## CHERAW GAZTTEE.

have been used instead of the word "simi- | moved that it have its second reading at

.....

lar." It seemed probable that they had once. reference to the ordinary post coach transportation in the same section of country, time, and the Senate proceeded to consider and to the points of similarity between that it as in Committee of the Whole. and railroad transportation, intending the additional 25 per cent, as compensation for the bill by limiting the postponement of the the increased speed. This construction fourth instalment to the States to the 1st of would have given the rail road companies January, 1840. as liberal a compensation as they had a right to except, inasmuch as it would have in which Messrs Clay of Kentuc. materially increased the cost of mail trans. ky, Wright. Niles, Preston, Calhoun, portation, while in respect to passengers, produce nd merchandise, the cost is every participated. cheanened by them.

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But upon a careful consideration of the words of the law, in connection with the mail service existing at the time of its passage, the department felt itself constrained House of communication from the Secreta Southern and Western roads are united in the subject. one. At the latter point they separate, one portion, believed to be the larger, going West, and the other South. It could not be doubted that the transportation of the Wes. tern mail was, in its bulk, its weight, its importance, and also its speed, more "similar" to that on the main Southern line, than any other appertaining to the department. The ance to railroad companies on the main view of disturbing and overthrowing slavery Southern line, provided for by low. The in the States" or not. average cost of this line, from Baltimore Resolved. The Charrist his a o power to Cincinnati, was found to be \$190 per to abolish the slave trade, or prohibit the mile. To this sum, 25 per cent. was ad. removal of slaves between the States, or beded, and the aggregate, \$237 50, was of. tween the States and the District of Colum- and on its being "inexpedient and dangerfered to the railroad companies between bin or Territories of the United States, or ous," 112 to 3.] Fredersburg. Va. and the Roanoke river, between the District of Columbia and the as the highest compensation which could be Territories of the United States. allowed them by law. The same rule was Resolved, That Congress cannot receive intended to be applied to all railroads under or consider petitions for the exercise of any like circumstances. It was not doubted powers whatever over the subject of slavery Buford, Bull, Burt, Caldwell, Calhoun that this provision would be readily accep. which Congress does not possess. ted as more ample than the railroad companies had a right to expect, and that this alone govern in prescribing and regulating sure, James Douglass, John Douglass, Ecktroublesome matter would have been for. the mode and manner in which fugitive ever adjusted, so far as regards those roads. slaves shall be apprehended, and their rights | Ervin, Fair, Fripp, Fros', Fulmore F. Ninsisted on as extraordinary as the conces | shall be restored or delivered to their ownsion of them would be impolite and illegal. ers in slave States. The department is, therefore, engaged in after the 1st of January next, not being at sion into this Union. liberty under the law even if it were other. Resolved, That the citizens of the slave.

The bill was accordingly read a second

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, moved to amend

On this motion a debate arose.

Benton, Tallmadge, Rives, and Brown

On motion of Mr. Preston the subje was postponed till to morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 13. The Speaker laid before the to adopt a construction more favorably to ry of the Treasury, in answer to a resoluthe rail road companies. That the word tion of this House of the 29th of June last, "similar" should be construed as having no transmitting a report of all the information reference to speed, was a position which, which could be obtained as to the use of according to legal as well as just rules of steam engines, the accidents and loss of construction, could not be maintained .-- life and property which have attended their From New York to Baltimore, the great use, together with various specifications on

Referred to a select committe and prin. ted. The committee consists of

Messrs. Sergeant, Hamer, Campbell, of S. C., Phelps, Menefee, Yell, Borden. Mr. Wise offered the following resolu- to 7.]

tions.

Resolved, That Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columdepartment, therefore, felt constrained to bia, or in the Territories of the United States, and disbursed, as not to be connected with, take the cost of that transportation as its whether such power in said District or Ter. or used in Banking operations. [Vote, 113 to guide in fixing on the basis for the allow. ritories be exercised "as a means or with the [2.]

Resolved, That the laws of Congress

Resolved, 'That Congress has no power making provision for the transportation of to impose upon any State the abolition of the great southern mail by other means slavery in its limits, as a condition of admis-

wise diapersed, to accede to the terms de. holding States of this Union have the con-

sumed his seat,

The chair replied, none at all.

