate jeweller may be easily conceived. The master of the hotel, too, who had let his apartments to the pretended Prince Gargarin, had been extensively swindled. The servants all belonged to the hotel, with the exception of the valet de chambre, who was the compan ion and confederate of the prince.

It was ascertained that they had decamped in a coach from the door of the hotel. Every exertion was made to trace them out, but several years elapsed before they were discovered.

The jeweller, who was nearly ruined by this robbery, removed to another quarter of Paris, and ill, and wished to purchase some rings. The poor of the marriage by the father of the lady, a varie-

his fatal adventure with Prince Gargarin; and, instend of sending his shopman, he took the rings himself. He was shown into a bed-chamber which windows, the room was all in shade, except where the bed stood. What was the surprise of the jeweller when he discovered, in the invalid M. Tthe swindler who had some years previously defrauded him in the assumed character of the Russian Prince Gargarin! For a few moments he was struck dumb with amazement. However, he recovered himself, and deeming it prudent not to betray the discovery he had made, he displayed his rings; several were selected, and their price

"It is a large sum of money for a poor, ruined nan." said M. T- . "I have not ready cas's enough to settle the whole amount, and I shall feet obliged if you will take in payment this curiouold snuff-box, which is of great value."

amounted to about six thousand francs.

"He asked for his dressing-case, and opening it, ook out an octagon-shaped snuff box, ornamented with ten miniatures by, Clinchsteil, set in gold and rubies. It was perfectly unique, and of inestima ble value. The snuff-box which M. T---- presented to him was one which had been stolen from him a few days before the robbery of his diamonds. The box was too remarkable to admit of the pos sibility of mistake. Besides, it had a secret spring, by means of which all the miniatures could be taken out of their settings; and on the reverses were painted similar subjects but treated in the style of indelicacy peculiar to the age of Louis XV. This circumstance was important in proof of his claim to the possession of the box. When M. I --- asked him to set a value on it, he said without hesitation-

"I consider it worth more than fifty thousand

"Fifty thousand francs!" exclaimed M. T-"I thought it valuable, but this far exceeds my estimation of it.'

"Sir," resumed the jeweller, "I will not retract what I have said. I am an expert dealer, and to me it may possibly be worth far more than the sum I have fixed. I will make this proposition to you: you shall take the rings you have selected and you shall put the box under an envelope stating it to be my property; and, if it does not bring more than fifty thousand francs, you shall have my rings for

M. T- was completely blinded by this deeplaid scheme. He was a good connossieur of subjects of virtu, and he was not a little gratified to find his box so much overvalued; and to be enabled to obtain the rings without opening his purse.-The most exaggerated valuation of the snuff-box would scarcely have exceeded seven or eight thousand francs, He sent for two of his neighbors, one of whom was a notary, and the matter was arrangof four thousand francs in billets de banque. He ed conformably with the jeweller's proposition. This being done, the invalid said-

"Who will fix the price of the box?" "You, sir," coolly replied the jeweller. "Me! You are jesting!"

"I assure you, sir, I am quite serious. I would willingly lay a good wager that you will value the box at five hundred thousand francs." M. T-directed at the two witnesses a look

which seemed to say-the man is mad; but the jeweller added-"You will value it at that price. I am certain you

enable you to perceive its real value."

M. T-, full of curiosity and anxiety, consented to hear the jeweller's communication in private. The two neighbors, taking the box with them, adjourned to the drawingroom, and M. T- and the jeweller being left alone, the latter said:

"Sir, it is now about sixteen years ago since that snuff-box was stolen from me; and a short tune after, you robbed me of fifty thousand crowns' worth of diamonds, under the assumed name of Prince Gargarin. I have now discovered you .-My evidence relative to the robbery is on record. You have declared the snuff-box to be yours, and I can prove having purchased it at a public sale. with the young men of your acquaintance, let good I know a secret which will place the truth of my assertion beyond a doubt. Now, sir, tell me whether you are inclined to defend yourself in the criminal suit which I intend forthwith to institute a gainst vou."

