

WEEKLY NEWS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN S. & E. N. CALLAHER.

VOL. 35. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1842. NO. 32.

ABELL'S HOTEL,
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.
THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE, adjoining the Public Square, and nearly opposite the Post Office.
April 28, 1842.

GARTER'S HOTEL,
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.
THE LARGE WHITE HOUSE, nearly opposite the Court House.
1842.

LEWISBURG CONVENTION.

REPORT
Of the Select Committee, appointed by the Legislature.

The Committee, appointed under the resolution to prepare and report such subjects for the consideration of this Convention as they may think proper for its action, beg leave respectfully to report.

That the short time allotted them by the Convention renders it impossible to enter at large into and examination of those grievances under which the people of Virginia labor from the unequal, arbitrary, and geographical basis upon which the representation of the State is founded. This Convention is too familiar with the formation of the present Constitution, and the history thereof, it is fresh in the recollection of all. All of us remember the long, painful and protracted struggle which gave it birth, and we all remember the stern opposition with which it was met in every portion of the State.

A CARD.
Dr. A. T. Brooke,
HAYING been induced to change his location, for that of Charlestown, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.
He may be found at all times (except when professionally engaged) at his Office at Mr. Abell's Hotel.
Charlestown, March 17, 1842.

JOHN W. JEWETT,
Attorney at Law,
SHEPHERDSTOWN,
Jefferson County, Va.
His Office is opposite Messrs. Webb & Hinkell's Store.
Dec. 9, 1841—4.

JAMES B. STEWART,
Attorney at Law,
SHEPHERDSTOWN,
Jefferson County, Va.
His Office is opposite the store of Messrs. Wilson & Doll.
March 24, 1842—4.

W. H. STEWART,
Attorney at Law,
SHEPHERDSTOWN,
Jefferson County, Va.
His Office is opposite the store of Messrs. Wilson & Doll.
March 24, 1842—4.

RICHMOND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Winter Term of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on Monday the 31st of October, and continue 4 months.

John Cullen, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
R. L. Bohannon, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
Th. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
Aug. L. Warner, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
M. C. Muller, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Professors Cullen and Warner will each deliver two Clinical Lectures a week, in the Infirmary at the College; Professor Johnson two a week at the Alma House; and Professor Chamberlayne occasional Lectures at the Penitentiary and City Hospital, as interesting cases present themselves. These institutions furnish a large number of instructive cases, and the numerous Clinical Lectures, to all of which the Student will be admitted without charge, will afford him many advantages for becoming acquainted with the types of Southern Diseases, and witnessing the appropriate treatment. The Surgical cases admitted into the College Infirmary, afford the Professor of Surgery opportunities of performing many of the major and minor operations before the class.

The facilities for the study of Practical Anatomy are most ample, and the extensive Anatomical Museum is well stored with healthy and morbid preparations for dissection. The Chemical Apparatus and collection of specimens in Materia Medica are very complete. In fine, the Institution offers facilities for the prosecution of the Medical Studies, unsurpassed by any similar Institution in this country.

Fees \$30 to each Professor.
The price of Board, including fuel, lights, servants attendance, &c., is in \$23.50 to \$45.00 per week.
Aug. 11, 1842—6. Dean of the Faculty.

Correspondence of the Free Press.
Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 4, 1842.

WE have just opened a new supply of GOODS sent us by our indefatigable agent, (Mr. J. M. Robinson), from Baltimore. The quality of the Goods is unsurpassed in this State, and we sell at the same prices. For instance, we sell
Superior 4-4 Bleached Shirting, for 12 1/2;
Fine Irish Linens for 75 cts.
4-4 French Cambric for 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25,
6-4 Brown Cotton, (stout) for 15,
5-4 do. do. 12 1/2, Russia Shirting, 6-4 Linen do.
3-4 fine brown Muslin, 64,
Bonnet of every description, from 37 1/2 to 66,
and Straw colored,
Crape Lace for 75 cts.
4-4 French Cambric only 18 1/2 and 22 cents,
Best Orleans Sugar for 6,
Loaf Sugar 14, strong Rio Coffee 12 1/2,
Allspice and Pepper 12 1/2,
Superior Spices, Oil \$1.25,
Prime Ham 8 cents, Shoulders 6 1/2, &c. &c.
As we keep a fine assortment of Fancy Goods, we respectfully solicit a call from the Ladies. Farmers and others will find it to their advantage to call on our Goods before buying elsewhere. We will sell on as fair terms as is customary, and as regards prices, we pledge ourselves to be as low as any in the county.

