

Office on Pennsylvania Avenue, south side, between Fourth and a-half and Sixth streets, opposite Frank Taylor's Bookstore.

Copies of the "Telegraph" may be obtained at our counter, or at the Book and Periodical Store of Wm. Adam, Pennsylvania Avenue, near Fourth and a-half street.

Congress To-Day.

SENATE.—Messrs. WADE and BRODHEAD presented petitions praying the establishment of a new Board of Commissioners on claims against Mexico.

Mr. CLEMENS presented a petition from one of the persons engaged in the Cuban expedition, praying that a vessel be sent for the Americans in Spain who have lately been pardoned.

Mr. FISH presented resolutions adopted by the city government of New York, tendering to the United States a lot in that city as a site for a mint.

Mr. PRATT presented petitions from the District of Columbia, praying that the portion of the Columbia turnpike road within the District be made free.

The petition from Pennsylvania, praying that flogging be restored as a punishment in the navy, was taken from the table, and Mr. STROCKTON addressed the Senate in an eloquent appeal in behalf of the American sailor, and of humanity, and in scathing denunciation of the use of the lash.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—On motion of Mr. BRIGGS, it was moved and carried that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Friday.

Various bills were introduced by members, and appropriately referred.

Being near one o'clock, on motion of Mr. McMULLEN, ladies were admitted to the floor of the House.

Every part of the Hall was soon crowded, and the House found it inconvenient, if not impossible, to take a vote by tellers—dividing the House—on a pending proposition. The greatest confusion all the time prevailed.

At one o'clock, the committee appointed for the purpose appeared with Louis Kossuth. Mr. CARTER introduced him, the Speaker extended to him a cordial welcome, and M. Kossuth briefly acknowledged the honor.

The House shortly afterwards adjourned, when the vast concourse on the floor were introduced to the distinguished guest.

Tehuantepec Treaty—Mexican Indemnity—Silly attempt at intimidation to prevent the exposure of the corruptions of the government.

It turns out as we expected. The silly attempt at intimidation, which we copied yesterday from the "National Intelligencer" and "Republic," was published by authority. The same appears in this morning's "Union." We republish it, with the comment of the "Union" thereon:

"RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The following statement has been received by us for publication from the State Department, and would have appeared in our last issue, but for an oversight. We give it now as it comes from the department, without assuming for ourselves to have any other information on the subject, or to express any opinion in relation to it.

[Ed. Union.]

"We understand there is good reason to believe that persons in New York and in this city have been endeavoring to thwart important measures of the government bearing upon its relations with Mexico, and especially the Tehuantepec treaty, by corresponding with persons of supposed influence or in high office in that country. Whatever may be the other motives of those persons in adopting such a course, it cannot reasonably be ascribed to a sense of patriotic duty, especially when they must be presumed to be aware that they are guilty of the penal offence denounced in the law of the United States which we subjoin."

Then follows the act of Jan. 30, 1799, as published in yesterday's "Telegraph."

It is not this beautiful second edition of the Cuban proclamation? The State Department undertakes to presume that persons "are guilty of the penal offence denounced in the law" of Jan. 30, 1799; on that presumption, declares them guilty without a trial, and threatens them with a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and imprisonment during a term not less than six months, nor exceeding three years.

We know a good deal about these Mexican matters. We know the individuals thus menaced, and the purposes of this threat. It is to intimidate them into silence, and thus prevent the exposure of the corruptions and mismanagement of the State Department in reference to the Mexican indemnity and Tehuantepec treaty. The indemnity appropriation is now before Congress, and one purpose is to frighten into silence and submission those who have heretofore opposed the disgraceful speculation which that appropriation is intended to cover and carry out. We can answer for them that they scorn such silly threats. They again challenge investigation. If it is granted, it will appear that the Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution of inquiry of the Senate, made a report in relation to this indemnity suppressing the information called for, and containing wilful misstatements intended to deceive the Senate and mislead its action. It will also appear that this false report caused the loss of a large sum to the public treasury, and affected most injuriously our relations with Mexico, and the character and fair fame of this government.

We call again for investigation. It is proper to add, that in what we have said we attribute no blame to the present Committee of Ways and Means. In reporting the bill they have done right, with the lights they have had before them. They do not know, and have had no connexion with the dark features of this transaction. But we call on them to investigate it. It is their duty to do so. Let them call for the notes addressed by the Mexican Minister, Mr. De la Rosa, to the Department of State, on this subject, in February and March last. They will shed a flood of light on this dark picture.

We see it stated that Captain Sir Edward Hamilton has been dismissed from the British navy for "seizing up in the main-rigging" the gunner of his ship, and keeping him there, on a cold day, an hour and a quarter. The offence was aggravated by the fact that the gunner was an old man, and had seen much service.

Jenny Lind is soon to leave us. She continues to sojourn at the Union Square Hotel, New York; but it is understood that she will sail for Europe on the 20th instant, in the Atlantic.