Every word uttered by the jeweller fell like hunderbolt on the ears of M. T- Overwhelmed with the consciousness of his guilt, his imagination pictured all the horrors of imprisonment trial, sentence, and the scaffold. He reflected, and the joweller, said:

"Sir, I give you five minutes to form your deter-

At the expiration of that interval, M. T -- . in drawer, in which he would find billets de banques for three hundred thousand francs, payable at his banker's that day. This being done, the jeweller called in the witnesses.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I have at length conrinced M. T- of the real value of the snuff-box. You see the price at which he has purchased it fence, keeping off vulgar familiarity, & that desectaback from me."

"I have given five hundred thousand francs," said M. T-

"Hero is your box," said the jeweller, restoring , "and I will let you have the rings into the bar-

The notary, who was no less amazed than the

other witness, said: "There is some mystery in all this."

"Probably there is," replied the jeweller, "M. - may explain it if he pleases; for my part, I promise him eternal secrecy.

With these words, he took his departure, leav ng the witnesses bewildered in a maze of conjectures. M. T-, though immensely rich, (he was said to possess upwards of three millions,) never recovered from the mortification attendant on this unexpected discovery. The jeweller faithfully adhered to his promise of secrecy; but the subtile unachinery of the police unravelled the mystery.

From the London Morning Post.

She is Thine.

It will be remembered that an extraordinary excitement was created some months since, in the to see company at such an hour, your parlor will arrivery distinguished Senator, on a very most fashionable circles, by the secret marriage of be a lounge for all the idle youth of your acquaint- dataguished occasion said, dyed not only a hady, equally celebrated for her wealth, beauty ance, whilst the more worthy part, being full of it be wool, but actually in their bones; and terests of the State: and while they readily "This bill, on the contrary, degrades the established himself under a new name. One day and accomplishments, to the younger branch of a occupation, cannot appear there, and will think the a messenger called on him from M. T—, a genfamily more illustrious for its talent than remarkaless of you, for sitting in that manner in the receipt

yet sir, this color works out about every tleman holding an official situation, who was very ble for any other possessions. Upon the discovery of custom.

ieweller had naturally become suspicious eversince | ty of circumstances prompted the demand of satis- | ing calls are rare, and persons must go a long disfaction which an exchange of pistol balls is supportance to make them, it would be quite out of was partially lighted; owing to the situation of the to a distinguished nobleman, the husband of one by saying you are engaged. When gentlemen plicated by the transaction. "A meeting" took at once into the common sitting-room, and their place, happily without serious consequences. A visit should be shared with the rest of the family: considerable time elapsed before a reconciliation this saves the embarressment of taken the visit been the reigning favourite in the most distingus | ferently drawn out towards the various members circles, and is invariably introduced on "Bridal oc- of your family. Much may be inferred from the casions;" add but to this, that it is sung by Mrs. manner of behaving to your parents, and from the Wood and another cause of its universal populari- treatment of the little children; if a person appear

> mifected, that his carriage was ordered, and he over your embarrassment and make conversation. eturned home-that night a letter of forgiveness . As to the propriety of receiving invited guests was forwarded to his daughter.

Sie is thine, the word is spoken: Hand to hand and heart to heart. Though all other ties be broken,-Time these bonds shall never part. Thou has taken her in gladness From the altar's holy shrine; Oh! remember in her sadness, She is thine and only thine. In so fair a temple never Aught of ill can hope to come, Goal will strive, and striving ever Make so pure a shrine its home: Each the others love possessing, Say that care should cloud that brow, She will be to thee a blessing,

And a shield to her be thou. LEGERTM CERTET REPORT

FROM THE TOUNG LADY'S FRIEND. Behaviour to Gentlemen.