Respectfully yours,
A. G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 4, 1842.

Charlestown Academy.
The ensuing term in this Institution will commence on Monday the 29th of August next, and continue five months.—Teacher, Mr. JOHN J. SANBORN.

TUTOR.
English Department \$20 per annum.
Classical & Mathematical 33 1/2 do.
Thorough instruction given, not only in the different branches which constitute a good common education, but also in the Latin and Greek Languages, and the higher Mathematics, to any required extent.
Pupils from a distance accommodated with board on reasonable terms.
None admitted except those who engage to continue from the day of admission till the close of the session.
For the Trustees,
ANDREW KENNEDY,
July 31, 1842.

Teacher Wanted.
A TEACHER qualified to instruct in the various branches of English education, may find a situation at the Fleetwood School-house, in Jefferson County, three miles from Charlestown. The applicant must be a man of good moral habits, devoted to his profession, and anxious for the improvement of his pupils.
Application may be made to either of the subscribers.
DANIEL SNYDER,
THOMAS BRISCOE,
TOS. BROTHERTON,
JOHN CLAUSON,
JOHN MOORE.
July 28, 1842—4.

Corns & Bacon for sale.
THE subscriber has for sale at his farm, a lot of CORN, of prime quality. Also, a lot of well cured BACON. Terms—Cash would be preferred, but a short credit will be given for approved paper.
GEO. B. BEALL,
Aug. 15, 1842—3.



NOTICE.

THE subscriber most respectfully thanks his patrons for their former patronage, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He would beg leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has prepared himself with a NEW HEARSE, which will enable him to furnish COFFINS in the town and country at the shortest notice.

HIS STOCK OF FURNITURE.

WILL BE FOUND AS USUAL TO CONSIST OF BEDSTEADS,
Tables, of every description,
Ladies Dressing BUREAUS,
Work Stands, Secretaries,
Mahogany, Cherry and Walnut Bureaus,
All at reduced prices. An order purchasing a bed sufficient for the Furniture Wagon, can have it delivered at their residence, insured to be in good order, and free of charge, if the distance is not over one day.

SAMUEL SNOOK.
N. B. All kinds of Produce and Lumber taken in exchange for Furniture.
An Apprentice wanted to learn the Cabinet-making Business—a boy of steady habits would be preferred.
S. SNOOK.
Shop on the Main Street, and door North of Henry Smith's Hotel.
Smithfield, Aug. 4, 1842—6.

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

HAVING erected an extensive building at the mouth of Bullskin, on a good location, with the best water power in Virginia, for the purpose, (being on a stream that is never injured by froshet, ice, or drought,) we will soon have in operation a very superior WOOLLEN ESTABLISHMENT, under the name and firm of JOBE & CO. We expect to have our Carding Machine ready to card Wools from any country, and to have the machinery in full operation by the 1st and 15th July, for manufacturing Wool in all its branches, such as
Cloths, Cassimets, Filled and Plaid Linseys, Flannels, Blankets, &c.

Our Machinery is of the superior order, and will cost-making Business—a boy of steady habits would be preferred.
S. SNOOK.
Shop on the Main Street, and door North of Henry Smith's Hotel.
Smithfield, Aug. 4, 1842—6.

