

have been used instead of the word "similar." It seemed probable that they had reference to the ordinary post coach transportation in the same section of country, and to the points of similarity between that and railroad transportation, intending the additional 25 per cent, as compensation for the increased speed. This construction would have given the rail road companies as liberal a compensation as they had a right to expect, inasmuch as it would have materially increased the cost of mail transportation, while in respect to passengers, produce and merchandise, the cost is every cheapened by them.

moved that it have its second reading at once. The bill was accordingly read a second time, and the Senate proceeded to consider it in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, moved to amend the bill by limiting the postponement of the fourth instalment to the States to the 1st of January, 1840. On this motion a debate arose, in which Messrs. Clay of Kentucky, Wright, Niles, Preston, Calhoun, Benton, Tallmadge, Rives, and Brown participated. On motion of Mr. Preston the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Adams having, in the interim, resumed his seat. The Clerk 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, nays 6. So the House determined that the decision of the Chair should stand, by the judgment of the House.

Some days after this Dr. S. proceeded to a more critical examination of the patient. On again introducing the probe, the breach pin of the exploded gun was found lodged in the brain; The pin weighs 1 1/2 oz. This was extracted together with an ounce of brain; and the patient is rapidly recovering.—Richmond Compiler.

Gen. CANOLIS was in Almiras, at the head of thirteen hundred Mexican soldiers. It was thought that all the troops in the interior, who had pronounced for the Federal system, would give up, and join the Government party. A great scarcity of provisions exist at Tampico.

rash and melancholy meeting are, we understand, as follows: On Friday, a difficulty originating in a jest occurred between the parties at the dinner table. Hayes having unintentionally, and in a sportive remark, wounded the feelings of Polk, a slight altercation ensued, which ended in the tender of an apology from H. Whether it was accepted or not we cannot say, but infer not, as Polk proceeded on the same evening to Hayes's office, and, after calling him out, inflicted personal chastisement with a whip. Here the affair terminated, on Friday. On Monday evening the parties again met on the street, and with the fatal result just mentioned.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

From the Detroit Daily Advertiser, Extra, Dec. 4.

The Patriots.—This morning, about two o'clock, the Patriots, having stolen the steam boat Champlain, succeeded in effecting a landing on the Canada shore, a few miles above this city, and marched down to Windsor, immediately opposite this place, where they burnt a British steamboat and several buildings, we believe occupied as a military depot. They were opposed by the militia stationed there, and a skirmish of some severity ensued, after which the firing ceased; the British retreated below, and the Patriots marched up the river. Reinforcements were immediately expected from Sandwich, and bloody work may be expected soon. The Patriots, it is said, number between 200 and 300.

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 if I mention a discovery of some scientific interest, which I have made within a few days past; they have all, doubtless, heard of those minute living beings discovered by the microscope in stagnant water &c. called animalcule—millions of which may live in a single drop. But until very recently, who would have supposed it possible that the skeletons of these animals would be found preserved in the soils and the rocks! Yet there is a white and light substance, very common in Massachusetts, beneath the mud in swamps, which I find to be full of these fossil skeletons! And it is curious that if 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 to render them almost invisible. The only species I have yet noticed has the shape of the common angle worm or earth worm, and it would take hundreds of thousands of them, probably millions, to make up a cubic inch. Yet the deposit that contains them is probably two-thirds composed of their remains, and in many places it forms a stratum several feet thick, covering many acres, and may be found, I doubt not, in every town in the State. I happen to have specimens only from Andover, Bridgewater, Barre, and Pelham, all of which contain the relics.

"In Europe it has recently been found that several rocks of considerable thickness (among which are flint and opal) are made up chiefly of animalcules. Indeed, the famous Prussian naturalist, Ehrenberg, has determined twenty-eight fossil species, nine of which are extinct, and the others correspond to the living species. Of these is the polishing Stone, (a variety of rotten stone.) Ehrenberg says: 'About 23,000,000 of these creatures would make up a cubic line, and in a cubic inch there would be 41,000,000, weighing 220 grains; the siliceous shell of each animalcule weighs about the 187,000,000th part of a grain. This fossil animalcule of the iron ochre is only the twenty-first part of the thickness of a human hair; and one cubic inch of this ochre must contain one billion of the skeletons of living beings.'

The following is a copy of a law in reference to duelling recently published by the King of Naples:

A challenge to fight a duel, either written or verbal, is punishable by imprisonment in the third degree, with a disqualification for 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 same punishment. Any act of violence committed against a person in consequence of refusing to accept a challenge shall be punished according to the existing laws, but the rate of punishment shall be increased one degree above what it is in ordinary cases. If a challenge is accepted and the parties meet, but the duel does not take place, they shall be punished by a banishment and the loss of pensions. If the duel takes place, without either party being 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 inflicting 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 consequence 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 a duel, shall be punished as principals. Military men, besides being subject to this decree, shall be punished by the military penal statute for insubordination.