Since the customs of society have awarded to nan the privilege of making the first advance towards matrimony, it is the safest and happiest way or woman to leave the matter entirely in his hands. She should be so educated as to consider, that the great end of existence, preparation for eternity, may be equally attained in married or single life; and that no union, but the most perfect one, is at all desirable. Matrimony should be considered as an incident in life, which, if it come at all, must come without any contrivance of yours, and therefore you may safely put aside all thoughts of it, till some one forces the subject upon your notice, by professions of a particular interest in

Lively, incenuous, conversable, and charming little girls, often spoil into dull, bashful, silent young ladies, and all because their heads are full f nonserve about beaux and lovers. They have a thousand thoughts and feelings which they would be ashamed to confess; though not ashamed to the very able address, of which he was, to entertain; and their preoccupation with a subject which they had better let entirely alone, prevents their being the agreeable and rational companions of the gentlemen of their acquaintance, which they were designed to be.

Girls get into all sorts of scrapes, by this undue preoccupation of mind; they misconstrue the com monest attentions into marks of particular regard and thus nourish a fancy for a person who has will. But first of all, I have to acquaint you with never once thought of them, but as an agreeable a circumstance connected with this box, which will acquaintance. They lose the enjoyment of a party, if certain beaux are not there, whom they expected to meet; they become jealous of their best friends if the beaux are there, and do not talk to them as much as they wish; every trifle is magnified into something of importance, a fruitful source of misery, and things of real importance are neglected for chimeras. And all this gratuitous pains-taking de feats its own ends! The labor is all in vain; such girls are not the most popular; and those, who ee:n never to have thought about matrimony at all, are sought and preferred before them.

If the natural feelings of modesty are not suffi cient to guard you from all personal familiarity rules for yourself on this head. Never join in any handled in any way by gentlemen. Do not suffer it. If a finger is put out to touch a chain that is hopes that he will kindly put me right .round your neck,or a breast-pin that you are weating, draw back, and take it off for inspection. Accept not unnecessary assistance in putting on cloaks, shawls, over-shoes, or anything of the sort. Be not lifted in and out of carriages, on or off a horse; sit not with another in a place that is too narrow; read not out of the same book; let not faltering voice, directed the jeweller to open a your eagerness to see anything induce you to place your head close to another person's. These, and many other little points of delicacy and refinement. deserve to be made fixed habits, and then they will sit easily and gracefully upon you, heightening the respect of all who approach you, and operating as an almost invisible, though a very impenetrable tion of the person, which has too often led to vice but I'll take it to be a term of soven years

The custom of a young lady's receiving company, agart from the rest of the family, is attended with many awkward circumstances and much waste of time. There are very few cases where it had not better be dispensed with. If a family is so situated, that the mother cannot spare time from her domestic duties, to receive the casual visits of leeding little pigs on madder, or some such vote will be explained by the "Protest" which her friends, her daughters had better be assisting colouring matter, and watching the progress her, than dressed up every day, at calling hours, and seated, unemployed, waiting the entrance of visitors. No one can expect to carry on any plan o'the political opinions of our friend from of study or usefulness, in a city, who allows her morning or evening hours to be given to company. Sup wsing, however, that, though living in a city, you so arrange your time, that you think you can give two hours before dinner to chance visitors; unless von can do it in company with your mother awkward situation. You may, in this way, bring adergo a complete revolution and become the "Pennsylvania Canal." on yourself long tete-a-tetes with persons whose society is irksome to you, and be forced into ac- a it is with the pigs and the madder, so it is

For those who live in the country, where morn- top hich it gives the tingel"

sed to communicate; a "message" was delivered place to refuse them; but, in a city, it is perfectly from a friend of the obdurate and indignant parent | proper to reserve to yourself those precious hours, of the ladies, whose honor was supposed to be im- are received in the morning, they should be shown took place; and that event was, we believe, the wholly to yourself, and gives you a better opporturesult of accident. -SHE IS THINE" has ever since nity of judging of character, by seeing them difto advantage in these relations, the acquaintance The father of the bride, happening to hear the prospers all the better for such domestic influences; exquisite music of "Sae is THINE," took up the far better than it would, if you were shut up togethmilad, and casting his eyes over the poetry, became | er in the best parlor, with nothing to do but to get

> in a room apart from the rest of the family, that must be determined by the customs of the place you live in, and the wishes of your parents. It never seems to me a desirable thing. The spirits of young people are often so high, that they are carried away by them, and commit indiscretions for which they are afterwards very sorry, and which the presence of elder friends would have prevented. I would have children on such friendly terms with their parents, that they should regard a mother's presence as no restraint upon their innocent merriment, only as a welcome regulator, to save them from extremes that they would themselves condemn, in a cooler moment.