Wanted Immediately.
A MAN who understands Felling, Garding and Spinning, and who can come well recommended. Such an one will find constant employment by the month or year, at liberal wages. One with a family will be preferred.
Also, a man (with a family) who understands Weaving, will meet with a good situation, if application be made immediately in person, or by letter addressed to Messrs. JOBE & CO. Kabletown, Jefferson County, Va.
June 16, 1842.

REMOVAL.
THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his variety store and is now located on High street, in the New Store Room belonging to William Anderson, a few doors from the Post Office, and directly opposite George W. Cutshaw's Merchant Tailor Shop. His present establishment is known as
Social Retreat, No. 4.
Where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, together with Fruits, Confectionary, and a choice selection of
Mineral and Vegetable Medicines.
Amongst the latter of which stands pre-eminent M. V. ANON'S "Mirium Arconium," which has been successful in curing all diseases of the stomach, and is the best remedy for Fever and Ague now known. Its prices will be made to suit the times as usual—he solicits a visit from all who are in search of cheap articles in his line. Come and see me at all events. As I am not a regular physician, I make no charge for visits—no drop in without fear of costs.
H. V. ANDREWS.
Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 11, 1842.

NOTICE.
Office of the Winchester & Potomac Railroad Company,
WINCHESTER, March 10, 1842.

TO prevent all misapprehension and misrepresentation, notice is hereby given, that all freight collected at the Depots of this Company, whether due to this Company, or any other for which it acts, will be received in Virginia paper, current at Winchester. It is also further made known, that all goods and merchandise, or other freight, shipped from Philadelphia or New York, sent to the care of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, will be arranged between the Company and the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company, be forwarded directed to Winchester, without any commission for receiving and forwarding charges at Baltimore, and the whole freight through from either of those places, or any other point north of Baltimore, will be collected at Winchester.
J. GEO. HEIST,
April 7, 1842.

SCISSORIANOUS.

BY LYDIA JANE PEARSON.

"Dear Eleanor, what an elegant piece of embroidery you are engaged on; such a beautiful design and such delicate blending of brilliant colors. It will be a scarf fit for a queen."

"Your approval of my work gives me real pleasure. I have been at infinite pains to work this scarf, in order to have something unique to wear to our New Year's Ball. But Miss Mellon made me quite sick of it. I fancy, however, that if she had one like it, she would not scruple to wear it. But pray, Miss Anna, why is it that you decline going to the ball?"

"Perhaps you will be offended if I tell you that I think my attention, time, and money, can be much better employed."

"I believe that you are right, Anna; but then it looks so singular in a young lady to stay at home when all the world is out rejoicing."

"It does indeed require a degree of moral courage to meet the charge of singularity; yet the merits of the work, the neat regularity of the stitches, and the reproaches of one's own conscience."

"And do you really think it very sinful to dance?"

"No, Eleanor, I do not think it sinful to dance. I am fond of dancing as an exercise, and often make one in a collium with my brother and sisters at home. It is the unnecessary expense, fatigue, the exposure, and more than these, the unhealthy excitement of the mind. Look into your own heart, and see if you will not detect the fever of vanity, thirsting to bear away the palm of beauty and elegance of dress. Ask if there is no longing of admiration; no unwarrantable desire to those whose love you would not desire to retain; no intention to rival some young creature in the eyes of one to whom she would appear pre-eminently attractive; no rest on an inequality of the existing franchise in point of qualification; it is found in its practical application. It is found in that geographical feature of the Constitution which at present assigns to 836 qualified voters in the West the same political influence, and no more, as 550 of our fellow citizens of the East enjoy; in that inequality which vests the same power in 4,737 of our Eastern friends, as in 7,518 of our trans-Alleghany people."

These are inequalities which we are told it is proper to preserve as constitutional guarantees for the protection of property, against those dangers which result from the possession of power by the portion of our people who have not a dominant interest in the preservation of that property, and who do not contribute an equal amount of taxes to the support of the Government."