The Cierk then proceeded with the roll. and, the name of Mr. Wise having been called, that gentleman rose and refused to vote.

The roll having been called through. The Chair announced the vote : Yeas 185. navs 6.

So the House determined that the decision of the Chair should stand, by the judgment of the House.

And the said petitions were then laid on the table, under the provisions of the resolution

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

The following are the resolutions adop. ted in the House of Representatives and on the subject of the currency &c.

1. Resolved, That it is the right duty of the Senators and Representatives of the people, in the States, to express their opin. ion upon such rests of their cons uents, [Vote unanimous.]

2. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Legislature, it is expedient that the evenues of the Federal Government, he to collected, as ultimately to sever the Gov. from all connection with Banks. [Vote,

3. Resolved. That, in the opinion of this Legislature, the Revenues of the Federal Governmeni, should be so deposited, kept,

1. Resolved, That it would be unconstiu.ional, inexpedient and dangerous, to incorporate a National Bank. [Questions divided-On the declaration "that it would be unconstitutional," the vote was 107 to 7;

Yeas .- Hon. D. C. Wardlaw, Speaker, Messrs Allison, Alston, Arthur, Beaty, relics. Belin, Bellinger, Biakeney, Boozer, Boyce, Bradley, Brockman, Brown, Buchanan, Calmes, Cantey, Carr, Carroll Colcook, Crockstt, David, Davis, Dawkins, Dessau. hard, Elfe, Elliott, Elmore, Evans, Evins, But the proposal of the department has not to freedom tried, in the non-slaveholding Garven, William W. Garvin, Griffin, Hane, been aceded to, and not only is a higher States, District of Columbia, and Territories, Henderson, Heyward Hibben, Hibbler, compensation demanded, but conditions are and the mode and manner in which they Hoy, Huger, Hunt, Ingraham, Jacobs, Jamieson. Ker. Lenoir, Love, McDowell, Magrath, Marsh, Memminger, Moffett, Moore, Moody, Moye, Murray, Neel, O'. Bryan, E. G. Palmer, Samuel J. Palmer-Patterson, Phillips, Pocle. Porcher, William Reed, Reid, James B Richardson, J. S. Richardson, Rogers, Saxon, Schnierrle, Seymour, Smith, Taylor, II. H. Thomson, ochre must contain one billion of the skel. of York county, arrived here with a commanded by the railroad companies. This stitutional right voluntarily to take ther Tyler, Walker, Washington, Whaley, White Nays. Messis. Alken, Arnold, Calhoun, King of Naples : Cox, McKinney, Midd eten, Perry, Powell, J. P. Reed, A. W. Thomson--10. Dec. 13. A Bill to repeal an Act, entitled " an ing licenses to retail spiritous liquors, and for other purposes, &c. was read the sec ond time : Mr. Dessausure moved its inde. roduce these resolutions the vote was, yeas | finite pos:ponement ; Mr. J. P. Reed opposed the motion and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered by the House, Ycas-Hon. D. L. Wardlaw, Speaker, Messrs. Aiken Arnold, Arthur, Belin, Bellinger, Boyce, Blockman, Buchanan, Buford, Bull, Bart, Calmes, Carroll, Davis, Desaussure, Eckard, Elfe, Elliott, Evins, Ervin, Fair, Finley, Frost, Fulmore, Gage, W. W. Garvin, Griffin, Hane Henderson, er, John Palmer, S. J. Palmer, Patterson ; Perry, Phillips, Porcher, J.S., Richardson, Schnierle, Seymour, Taylor, Tyler, F. H. Wardlaw, Whaley, Wimbish, Wingate .--63. Nays ..... Alison, Boozer, Bradley, Brown, Caldwell, Calhoun, Canty, Carr, Colcock, Colhoun, Cox, Crockett, David, Dawkins, James Douglass, John Douglass, Elmore, Evans, F. N. Garvin, Iloy, Hunt, Love, McKinney, Moore, Moody, Neel, Poole, Powell, J. P. Reed, Wm. Reed, Rogers, penal statute for insubordination. Saxon, H. H. Thompson, Walker, White field, Wilder, Williams, Witherspoon, Wilson, Witherspoon, Woods-42. Life Restored by Electricity .-- A London paper gives an account of a little girl, who but mothey city, we have always observed ticles, amounting to five or six thousand dolfell headforemost into a butt of water. that the representative of different nations lars ! Such a loose way of transacting When dragged out she was quite cold, and are not more strongly marked by their dif- business will soon impoverish every nation all the usual remedies were tried for a ference of language than by the different of Indians treating with the United States, length of tune by Surgeon Parks, without occupations-at least in all kinds of retail and enrich the traders at the expense of the tions of similar tendency. The resolution success. As a last resource, Mr. Parks trade or small business. For instance the Indians, and a for eiture of whatever good did authorize the reception of these peti- applied the stimulus of electricity. He first the venders of fruit, nuts, &c., such as those name it may possess, as far as its justice passed shocks gently through the head and around the Place 'dArmes, are Italians. towards the Indians is concerned. chest, along the course of the spine, grad. Those who sell vegetables, and the butchers Chair to be in conformity with the resolution; ually increasing their power, and persever- also, are mostly Germans. The keepers opted by Governmens agents, there is a ing during the whole time (by means of of cabarets or quartree shops, the oystermen | gang, of beings in the shape of men, claimother assistance) in the inflation of the fishermen and hunters and venders of wild ing to be gentlemen, walki-g about among lungs. After these means had been en. fowl, (of which incredible quantities are the Indians, actually begging them for decision of the CHAIR, Mr. Pickens alone ployed conjointly for about ten minutes, continually procured, particularly at Baraopposed it. When the question, "Shall the faint traces of respiration were observed, taria, for this market.) are almost exclusive- thoughtless are the Indians for the future, decision of the Chair stand by the judgment and in three quarters of an hour he had the ly Spaniards. The toy shops and fancy that they often authorize the agents to give of the House ?" was put, and the name of pleasure to behold his patient in fair way of stores are principally French people. The large sums to these soulless beggars. Thursday Dec. 13. The Senate sat Mr. Adams was called, that gentleman recovery. The child is now in the enjoy. draymen, or at least a very large number