Constitutional Convention.

Remarks of Mr. Duniop.

We take the following extracts from the remark of Mr. DUNLOP, on the motion to print Mr. Inger soll's electioneering report, on the 23d ult.

"There is one more reason, Mr. President, why I should have no objection to in dulge the gentleman from the county, in the promulgation of this report, and that is, sir that I should be glad to see the gentleman show himself off in the two very distinct political attitudes which he has containly occupied within the last few years. That gentleman and I had the honor to sit once in the New York Tariff Convention, and he there took a distinguished position, as his talents and acquirements must always neces. sarily place him in. There that gentleman charmed us all with the soundness of his views, the beauty of their developement in some considerable extent, the author.-There, sir, he sang the sweetest notes of the nightingale upon all the sound principles of protéction. (Mr. Ingersoll here said, smiling, there was nothing about banks, sir.) -- Well, sir, said Mr. Dunlop, may be there was not, but there was so much said by the gentleman in favor of the Tariff, and so well said, that I have a fair right to conclude that he was in favor of a sound currency, and the utmost facility of exchange, and the best

means of preserving both. I think, sir, if I am not mistaken, and if I am I hope the gentleman will correct me, as to facts, that he was so exceedingly devoted to all these great interests, that he of domestic industry to aid their cause before the Congress of the United States; and indeed I have heard, Mr. President, that in his ardour to serve the friends of the manufacturing interests, that he actually, to ren der his efforts more effective, dressed himself in a suit of homespun. In this latter particubreeding, and good taste, aid you in laying down lar, however, said Mr. D., I should by no means wish to be understood as positive, but rude plays, that will subject you to being kissed of I may venture to say that I am fully aware that the gentleman had made ample aryour hand to be held or squeezed, without show- rangements for procuring it. If I am in ing that it displeases you by instantly withdrawing correct, I appeal, sir, to the gentleman, in (Here Mr. Ingersoll smiled very complacently, but made no reply.).

> Sir, I said (continued Mr. D.) that I wished this Report to go out, for the purpose of his constituents in the several positions he may have found it suitable to assume, during his political career I have read somewhere in Physiological works, Mr. President, that the human frame undergoes a total change, hedy and breeches, sir, every seven years. I don't read a very great deal, sir, and I can't undertake to be very positive, but I think it is seven years. It may be more, in which a man's frame under loes an entire change; the whole material of his physical system is revolutionized; the old matter, sir, down to the very bones, passes off, and the waste is supplied by a new deposite, This is ascertained, sir, I understand, by o the color infused into the bones when the litle animal is killed. The precise color te county, some eight or nine years ago, I me, under Mr. Adams. Well, Mr. Presiow pigs entirely. Thus, Mr. President,

On Monday the 5th, Mr. MEREDITH, of the communication of the kind adverted to, they City of Philadelphia, a violent and bitter WHIG never can give their assent to the expendiabusive reply, to drag in some of Mr. M'SHERRY's votes whilst a member of the Legislature. We subjoin a rough sketch of Mr. M'Sherry's reply.

Remarks of Mr. McSherry,

On an amendment offered to the 4th Sec. of the 1st Article of the Constitution, on the 6th inst; one hundred nor less than sixty, to be apportioned on the principles now adopted.' we may judge from the votes on the articles passed on in Committee of the Whole, that the Convention are disposed to make few, if any amendments to the present Constitution. How they shall determine on the remaining articles, is now difficult to decide.