They rely with implicit confidence on the capacity of the people for self-government, on their justice, wisdom, virtue and moderation, and cannot but regard the fears of those who insist upon the contrary opinion as wholly erroneous and unfounded. They feel that as it regards their fellow citizens of the East, a sufficient guaranty is furnished them in the known identity of their property, and their equal rights. That to reject such assurance, and to insist upon any equality of property or taxation as the basis of equality of representation in the government, is a direct avowal of the principle that the personal rights of one portion of the community are subordinate to the proprietary rights of the other. Your committee regard the final adjustment of this question as essential to the prosperity, happiness, and tranquility of the State. That such adjustment can be accomplished by the legislative action alone, your committee, after the most calm and deliberate consideration, suppose to be hopeless.—The experience of the past assures them that the remedy is not to be found in the acquiescence of two-thirds of the Legislature in their re-appointment of representation, and, if resorted to, will be attended with long, bitter, and frequent collisions in our legislative halls, calculated to shake our regards, impair our confidence in each other, and destroy the best interests of the Commonweath.

Your committee, however unwilling to assail the fundamental law of the land, and however much they would have been gratified by a reasonable hope that their grievances could be redressed under the forms of the present Constitution, are yet constrained to declare, as the result of

COMFORT AND CONSOLATION OF THE UNFORTUNATE.

BY MISS ANNA.

"Your enterprise, Miss Anna, is with-out doubt very commendable; and had your appeal to me have been earlier made, I might perhaps have foregone the ball and joined you in it. But now as I am engaged to go, and have made so much preparation, I shall not relinquish it on any account."

"Not if I can make it appear that the object of my commiseration is every way worthy of the sacrifice?"

"Doubtless there are many worthy objects of charity; but I cannot now attend to their claims. You will excuse me, Miss Ellis; but I am engaged and must bid you the morning."

Ellis left the house with a heavy heart. She had been out all the morning amongst her wealthy acquaintance, endeavoring to awaken an interest for an unfortunate family; and every where she met with the cold, contemptuous or derisive reception. But the apparent candor and feeling of Eleanor Grant she had expected better things. She was not unopinioned herself, or she would not have applied to others, but her heart was so interested that she felt as if others must feel also. A few days before, she had been on a visit a few miles from the village, and was startled by the voice of passion weeping within a cottage by the wayside, as she returned home in the evening. She immediately knocked at the door, and was hidden by a slow voice to come in. She entered and found a young woman weeping bitterly; while a babe lay asleep on her knee, and a little girl of about four years stood on a chair beside her, with her arms round her mother's neck, and her sweet wet face resting on her hair.—Anna soon drew from the weeper the cause of her distress. She had been delicately educated in one of the Eastern cities; and was married to a young clerk in a dry goods store, while she was almost a child. Dazzled by the exaggerated accounts of the fertility and richness of the West, that rainbow region which recedes ever before the march of emigration, displaying its glorious allures like a fairy token, she in advance of the prudent purpose, they gathered up their little all, were soon floating down the broad Ohio. Enchanted with the majestic stream and the unrivaled beauties of its variegated borders, now swelling with fair banks, then stretching along in beautifully enamelled meadows, and anon rising in bold bluffs, or steep and forest clad mountains, they surrendered their spirits to romantic dreams of splendence and happiness, without considering how they were to be obtained. They chose a place of residence in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and having secured a tract of luxuriantly timbered land, fancied themselves rich. The kind neighbors, according to the custom of cabin countries, were so kind as to erect there a commodious one for their habitation, and they took possession in high spirits.

But they were not calculated for the duties that devolved upon them. The husband had been a clerk, and he was ill-fitted to fell the forest and make it bud and blossom like the rose, while the wife, who had been tenderly reared and educated in what is called a fashionable school, was not competent to contend with the deprivations and hardships which became the lot of the emigrant.

It is no wonder, under existing circumstances, that at the end of two years the Roberts' found themselves miserably poor and quite destitute of clothing and money; while their neighbors, who were fitted for their station, were ascending rich. Children were born, and the father, worn and suffering beyond penance and ill-humor; they reflected upon each other, grew cold and unhappy, and Roberts finally deserted his helpless family, and left them to beg or starve as they could.