The Mexican Indemnity.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, is reported to have said, in the House of Representatives, yesterday, that

"Duff Green had made an offer to make these payments (to Mexico) at one-half per cent. less than any one else would make them for. But the Committee of Ways and Means of the last Congress, not believing in Duff Green's responsibility to the extent of making a payment of three and a half millions of dollars, took no favorable action on his offer, preferring that of responsible parties."

If Mr. Bayly is correctly reported, this is a deliberate falsehood and misrepresentation. Duff Green made no offer to make the payments to Mexico. What he did was simply this: For and in behalf of the Mexican government, he proposed that this government should accept the drafts of that government for the third and fourth instalments of the indemnity, and that the Mexican government would allow the United States for such acceptance one per cent. more than any banker would give for a contract to make the payments. There was no question of his responsibility involved. He was not to receive from the United States nor to pay in their behalf one single dollar. He acted only as the agent of the Mexican government; and the purpose was to have the payments made to the Mexican government direct, instead of through the bankers, who used the agency conferred upon them by the United States to speculate on the necessities of Mexico. The Mexican Minister was to present the drafts, receive the acceptances or payments, and give a full and valid receipt.

When this matter was before Congress at the last session, the administration refused to communicate to Congress the necessary information of the wishes and objects of the Mexican government, as communicated officially by Mr. De la Rosa, and unofficially by letters addressed by various members of the Mexican Cabinet to various members of the American Cabinet. We learned from the chairman of the Committee on Finance that the chief obstacle to the payment of the money, as was desired by the Mexican government, and as had been promised by Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clayton, was, that neither the Senate nor the committee had any official information of the wishes of Mexico. We reported this conversation to Mr. De la Rosa, who was at first disposed to adopt our suggestion, and make the necessary communication to Congress, through the chairman of the Committee on Finance. On more mature reflection, however, he determined that it was not proper for him thus to appeal from the Executive to the Legislature, and he accordingly determined to address to Mr. Marks, the contractor and agent for the Mexican government, the following note:

"MEXICAN LEGATION IN U. S. OF THE NORTH, Washington, January 30, 1851.

"Mr. I. D. MARKS: I am informed by your note of the 28th instant that Mr. Hunter, the chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Senate, wishes to know in a positive manner whether the government of Mexico considers advantageous the contract made with you to advance the sums which are to become due for the indemnity which the United States pay to that republic. I regret that I cannot reply to this; but you must know that in this, as in all other matters of my legislation, I can only communicate with the Honorable Secretary of State. I have already had various conferences with that gentleman in relation to your contract, and I understand that if the Senate wish to know the desires of Mexico in respect to the realization of the said contract, the Secretary of State will inform them correctly of what I have made known to him on this subject.

"I am your attentive servant,  
"LOUIS DE LA ROSA."

A copy of this letter was enclosed to the chairman of the Committee on Finance, with a request that the information should be called for in the manner indicated by Mr. De la Rosa. This led to the adoption, by the Senate, of the resolution of inquiry of the 10th of February, 1851. In answer to that resolution, the President transmitted to the Senate the following report:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, February 12, 1851.

"The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 10th instant, requesting the President 'to communicate to the Senate, if compatible with the public interest, all the information communicated to him by the Mexican Minister, Mr. De la Rosa, relative to the drafts drawn by the Mexican government on the treasury of the United States, under the contract made by that government with I. D. Marks, and the wishes of the Mexican government in relation thereto,' has the honor to report to the President that there is no information of the character referred to in this department, nor is the Secretary of State aware that Mr. De la Rosa has at any time communicated to the President or to this department any such information.

"From the accompanying copy of the note of the 3d instant, and of the papers therein referred to, addressed by Mr. De la Rosa to this department, it appears that Mr. Edmund J. Forstell has made a contract with the Mexican government, pursuant to which he has advanced to that government six hundred and fifty thousand dollars on account of the instalment due on the 31st of May next, agreeably to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

"Respectfully submitted,  
"DANIEL WEBSTER,  
"TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

When this report was sent to the Senate, the Secretary of State was not aware that we had in our possession a letter from Mr. De la Rosa stating that "he had had various conferences with Mr. Webster on the subject of Mr. Marks's contract."

Yet it is most surprising that Mr. Webster should have ventured to say that "he was not aware that Mr. De la Rosa had at any time communicated to the President or to this department any such information," when he had authorized Mr. Bayly to state to the House of Representatives that "there had been a great deal of correspondence between the Mexican Minister and the Mexican government and Mr. Webster."

On page 700, "Congressional Globe," 2d session 31st Congress, we find the following:

"He (Mr. Bayly) was free to confess that at the beginning of this matter he had thought that the Secretary of the Treasury was the proper person to pay the indemnity; but the progress of affairs had shown that the decision of General Taylor's Cabinet in giving it to Mr. Clayton was correct. There had been a great deal of correspondence between the Mexican Minister and the Mexican government and Mr. Webster. That correspondence could not have been carried on by the Secretary of the Treasury, he having no function to correspond with foreign governments. It must have been carried on by the Secretary of State; and nothing could be more awkward or inconvenient than that the Secretary of the Treasury should have the management of the matter, when the correspondence in reference to it should be carried on by the Secretary of State."