a more critical examination of the patient. of thirteen hundred Mexican soldiers. It derstand, as follows : On friday, a diffi On again introducing the probe, the breech was thought that all the troops in the inte- culty originating in a jest occured between pin of the exploded gun was found lodged rior, who had pronounced for the Federal the parties at the dinner table Inn. Hayes in the brain; The pin weighs 14 oz. This system, would give up, and join the Gov. having unintentionally. and in a sportive re-was extracted together with an ounce of ernment party. A great scarcity of provis. mark, wounded the feelings of Polk, a brain; and the patient is rapidly recover. ions exist at Tampico." ing .- Richmond Compiler.

ANIMALCULE. Professor HITCHCOCK, to a letter presenting some geological facts respecting certain regions in the western parts of Massachusetts, adds the following interesting postscript :

"Some of your readers may be gratified above this city, and marched down to Wind. if I mention a discovery of some scientific sor, immediately opposite this place. interest, which I have made within a few where they burnt a British steamboat and days past; they have all, doubtless, heard several buildings, we believe occupied as of those minute living beings discovered by a military depot. They were opposed by the microscope in stagnant water &c. called the militia stationed there, and a skirmish animalculæ-millions of which may live in of some severity ensued, after which the a single drop. But until very recently, who firing ceased ; the British retreated below, would have supposed it possible that the and the Patriots marched up the river. Reinskeletons of these animals would be found forcements were immediately expected preserved in the soils and the rocks ! Yet from Sandwich, and bloody work may be The principals and their connexions are all there is a white and light substance, very expected soon. The Patrio's, it is said, common in Massachusetts, beneath the mud number betwen 200 and 300. in swamps, which I find to be full of these Loss on the part of the Patriots, one fossil skeletons ! And it is curious that if killed and two wounded.