Mrs. Roberts could not do the first, and had resolved to starve in silence. But her poor children, when she saw them pale and wasted, and when she felt her heart was breaking. And now she said, as she concluded her tale of sorrow, I have but one wish, and I dare not hope its attainment. But if I could by any means get home to my father, I would hold me, destitute and miserable as I am, in now quelled; and I am ready to go, even as the poor prodigal, to be a hired servant in my father's house.

Miss Ellis comforted the poor weeper by giving her wherewith to supply present needs, and bade her pray, saying that she would use her best endeavors to aid her return home. Mrs. Roberts fell on her knees before her, and covered her hands with tears and kisses.

It was in the hope of raising funds to defray the expenses of this long journey, that Ann Eliza had been soliciting her friends, and meekly enduring their coldness and reflections upon her show of piety and charity.

Yet it was not for these that her heart so swelled, and the big tears gemmed the veil which she had gathered before her face to conceal her emotions, as she was returning home. It was for the heartless-ness of her sex that she wept, that a beautiful creature would refuse to forego an unnecessary ornament, or the display of the ball-room, to give place to the wretched ragged and shivering wretchedness of her home and to her friends, and save from want and misery the helpless little ones, who, however their parents may have erred, were guiltless sufferers.

Arrived at home, she retired to her chamber, and sat down to endeavor to devise some method of realizing the hopes which she had raised in the breast of Mrs. Roberts. She ruminated long, and at length gave way to sorrowful emotions and wept like a child.

"Here is a letter for you, sister," cried a bright eyed little girl, running into the room.

"But what makes you cry, dear Anna, has any one spoken unkindly to you?"

THE ENDEAVORS I MADE TO ROB YOU OF YOUR PRESENT FELICITY.

I SHOULD HAVE BEEN HAPPY AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR PAGE.

I felt a selfish triumph over my sweet and sincere friend, and I resolved to leave no means untried to win the heart which I knew was her dearly cherished treasure. At that ball I had resolved to rival my chains. I could not forego my expected triumph at the voice of humanity, or the demand of duty. Had I complied with your request, I might now have been rejoicing in health and hope; but now, O Anna, I would barter the world for the faith which has sustained you under all your trials."

"A few days after, the rich, gay and beautiful Eleanor Grant dissolved her hold on life with a trembling hope of immortality."

"Ann is still living, a pattern of all that adorns womanhood. But her meek brow is ever over shadowed when any incident recalls the events connected with the two New Years. The one which she went out on an errand of mercy, and returned with a heart crushed beneath its broken hopes, and a spirit withering under the heartless triumph of perfidious friendship; and that in which she returned from comforting her disappointed and stricken rival, to the calm blessedness of her bridal chamber, and the approving smile of him who possessed her young and undivided heart."

From Callin's Lectures.
AN EXPOSED INDIAN.

My attention was directed by Major Saylor, the Indian Agent, to one of the most miserable and helpless looking objects that I ever had seen in my life—a very aged and emaciated man of the tribe, who told me he was to be exposed.