New Orleans.—The Picayune thus describes its motley population:

"In walking the streets of our delightful but motley city, we have always observed that the representative of different nations are not more strongly marked by their difference of language than by the different occupations—at least in all kinds of retail trade or small business. For instance the venders of fruit, nuts, &c., such as those around the Place d'Armes, are Italians. Those who sell vegetables, and the butchers also, are mostly Germans. The keepers of cabarets or quartee shops, the oystermen, fishermen and hunters and venders of wild fowl, (of which incredible quantities are continually procured, particularly at Barataria, for this market,) are almost exclusively Spaniards. The toy shops and fancy stores are principally French people. The draymen, or at least a very large number of them, are Irish. We might perhaps proceed farther with the classification—but we might be wrong. As to the hawkers and peddlars along the levee, we have an idea to what "wandering" tribe they belong; but we are not sure. As to the barbers, they belong to no particular race. There are lots of slavers from all sorts of people.

Life Restored by Electricity.—A London paper gives an account of a little girl, who fell headforemost into a butt of water. When dragged out she was quite cold, and all the usual remedies were tried for a length of time by Surgeon Parks, without success. As a last resource, Mr. Parks applied the stimulus of electricity. He first passed shocks gently through the head and chest, along the course of the spine, gradually in raising their power, and persevering during the whole time (by means of other assistance) in the inflation of the lungs. After these means had been employed conjointly for about ten minutes, faint traces of respiration were observed, and in three quarters of an hour he had the pleasure to behold his patient in fair way of recovery. The child is now in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Curious Surgical Operation. In the Carolina (M.) Enquirer of the 6th inst., we read an account of a very singular operation, said to have been performed by Dr. W. Stansbury, of Carolina. The circumstances, as detailed, are substantially as follows: A negro man owned in Carroll county, was wounded in the head, by the bursting of a gun. About eight days afterwards Dr. S. was sent for to bestow his professional attention. On examination, it was ascertained that the skull was considerably fractured, "about six lines above the internal angle of the left orbit." The trephine was used, and a portion of the bone removed from the brain. Both sides of the brain were much injured.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 13. The Speaker laid before 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 opinion upon such rests of their constituents, [Vote unanimous.]

2. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Legislature, it is expedient that the revenues of the Federal Government, be collected, as ultimately to sever the Government from all connection with Banks. [Vote, to 7.]

3. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Legislature, the Revenues of the Federal Government, should be so deposited, kept, and disbursed, as not to be connected with, or used in Banking operations. [Vote, 113 to 2.]

1. Resolved, That it would be unconstitutional, inexpedient and dangerous, to incorporate a National Bank. [Questions divided.—On the declaration "that it would be unconstitutional" the vote was 107 to 7; and on its being "inexpedient and dangerous," 112 to 3.]

Yeas.—Hon. D. C. Wardlaw, Speaker, Messrs. Allison, Alston, Arthur, Beatty, Belin, Bellinger, Biakney, Boozor, Boyce, Bradley, Brockman, Brown, Buchanan, Buford, Bull, Burt, Caldwell, Calhoun, Calmes, Cantey, Carr, Carroll, Colcock, Crockett, David, Davis, Dawkins, Dessauure, James Douglas, John Douglas, Eckhardt, Elfe, Elliott, Elmore, Evans, Ervin, Ervin, Fair, Finley, Frost, Fulmore, F. N. Garvin, William W. Garvin, Griffin, Hane, Henderson, Heyward, Hibben, Hbbler, Hoy, Hoger, Hunt, Ingraham, Jacobs, Jamieson, Ker, Lenoir, Love, McDowell, Magrath, Marsh, M-mmingier, Moffett, Moore, Moody, Moyer, Murray, Noel, O. Bryan, E. G. Palmer, Samuel J. Palmer, Patterson, Phillips, Poole, Porcher, William Reed, Reid, James B. Richardson, J. S. Richardson, Rogers, Saxon, Schmierle, Seymour, Smith, Taylor, H. H. Thomson, Tyler, Walker, Washington, Whaley, Whitefield, Wilder, Williams, Williamson, Wilson, Wimbish, Wingate, Witherspoon, Woods.—103.

Nays.—Messrs. Alken, Arnold, Calhoun, Cox, McKinney, Middlet, Perry, Powell, J. P. Reed, A. W. Thomson.—10.