#### care be taken in placing the substance beneath the microscope these skeletons will generally be found to be entire, although so thin that the light passes through them so as render them almost invisible. The on ly species I have yet noticed has the shape in this city for several days past countenof the common angle worm or earth worm, ancing and even applauding the unlawful and it would take hundreds of thousands of violence at Harrisburg, and the interrupthem, prabably millions, to make up a cubic tion by a Mob of the regular operation of inch. Yet the deposite that contains them the Government of the S are of Pennsylvan. is probably two thirds composed of their ia. It is monstrous to think of, that the remains, and in many places it forms a Chief Officers of a Government which, like stratum several feet thick, covering many that of the United States, depends for its exacres, and may be found, I doubt not, in emption from daily violence so much upon every town in the State. I happen to have the moral sense of the community, should specimens only from Andover, Bridgewater, lend its aid aud countenance to a course of Barre, and Pelham, all of which contain the proceeding which goes directly to blunt, and in the end to obliterate that moral sense by

"In Europe it has recently been found which thus far the Government and laws of that several rocks of considerable thickness the Union have been upheld, and to which (among which are flint and opal) are made they owe not alone their efficiency, but even up chiefly of animalculæ. Indeed, the fa- their existence. If these things be not only mous Prussian naturalist, Ehrenberg, has tolerated but justified here, at the Seat of determined twenty-eight fossil species, nine the General Government, how long will it of which are extinct, and and the others be, upon any reasonable calculation, before correspond to the living species. Of these the same Mob, which has driven the Senate is the polishing State, (a variety of rotten from its Hall, at Harrisburg. will expel stone.) Ehrenberg says: 'About 23,000,000 Congress from the Capitol, or drive the Pre. of these creatures would make up a cubic sident himself into the Potomac ?- Nat. Inline, and in a cubic inch there would be tel. 41,000,000, weighing 220 grains; the siliceous shield of each animalculae weighs about the 187 000,000th part of a grain This fossil animalculae of the iron ochre is visional Government have already comonly the twenty-first part of the thickness of menced calling out the militia to sustain a human hair; and one cubic inch of this them. This morning Captain Thompson, ctons of living beings."

Mr. Adams having, in the interm, re- Some days after this Dr. S. proceeded to Gen. CANOLIS was in Almiras, at the head | rash and melancholy meeting are, we un-

# CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Dec. 4. The Patriots .- This morning, about two

AFFAIRS AT HARRISBURG.

ragedy in Tennessee for 1838. How many more we may be called upon to record in the few days that are left to the year, it is not easy to foretell. In the ease before us the circumstances are such as to shock the public min I beyond any event of the kiud of the kind that has occured in this section of the State for a series of years. highly respectable ; while the unfortunato 9 victim has been hurried to a premature grave in the first years of manhood, full of promise, and in the free enjoyment of all the comforts and indulgences of life that a father could bestow. To that father, now It has been with unfeigned regret that absent in the Eastern cities, and to his fam. every quiet and well-meaning citizen has ily here, indeed, if the sympathy of the comseen the official paper of the Administration munity can do ought to soothe their gricf, they have it in the general regret with a be-reavement so sudden and shocking is calculated to call forth."

#### LATEST FROM CHILI.

The barque Phillip Hone arrived at New York on Wednesday in the short space of 84 days from Valparaiso. On the 17th ult., in lat. 8 degs. 49, long. 44 degs. 6, a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt on board, which lasted 11.2 minute. Correspondence of the Journal of Com-

merce.

Valparaiso, Sept. 17, 1838. We have advices from Lima to the 25.h ult. The Chili expedition landed at Ancon on the 7th, and, after various unsuccessful attempts at negociation with General Orbegoso, they ended by the latter declaring war against Chili. The Chilians entered Lima on the 21st, defeating the Peruvians. Gen. Orbegoso fled to Turin, twenty miles from Linna, with about 500 cavalry, and Gen. Nieto retreated to the Castle of Cal. loa with about 600 men, without firing a. gun. He was there deposed by his own troops, who declared in favor of Gea. Santa Cruz.