The tribe were going where hunger and dire necessity compelled them to go; and this pitiable object, who had once been a chief and a man of distinction in his tribe, who was now too old to travel, being reduced to mere skin and bones, was to be left to starve, and meet with such death as might fall to his lot. I lingered round this poor old forsaken patriarch for hours before we started; to indulge tears of sympathy which were flowing for the sake of this poor worn-out and decrepit old man, whose worn-out limbs were no longer able to support him; their kind and faithful offices having long since been performed;—Oh, how I mind dooms to linger into the withering agony of decay, and gradual solitary death. I wept, and it was a pleasure to weep, for the painful looks and dreary prospects of this old veteran, whose eyes were dimmed, whose venerable locks were whitened by an hundred years—whose venerable locks were almost naked—and trembling, as he sat by a small fire which he had kindled with the last remnant of wood within his reach, and a buffalo skin stretched upon some crutches over his head. Such was to be his only dwelling, and such the chances for his life, with only a few half picked bones that he could pick up, and a dish of water, without weapons or means of any kind to replenish them, or strength to move his body from its locality. In this sad plight I mournfully contemplated this miserable remnant of existence, who had unluckily outlived the fates and accidents of war to die alone, at death's leisure.—His friends and his children had all left him, and were preparing to leave him, to be on the march. He had told them to leave him, "he was too old," he said, "and too feeble to march. My children," said he, "our nation is poor; and it is necessary that you should all go to the country where you can get meat; my eyes are dimmed, and my strength is no more; my days are nearly all numbered, and I am a burden to my children. I cannot go, and I wish to die. I have a little time to spare, and I think of me; I am no longer good for anything." In this way they had finished the ceremony of exposing him, and taken their final leave of him.—I advanced to the old man, and was, undoubtedly, the last human being that held converse with him. I sat by the side of him; and though he could not distinctly see me, he shook me heartily by the hand and smiled, evidently aware that I was a white man, and that I sympathized with his inevitable misfortune. I shook hands again with him, turning my course toward the steamer, which was a mile or more from me, and ready to resume her voyage up the Missouri.

This cruel custom of exposing their aged people, belongs, I think, to all the tribes who roam about the prairies, making severe marches, when such decrepit persons are totally unable to go, unable to ride or walk, when they have no means of carrying them. It often becomes absolutely necessary in such cases that they should be left; and they uniformly insist upon it.

When passing by the side of the Poncah village, a few months after this, in my canoe, I went ashore with my men, and found the poles and the buffalo skin standing as they were left over the old man's head. The firebrands were lying nearly as I left them; and I found a few yards distant, the skull and others of his bones, which had been picked and cleaned by the wolves; which is probably all that any human being can ever know of his final and melancholy fate.

Sympathy.—It is from having suffered ourselves that we learn to appreciate the misfortunes and the wants of others, and become doubly interested in preventing or relieving them. "The human heart," as an elegant French author observes, "resembles certain medicinal trees, which yield not their healing balsam until they have themselves been wounded."

Said a fond lover yesterday to his friend,
"Well, Jim, I kissed Julia for the first time last night, and I declare it electrified me."
"No wonder," said Jim, "it was a galvanic battery."

The Free Press.

Thursday Morning, September 1.

THE WHIG BANNER.

HENRY CLAY'S AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Mr. Clay has a host of strong, staunch friends... He is not only a man of high character, but a man of high ability...

It is the duty of the whole Pennsylvania delegation in the House of Representatives, in an indication that the tariff policy is the favorite one of that State...

By a Report from the Ordnance Department, on the subject of Armories and Arsenals, we find that the Ordnance Department has acquired by two deeds, dated 1835 and 1836, and comprising 345 acres...

THE TARIFF BILL. We have sincere satisfaction in informing our readers that the amendments of the Senate to Mr. McKENNA'S BILL (which bill passed the House of Representatives on Monday last and the Senate on Saturday) being yesterday received for concurrence by the House of Representatives...

THE LAND DISTRIBUTION BILL. The bill now pending in the House of Representatives, for the purpose of providing for the distribution of the public lands, is a measure of national importance...

THE CONTESTED ELECTION BILL. The bill to regulate the taking of evidence in cases of contested elections, which was passed by the House of Representatives, yesterday, is a measure of national importance...

MURDERS IN FLORIDA. The Tallahassee Sentinel of the 19th of August contains an account of several murders, by the name of the murderers, which were committed in that State...

THE SLANG OF THE LOCOS. The Public Debt, is well answered by Mr. Evans of Maine in two plain questions: "If, sir, public debt be a curse, who are obnoxious to the malediction—they who brought it on, or they who have incurred it?"

NORTH CAROLINA. All the counties have been heard from, except three, Nash, Greene and Carter, and the vote for Governor stands: MOREHEAD (W.) HENRY (L. E.) 35,775 30,210

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. Francis Robert Rives, of Virginia, Secretary of the Legation of the United States near the British Majesty, in the place of Benjamin Bush, resigned.