Mr. Chairman,-While this article was before the Committee, on an amendment to increase the number of Representatives to one hundred and five, and on an amendment to that amendment to limit the number of which could possibly be shed upon the sub-Representatives from any City or County to six, the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. MEREDITH) supposing himself personally attacked by my Colleague and the gentleman from Franklin (Mr. DUNLOP) in their formation was afforded to the House by remarks on said amendment, in vindicating which the amount requisite to the complehimself from that supposed attack, fell into tion of the whole line of Canal could be the same error which he so strongly con- known, and no statement was rendered of defined in others, by referring to the course | the means that would be resorted to, to meet of members in past transactions in the Le- the expenditure. The undersigned believe gislature. In this he has not followed the it to be due to themselves and their constitgolden rule of "doing to others as he would that others should do unto him." The gen- the State, in the measures about to be adopttleman has introduced a new rule into the ed, and the mode by which this pledge is to Convention, by referring to my name and be redeemed, should have been spread bevotes while a member of the Legislature fore them and the people. some ten or twelve years ago; having done so,I feel myself called on to explain the prin ling for its object the ascertainment of the ciples and reasons which governed me in re- proposed expenditure and the means neces-

lation to those votes. I was a member of the Legislature for usual course of business gave many votes on subject of such vital importance to the intethe many various subjects which came before rests of the community. This information the Legislature; and I am happy to find that was the more necessary at this time, inasamongst them all, the gentleman can only much as in voting for this bill we are pledge discover three to find fault with. Why I ing the present and future resources of the have been singled out by him, I cannot tell; State in favor of a course of measures which I took no part in the debate on those amend. must necessarily result in the expenditure ments; I voted both against the amendment of millions. The present amount of the offered by the gentleman from McKean, and State Debt leaves no other course for the the amendment to that amendment offered Legislature to pursue in raising the requiby my colleague. My colleague and myself site sum, but by loan or taxation; and even are not bound by instructions to pursue the if the former is resorted to, it must eventuents expect that each of us will do what he pressed state of the Agricultural interests. believes to be right and proper, and they re- the undersigned believe it to be highly imquire no more. But as I have been thus politic to adopt a system of measures, in the called on to render an account of my course prosecution of which it will become necessaas a member of the Legislature on some par | ry to resort to means for raising the sum exticular questions, by the indulgence of the committee I will cheerfully do it.

gentleman, is that on the subject of the pub. Society are best promoted by avoiding evelic Improvements. The charge is that I ry measure which may have a tendency to voted against the great System of Internal embarrass that interest on which every other Improvements, being then a member (as the depends for support. The undersigned also gentleman called it in derision) of the Im | believe that the river Susquehanna is capaprovement county of Adams. I answer, ble of being improved so as to be made safe went to Washington as agent of the friends freely, that I did vote on that question and and easy for an ascending and descending against the Improvements as they were then | navigation. To adopt the language of the in contemplation. And, Mr. Chairman, 1

> to lend them aid by taking a part of the tered upon. Stock. They did make turnpikes at a very great expense through their County, and so did the other Southern Counties alluded to by the gentleman, at their own expense, not at the expense of the Commonwealth. They made turupike roads to their nearest market; the only one to which the State lent any aid was the one leading in the direction of our own metropolis, the City of Philadelphia.-I repeat it, my constituents were not opposamount of debt, and thought that this might through them, and those upon whom they sist in their construction.

In addition to these reasons, during the session of 1-25-6, the representatives of the county of Adams, of whom the person who now addresses you was one, voted against the Bill for the commencement of a Canal to be called the "Pennsylvania Canal," at the expense of the State, and the reasons of that myself and others put upon the Journal of the House against the passage of that Bill, the undersigned conceive will be injurious which is as follows: "The undersigned avail themselves of the

rule of the House which permits any memo not exactly undertake to assert; but I ber to place on the journals the reasons for the navigation. The undersigned are aware tink, sir, (said Mr. D. inquisitively, and his vote, and under this rule they offer the trining to Mr. I.) you held office about that following reasons for their votes against the such obstruction, compels the construction bill entitled "An act to provide for the com- of a channel equal to the natural one. This ent, it is discovered on the death of these mencement of a Canal to be constructed at the undersigned believe to be entirely ineffior an older sister, it is placing yourself in a very the pigs, that in precisely seven years they the expense of the State, and to be styled cient, and they have no hesitancy in saying.