The Chilians lost about 200 men, and the Peruvians the same number. At- last dates there were about 1,200 men in the castle, and should the Chilians not succeed precarious, as Gen. Santa Cruz was said to be within 20 days' march of Lima with It appeared upon examination that Cap- 9,000 men. The general opinion is that their army at Lima.

slight altercation ensued, which ended in the tender of an apology from H. Whether it was accepted or not we cannot say, but From the Detroit Daily Advertiser, Extra, infer not, as Polk proceeded on the same evening to Haye's office, and, after calling him out, inflicted personal chastisement o'clok, the Patriots, having stolen the steam with a whip. Here the offair terminated. boat Champlain, succeeded in effecting a on Friday. On Monday evening the parlanding on the Canada shore, a few miles ties again met on the street, and with the the fatal result just mentioned. " Thus closed the fifty bloody street

course of a few menths fully equal in speed, are not thereby, ipso facto, cmancipated ; and yet it will not be so convenient to the de. the General Government is consitutionally partment, or in all respects so useful to the bound to protect the rights of slaveholders public as the one in question. But having to their slave property in non-slaveholding offered all that the law admitted and more States; and all laws of non-slaveholding icy would have sanctioned had no law been providing for such protection are null and passed, the department does not feel itself void. in any way responsible for the public in. convenience which may ensue.

These details have been given that Con\_ gress may correct the construction given to the law of last session if too liberal or two as the public interest may seem to require. read for information : The principle that Congress may constitutionally make roads for the transportation seems to be generally abandoned; but that they may use for t at purpose all roads constructed under the authority of the State, has hitherto been universally conceded. the public convenience, and in their conthe United Stotes by the Constitution is a fence. question which it may soon become neces. sary to consider.

The valuable books and papers of this de. partment are in constant peril from the combustible nature of the building now occupied. It has a shingle root and much wood work within, and in the department and the Auditor's office there are daily about sevfrom the proximity of stables and other abolition of slavery, &c. buildings which could hardly burn in some directions of the wind, without involving the and made the point of order whether the whole structure occupied by the department resolution adopted by the House did au. in their destruction. The consciousness of therize the reception of these petitions. this constant peril, is one of the most painful incidents to the administration, and I can only relieve myself from a weight of res\_ ponsibility by requesting you to bring this subject to the serious attention of Congress.

With the highest respect. Your ebedient servant. AMOS KENDALL . To the President of the United States.

#### CONGRESS.

#### SENATE.

until near 4 o'clock, an animated debate rose and said : I refuse to answer, consid. ment of perfect health. having sprung up on the bill introduced by | ering all the resolutions---Mr. Wright, from the committee on Finance The Chair called Mr. A. to order. for the further postponement of the fourth Mr. A. Continued. Considering all the rolton (Mi.) Enquirer of the 6th inst, we and pedlars along the levee, we have an at Columbia, Tenn, and son of O. B. Hayes, instalment, in which Messrs. Clay, Benton, resolutions as unconstitutional-

Mr. Thomas H. Williams appointed by the Governor of Mississippi in room of Mr. Constitution of the United States----Trotter was qualified.

ceive advestisements and keep accounts. nance, reported a bill for the further post- cries for order, in the course of which, Various other individuals eng ged in suhis professional attention. On examina, leans on the 6th instant, from Campeachy, of his ill fated antagonist. Mr. Hayes ponement of the fourth instalment of the The Speaker called on the House to aid bordinate duties. tion, it was ascertained that the skull was has communicated to the editor of the Cour- lived through Monday night, but expired deposites with the S ates. The cost of reporting generally amounts n considerably fractured, "about six lines | ier the following items of Mexican news : | at early hour Tuesday morning. Mr. Wright observed that the condition Something like silence having been reo upward of 3000%. yearly. above the internal angle of the left orbit." " Gen PIEDRAS, with three hundred Mex. The Whig states the circumstances The salaries paid weekly to the cditors, of the Tresury was such as to r nder it ne- | stored. The trephine was used, and a portion of ican troops, had re-taken the fort which which led to this melancholy affray, as folcess ry that the action on that bill should be Mr. Waddy Thompson desired to know the bout removed from the brain. Both commands the bar at Tampico. Gen. Cos lows : reporters, and others do not fall short of as prompt as possible; and he therefore what aid the Speaker wished ? 180% iches of the brain were much initiad. In Pachta Viego, with eight hundred men. " " The circumstances which led to this Add the expenses of a ceasional reporting