THE PHILADELPHIA U. S. GAZETTE. The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says that Colonel Stanton, of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, has arrived in that city to enter on the duties of the Commissary of Purchases of the Army, as arranged by the late law.

CONGRESS THE LAST WEEK.

In the Senate, the Revenue Bill from the House has been the engrossing topic of the week. Various amendments were adopted, reducing the duty on several articles.

On Thursday, Mr. Adams proposed a Resolution, to the effect that the members of Congress should at the end of every session of Congress give a statement to the Sergeant-at-Arms of their absence and that they should receive pay for the days in attending for Sundays, for such days as the House was not in session, and for no other days.

On Friday, the House passed a bill to repeal the provision to the Land Bill, which suspends distribution when the duties are above 20 per cent.

On Saturday, the Senate continued the debate on the tariff bill, and at a late hour in the evening it was passed by the following vote: YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Buchanan, Choate, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Everett, Livingston, Miller, Morsehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Ind., Sprague, Sturgis, Tallmadge, White, Williams, Wood, Wright, Young, &c.

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MARYLAND—HILL CLAY.

It will be remembered that the Whig State Convention, that the friends of Hill Clay, of Kentucky, has been in the name of the Whigs of Maryland, formally and unanimously nominated for the Presidency.

The people of the State anticipated this announcement. The voice of the Convention is but a response to the popular acclamation; or rather it is the concentrated voice of all the Whigs of Maryland, sent forth to their brethren throughout the country. It is with no partial or divided affection that the Whigs of this State rally around Hill Clay—his name is unanimously and with determined resolution.

We may with reason hope, now that a definite object is set before us, with one to lead who never shrinks from duty or betrays a trust; one in whom entire confidence is placed; the Whig party, stirring from its slumber and assuming its powerful energies, will go on steadily and triumphantly to the rescue of the country from the miserable effects of long continued misgovernment.

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THE JILL SIGNED.

It is reported that President Tyler has signed the Tariff bill, somewhat reluctantly.

THE VOICE OF THE TARIFF BILL. We find in the Baltimore Clipper the following statement showing the vote on the Tariff Bill in the House of Representatives on the 23rd ult. both in relation to parties and States.

Alabama. Affirmative—Allen, Fessenden, B. R. Hamlin, N. A. Paine, Clifford, Littlefield, three absent, 2 d. 1 v. Vermont. Affirmative—H. Everett, Hall, Matocchia, Slade, A. Young.

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FROM FLORIDA.

Headquarters, Military Department No. 9, Orlando, Fla., 23d Sept. 1846.

It is hereby announced that hostilities with the Indians within this Territory have ceased. Measures are taken to pass the few remaining within certain limits—those in the far south immediately, those west of the Suwannee in a few days; while, near time there is every reasonable assurance, will conduct indefinitely unimpeded in their haunts.

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IMPORTANT DISPATCHES FROM MEXICO.

John L. Dorsey, Esq., Rear of Dispatches from Mexico, to our Government, arrived in this city last evening, via Key West and Pensacola, having left Vera Cruz on the 18th ult.

Mr. D. left in the schooner Anahuac, Capt. Wilson for New York. He was in the Gulf twenty four days, most of which time the vessel was in pilot boat, from which place Captain Salter, of the United States steamer Mississippi, politely tendered him a passage to Pensacola.

From thence he travelled overland to Macon, and arrived in this city by the Central railroad.

The Dispatches we learn, are of a very important character in relation to our difficulties with Mexico. When Mr. D. left, great excitement prevailed towards the Government of the United States. A proclamation was issued the day before his departure, of a most violent and inflammatory character, calling upon the citizens to unite and resist the aggressions of the United States; denouncing our citizens as thieves, robbers and scoundrels, who are desirous to overthrow their religion, plunder their churches, and prostitute their wives and daughters.