"They are aware that a system of Internal Improvement, which would have for its obquaintances that are undesirable. If it be known, with men-I mean some men and their ject the connection of the Susquehanna with the Legislature has, with the most acrupulas it soon will be, that Miss A-- is always ready plifics. They become dyed, sir, not only the Allegheny, would afford facilities for the ous care and under the severest penalties. interchange of products and commodities, provided against the erection of dams, or that would be highly beneficial to the in- any other devices to impede the navigation. that would link the east to the west, by a upon which the products of an impresse gra-

MASON, conceiving himself and his constituents ture of the public funds in a project of doubtto have been unnecessarily alluded to by Mr. Stre- ful utility. The undersigned had anticipavens, took occasion, in the course of a long and ted, that when a course of measures was about to be commenced by the Legislature, which looked to futurity, and pledged the inferests not only of the present generation, hu? of posterity, that no step would have been taken until all the information was obtained which could be had upon the subject. With a view to procure the information re-Mr. CHAIRMAN-I am in favor of the quisite to the location of the route of a Caamendment under consideration, viz: "to nal between the Eastern and Western wahave the number of Representatives to be ters, the Legislature at its last ecssion aufixed by the Legislature, to be not more than thorized the appointment of a Board of Canal Commissioners, for the purpose of ascertaining the different routes and their It will readily be perceived by this time, if practicability from actual surveys. In the prosecution of their Inborious duties \$5,000 of the funds of the State have been necessarily expended. The information acquired by this board, in relation to the several routes directed to be surveyed, has not yet been spread before the Legislature; and the undersigned deem it the highest impolicy to compromit the State in a matter of such immense importance to the interests of the community, without having all the light

> "Another reason which influenced the undersigned in the votes which they gave, resulted from the circumstance, that no inuents that the entire extent of the pledge of

"A resolution offered to the House, havsary to be adopted to meet it, was refused to be considered by the friends of the bill, and several years, and during that time in the thus all information was withheld upon a same course upon all matters; our constitu- ally result in the latter. In the present depended, which must operate with severity on the yeomanry of the country; and the un-The first vote called in question by the dersigned conceives that the interests of Society for the promotion of Internal Imwill give my reasons for so voting.

My constituents of the county of Adams tored to their proper estimation, will become were favorable to improvements; but they the surest means by which all the citizens conceived the better plan to be, to have them of the Commonwealth will be made partamade by Incorporated Companies, the State kers in the great State work about to be en-

"The sum of \$30,000 having been appropriated by an act of the last Legislature for the improvement of the Susquehannah hetween Columbia and Northumberland, only one-third of which has yet been expended. the undersigned believe it to be a waste of the resources of the State, to construct a Canal along the margin of that river, between the Juniata and the Swatara, where few obstacles are present to a perfect pavienabling the gentleman to exhibit himself to ed to Internal Improvements; but they did gation. The natural channel of the river not wish to see the State plunged into a great affords facilities to navigation both in cheapness and celerity, which give it as the unbe avoided by proceeding in the way I have dersigned conceive when improved by "Losuggested. They thought it was but just gislative bounty," a decided superiority over and right, that those whose lands would be transportation by Canals. Had the bill enhanced in value by the works passing which has passed the House proposed the commencement of a canal between the easwould confer the greatest benefit, should as ltern & western waters, located from the highest navigable points on the streams to be connected, so as to form a navigation where none now exists, the bill would then have afforded to the consideration of the House some justification for so large an expenditure of the public money.

"The present bill instead of adding facilities to the navigation of the Susquehanna. interposes obstacles in the way of it, and sanctions a principle in Legislation which to the best interests of the whole Susquehanna country, and that it is authorizing the erection of dams, even to the obstruction of that there is a provision which, in case of that in every instance to be found in our statute books, in which there has been any logislation in relation to the Susquehanna.

acknowledge the vast and magnificent pros- Susquehannah to a mere feeder of a navigapects which are presented in the prosecution | ble Canal, and undertakes to authorize imseen years, along with the osseous matter of a great system of Internal Improvement, pediments to this great highway of nature,