cannot be done on the same line without slaves to or through a non-slaveholding field, Wilder, Williamson, Willpublic inconvenience in the loss of time, and State, and to sojourn or remain emporarily son, Wimbish, Wingate, Withorspoon. although a rival line may be raised up in the with such slaves, in the same, and the slaves Woods .- 103. justice and more than justice and good pol. States in conflict with the laws of Congress Act, to amend the law, in relation in grant-

> On the motion to suspend the rules to in-113, Nays 96, not two thirds; so the motion was lost.

Mr. Calhoon of Ky, then asked leave to and were as follows : strict, or resort to such further enactments offer the following resolution ; which was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill maof the mails once entertained by some, king it unlawful for any person to aid fugitive slaves in escaping from their owners, and providing for the punishment in the courts of the United States of all persons Hibbenbler, Huger, Ingraham, Jackson, who may be guilty of such offence. And Jacksons, Jacobs. Jamison, Lenoir, Mc-The charters of railroads are gran'ed for that they be further instructed to report a bill Dowell, Magrath, Marsh, Martin Memminmaking it unlawful for any person in the ger, Moffett, Moye, Murray, E. G. Palm. struction they are considered so far public non-slaveholding states of this Union to use that private property is taken at a valua. any means to entice slaves from their owntion for their use without the consent of the ers, and providing for the punishment in owner. Whether these roads are to form the cours of the United States of all peran exception as to the right of use vested in | sons who may be found guilty of such of.

> On the motion to suspend the rules to grant leaves, ayes 89, nays 107.

S. S. Reese was elected chaplain Mr. Slade moved to supend the rules to introduce resolutions against the trade in slaves in the District of Columbia, and between the states. Motion lost 55 to 187.

Dec. 14. Mr. Calhoun, of Mass. preenty fires. It is perhaps in greater danger sented several petitions on the subject of the

Mr. Wise objected to their reception,

The Speaker said the point had been deciled in previous years, and under resolu-

Mr. Wise believel the decision of the but he had taken the appeal that the opinion of each member might be known.

Several members spoke in favor of the

These words were thrown out by Mr. the bursting of a gun. About eight days FROM MEXICO .-- The consignee of a shots almost simultaneously, a buckshot Mr. Wright, from the Committee of Fi. Adams, amidst much tumult and very loud afterwards Dr. S. was sent for to bestow Mexican vessel which arrived at New Or- from Mr. Polk's pistol piercing the brain

Mr. A. continued. A violation of the follows : A negro man owned in Carrol. people. ton county, was wounded in the head, by

once to duelling recently published by the

A challenge to fight a duel, either writfor all public functions and the loss of all public pensions two to five years after the expiration of the punishment. A person who accepts a challenge is subject to the

place, they shall be punished by a banish- Intel. ment and the loss of pensions. If the duel

wounded they shall be punished by irons in the first degree, with the loss of pensions .--If wounds follow, the wounded party shall be punished as above, and the party inflict-

ing the wound shall be punished according to the existing laws. Murder committed in a duel, shall be punished as assassination. The body of a person killed in a duel, and also of one who shall suffer death in con. sequence of a duel, shall be buried in a profane place, without funeral ceremony, and without any monument. Seconds, bearers of a challenge, and all who take part in 2 duel, shall be punished as principals. Mil. itary men, besides being subject to this decree, shall be punished by the military

cribes its motley population :

of them, are Irish. We might perhaps

proceed farther with the classification-but

pany of volunteers, and on reporting him- in defeating them their situation will be very self to the commander he was surprised to The following is a copy of a law in refer- find that he had not been called out.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph,

A Rebel Fraud .- The Rebel or Pro.

tain Thompson had received his orders the expedition will be a failure. from Adam Diller, of Lanchaster county, ten or verbal, is pueishable by imprisonment the commander-in casef of the rebel forces. 2,000 men to send down to the relief of in the third degree, with a disqualifiacation Captaia T. felt highly indignant at the fraud practised upon hims of which he made an affidavit, and has ordered his men home.