Dec. 13. A Bill to repeal an Act, entitled "an Act, to amend the law, in relation in granting licenses to retail spirituous liquors, and for other purposes, &c." was read the second time: Mr. Dessauure moved its indefinite postponement; Mr. J. P. Reed opposed the motion and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered by the House, and were as follows:

Yeas.—Hon. D. L. Wardlaw, Speaker, Messrs. Aiken Arnold, Arthur, Belin, Bellinger, Boyce, Blackman, Buchanan, Buford, Bull, Burt, Calmes, Carroll, Davis, Dessauure, Eckard, Elfe, Elliott, Ervin, Ervin, Fair, Finley, Frost, Fulmore, Gage, W. W. Garvin, Griffin, Hane Henderson, Hibbenler, Huger, Ingraham, Jackson, Jacksons, Jacobs, Jamison, Lenoir, McDowell, Magrath, Marsh, Martin Memminger, Moffett, Moyer, Murray, E. G. Palmer, John Palmer, S. J. Palmer, Patterson, Perry, Phillips, Porcher, J. S. Richardson, Schmierle, Seymour, Taylor, Tyler, F. H. Wardlaw, Whaley, Wimbish, Wingate.—63.

Nays.—Alison, Boozor, Bradley, Brown, Caldwell, Calhoun, Canty, Carr, Colcock, Colhoun, Cox, Crockett, David, Dawkins, James Douglas, John Douglas, Elmore, Evans, F. N. Garvin, Hoy, Hunt, Love, McKinney, Moore, Moody, Noel, Poole, Powell, J. P. Reed, Wm. Reed, Rogers, Saxon, H. H. Thomson, Walker, Whitefield, Wilder, Williams, Witherspoon, Wilson, Witherspoon, Woods.—42.

It has been with unforgotten regret that every quiet and well-meaning citizen has seen the official paper of the Administration in this city for several days past countenancing and even applauding the unlawful violence at Harrisburg, and the interference by a Mob of the regular operation of the Government of the State of Pennsylvania. It is monstrous to think of, that the Chief Officers of a Government which, like that of the United States, depends for its exemption from daily violence so much upon the moral sense of the community, should lead its aid and countenance to a course of proceeding which goes directly to blunt, and in the end to obliterate that moral sense by which thus far the Government and laws of the Union have been upheld, and to which they owe not alone their efficiency, but even their existence. If these things be not only tolerated but justified here, at the Seat of the General Government, how long will it be, upon any reasonable calculation, before the same Mob, which has driven the Senate from its Hall, at Harrisburg, will expel Congress from the Capitol, or drive the President himself into the Potomac?—Nat. Intel.

FROM THE HARRISBURGH TELEGRAPH.

A Rebel Fraud.—The Rebel or Provisional Government have already commenced calling out the militia to sustain them. This morning Captain Thompson, of York county, arrived here with a company of volunteers, and on reporting himself to the commander he was surprised to find that he had not been called out.

It appeared upon examination that Captain Thompson had received his orders from Adam Diller, of Lancaster county, the commander-in-chief of the rebel forces. Captain T. felt highly indignant at the fraud practised upon him, of which he made an affidavit, and has ordered his men home.

MEETING IN BEHALF OF COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.

Pursuant to notice, a Meeting was held on Thursday evening in the Representatives Hall at the Capitol, to listen to some addresses on the improvement of the existing system of Common School Education in the United States. The attendance was large, and of the most respectable description. Many members of both Houses of Congress, and other distinguished gentlemen, were present, besides a crowd of ladies. On motion, 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 address by the chairman of the object of the meeting, the audience was addressed by J. Orville Taylor, Esq., Professor of Common School Education in the University of New York. His address was of a very impressive character, eminently practical, abounding in original thought, and occasionally very eloquent. It was listened to with profound interest. James Barbour, Esq., of Virginia, (former Secretary of War,) followed in an animated speech in support of the general views advanced 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 laudable 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.

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The cost of reporting generally amounts to upward of 3000l. yearly.

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Add the expenses of occasional reporting

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Thursday Dec. 13. The Senate sat until near 4 o'clock, an animated debate having sprung up on the bill introduced by Mr. Wright, from the committee on Finance for the further postponement of the fourth instalment, in which Messrs. Clay, Benton, Niles, Preston, Tallmadge, and Calhoun took part. The further consideration of the bill was postponed.

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

Mr. Wright, from the Committee of Finance, reported a bill for the further postponement of the fourth instalment of the deposits with the States.

Mr. Wright observed that the condition of the Treasury was such as to render it necessary that the action on that bill should be as prompt as possible; and he therefore