The whole of the Texan prisoners who had been liberated had left the city of Mexico for Vera Cruz. A portion of them were only forty miles distant, and the balance were in Vera Cruz, waiting for the arrival of a vessel which had been chartered by Mr. Fargous, the American consul, with a view of transporting them to the United States. Many of them had been confined in the hospital with the yellow fever, a number of whom had died.

The Army of the Mexican Government amounts to upwards of 50,000 effective men, and was daily receiving additions from the various sections of the surrounding country. Upwards of 20,000 men had been ordered to the frontier of Texas, or the purpose of conquering it. Her army had also undergone considerable increase, the Government having purchased two war steamers in England for the purpose of co-operating with the Army.

Mr. Webster's letter in reply to Mr. Bocanegra, Minister of Exterior Relations in Mexico, had not reached there when Mr. D. left. From the hostility displayed by the officers of the Mexican Government towards the American residents in that country, Mr. D. says he would not be surprised if the tone of Mr. Webster's letter, should induce the Mexican Government to expel them.

A day or two previous to Mr. Dorsey's departure, Mr. Bocanegra resigned his seat as a member of the Cabinet, and was succeeded by Mr. Alman, formerly Minister of Exterior Relations under the Emperor Iturbide.

General Lombardier, of the Mexican Army, had been ordered by Santa Anna to repair to the frontier of Texas. Several of the officers had been put in prison on account of their refusing to accompany him on this expedition.

We further understand that the officers of the Mexican Government have not as yet exchanged civilities with our Minister, Mr. Thompson, whose exertions in bringing to a close the negotiations in relation to the Texan prisoners, cannot be too highly commended.

POPULATION OF VIRGINIA. Total population of the State of Va., 1,239,797 Of which are: Free Whites 740,968 Free Colored Males 28,818 Free Colored Females 26,024 Total Free Colored 54,842 Total Free 795,810 Slaves—Males 228,661 Females 220,276 Total Slaves 448,937 1,239,797

THE STATE IS DIVIDED. The State is divided, in the tables, into two parts, Eastern and Western Virginia—the eastern portion of the State containing a population of 806,942, and the Western part, 432,855.

Decision in Bankruptcy.—It has recently been decided in Pittsburgh, by Judge Irvin, of the United States District Court, that where rent became due on the 1st of April, and the tenant applied for the benefit of the bankruptcy law on the 10th of August, and the landlord afterwards, on the 10th of August, seized the goods for rent, that the right of the landlord to detain the property on the premises and to sell, was not impaired under the provisions of the bankruptcy law.

NEW AND DESTRUCTIVE GUN.

We have just examined a Gun, the invention of Dr. Thompson, of Smith County, Tenn., which may be fired fifty times in less than fifty seconds, and with much precision. There are but four barrels with fifty breach pieces, all loaded, and successively applied to the barrels by the revolutions of a cylinder turned by the hand.

The inventor is intended to apply alone to field pieces in the emergency of war, it may be suited to small arms. It may be used to repeat 500 times if necessary, in so many seconds, and is therefore in this respect superior to any other gun invented. The maker will exhibit it again on Saturday next in this city. [Nashville Banner.]

TEXAS.—A paragraph in the New Orleans Bee of the 16th instant mentions an arrival from Galveston. It is stated most positively that General Ruiz, at the head of 4000 Mexicans, had commenced marching towards the border of Texas. The country was on the alert, and the authorities were adopting energetic measures to repel any invasion of the frontier, by raising bodies of citizen soldiers. Two Mexicans had been taken prisoners, who had stated that the Mexicans were preparing for an invasion, and SANTA ANNA had issued orders to take no prisoners.

INDIANA.—The Locos have set afloat a false story that their party have carried the Hoosier State, when the Indianapolis Journal of the 12th inst., has the returns from the Representative district, giving the Whigs 75 members, and the Locos 71. If the other Districts have returned, they did last week, the Whigs have a majority of two on joint ballot. 75 is exactly half of the whole number elected.

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