We had occasion to suggest the other same punishment. Any act of violence day, hypo hetically, that of t e vast amounts committed against a person in consequence of money appropriated by Congress nomin- on Thursday evening in the Representives of refusing to accept a challenge shall be ally for the Indians, a great proportion went Hall at the Captol, to listen to some addres. punished according to the existing laws, into the pockets curning and grasping ses on the improvement of the existing sys. but the rate of punishment shall be increas- white men. We had not then seen the pa- 'em of Common School Education in the ed one degree above what it is in ordinary per from which we copy the following, United States. The attendance was large, cases. If a challenge is accepted and the proving that monstrous abuses in this re- and of the most respectable description. parties mee', but the duel does not take spect do at least sometimes occur :-- Nat. Many members of both Houses of Congress,

#### CEMBER 1.

Several gentlemen present at the pavment of the Indian annuities at Prairie du Chien represent the affair to be managed in such manner as almost entirely to d prive the Indians, such as superfine clo'h dresscoats, saddles of the finest quality, &c. are paid out to them at their highest value, while numerous individuals are among the Indians purchasing these articles for not more than one. fourth of their cost. Claims to a vast amount, alleged by persons acquainted with the business of the tribe to be unjust, were allowed and paid. In one in. stance, after a claim had been sworn to, a citizen declaing that the testifier was absent New Orleans-The Picayune thus de. at the time certain articles were represented in the claim to have been delivered, the "In walking the streets of our delightful claimant without hesitation eras d these ar-

In addition to this injurious measure ad. money, without any thing in return. So

Fatal Affray at Columbia, Tenn.-We learn from the Nashville Wh g that Rich-Curious Sergical Operation. In the Car. we might be wrong. As to the hawkers and H. Haynes, Attorney at Law, residing instalment, in which Messrs. Clay, Benton, Niles; Preston, Tallmadge, and Calhoun pook part. The further consideration of the bill was postponed. Mr. Thomas H. Williams appointed by parties met on the public square about four o'clock on Monday evening, the 3d instant

proofs. each armed with pistols, and exchanged

MEETING IN BEHALP OF COMMON SCHOOL ED. UCATION.

Pursuant to notice, a Meeting was held and other distinguished gentlemen, were present, besides a crowd of ladies. On motakes place, without either party being FROM THE ST. CHARDES (NO.) CLARION, DE- tion, the chair was taken by the Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson, of Maryland, a gentleman whose efforts in the House in behalf of this cause will be remembered by our readers, Mr. Stansbury was appointed Secretary. After a brief s a ement by the chairman of the Indians of any benefit from the payment Goods of a qu lity unsuited to the habits of fessor of Common School Education in the University of New York. His a Idress was of a very impressive character, eminently practical, abounding in original thought. and occasionally very cloquent. It was listened to with profound interest. James Barbour, Esq, of Virginia, (former Secre. tary of War,) followed in an animated speech in support of the general views ad. vanced by Professor Taylor. Col. W. L. Stone of New York, and Francis S. Key. Esq., of the District of Columbia, afterwards addressed the assembly, the latter proposing the establishment of a society at the seat of Government auxiliary to the parent society at New York, having the same lau. dable end in view, viz. the raising of the character of our Common School Education throughout the Union. We understand that a full report is preparing of the addresses and accompanying resolutions. the whole of which will be printed in pamphlet form for wide distribution .- Nat. Intel.

> APPARATUS FOR EDITING AND FUBLISAING A LONDON NEWSPAPER.

Every London newspaper of the first. class has-

An editor with a yearly salary of from 600% to 1000%.

A sub-editor, with a yearly salary of from 4001. to 600/.

From ten to fourteen regular reporters, paid from four to six guineas weekly.

From thirty to thirty-five compositors in the printing office.

Several persons to read and correct the

A certain number of men and boys to. attend the printing machine.

A publisher and sub-publisher.

A number of clerks in the office to re-