Changing the words "a great deal of correspondence" to "various conferences," Mr. Bayly's statement is correct, and conforms to the statement of Mr. De la Rosa. By the correspondence between the Mexican government and Mr. Webster, we presume Mr. Bayly referred to letters addressed to Mr. Webster on this subject by members of the Mexican Cabinet; but these were

friendly and unofficial letters, setting forth the advantages of Mr. Marks's contract to both governments, and the great desire of Mexico for its speedy consummation. The Mexican Minister also addressed a friendly letter to the American Secretary of the Treasury, as follows:

"By the Secretary of the Mexican Legation are sent drafts for the sum of \$6,000,000, and interest thereon, to be accepted by you. I beg that you will be pleased to accede to this, as by this the multitude of usurers, who wish to speculate on both governments, will not remain favored." (no *quodam favoreidos*.)

By comparing the report made to the Senate by Mr. Webster with the remarks made to the House by Mr. Bayly, it will be seen that a question of veracity arises between Mr. Webster and Mr. Bayly, which we leave those gentlemen to settle for themselves.

The remarks of Mr. Bayly, however, also disclose another fact—that he understood the subject well, and spoke knowingly. His misstatements to the House were therefore wilful and deliberate, and for the corrupt purpose of aiding Mr. Webster's friends, the Barings, to speculate on both governments.

But Mr. Webster's report also raised a question of veracity between himself and Mr. De la Rosa. He had refused to reduce the substance of their interviews to writing by a process-verbal, and then, when Mr. De la Rosa said he would address a note, answered that he would receive it with great displeasure, (*disgusto*). Mr. De la Rosa had acted in this matter with the strictest propriety of diplomatic decorum, and had refrained from sending a note which Mr. Webster had declared himself unwilling to receive. But when this issue was made by Mr. Webster, Mr. De la Rosa could no longer refrain from vindicating himself, and, to do so, addressed two notes to Mr. Webster, in the months of February and March last, which now are, or ought to be, on file in the Department of State. Will Congress act on this indemnity bill without first knowing the contents of those notes?

Immigration. Pauperism in the United States can seldom proceed from other causes than crime and folly; but crime and folly deserve our commiseration.

Several newspapers state that one-sixteenth of the population of Boston consists of paupers. Can this be so? But it is said that the great mass of the paupers in the cities is composed of foreigners. They have no business there. Their labor is wanted in the interior, and they should be either sent into the interior or back to their homes. The intelligent and influential portion of our adopted citizens see the propriety of this, and are endeavoring to direct the steps of their less fortunate countrymen to where employment and a competence can be obtained. We should all give our aid in this task.

The number of immigrants who arrived at New York during the year 1851 is 289,601, being 168,484 more than in 1850, or more than twice the number. Their places of nativity are given as follows:

Ireland	162,256	Denmark	229
Germany	59,883	South America	121
England	28,553	Sardinia	98
Scotland	7,352	Nova Scotia	81
France	5,065	Canada	50
Switzerland	4,499	Mexico	42
Wales	2,189	Portugal	26
Norway	2,112	Russia	11
Holland	1,708	Sicily	10
Italy	618	East Indies	28
West Indies	575	China	9
Belgium	475	Turkey	4
Poland	422	Greece	1
Spain	278		
Total			289,601

These people are helpless in our cities, while we have millions of acres of land unimproved, and consequently of little value, in many of our States and Territories. Now, as the land cannot be brought to the people, convey the people to the land, and you at once increase the value of both!

The Product of Whiskey. The Baltimore "Prices Current" states that there are three distilleries in that city in operation the year round, capable of manufacturing at least two hundred barrels per day; and another establishment upon a large scale is about to commence business. The whole amount manufactured during the past year must have reached, at the lowest calculation, forty thousand barrels; and the quantity received from the country is estimated at sixty thousand barrels; making a total, in round numbers, of one hundred thousand barrels. This, at twenty-five cents per gallon, comes to \$787,500; but they who drink it pay from four to eight times that price! Then if we add the waste of time it occasions, the positive crime to which it incites, the property destroyed through its influence, and some other items, we have a tolerably good array of effects proceeding from the business of making whiskey. It is to be hoped the new establishment, upon a large scale, will be hastened up! Baltimore gives monuments to her friends and graves to her enemies. She supplies graves and monuments to many!

Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, Meagher, and the Irish Exiles. The "Pennsylvanian" says that the London "Times," and several other leading newspapers in England, refer in terms of commendation and respect to the great meeting held in behalf of the Irish patriots in Philadelphia on Wednesday the 19th of November last, and trusts that there is every prospect for the speedy release of these noble but unfortunate gentlemen. The "Pennsylvanian" is further informed that the address adopted by the meeting referred to has been since transcribed on parchment, signed by the officers of the meeting in behalf of the citizens, and placed by Mr. Robert Tyler in the hands of Governor Johnson, to be presented by him, under the resolution of the meeting, to the President of the United States.

DESPATCH IN PAPER-MAKING.—Few arts have been more improved than this, as they will acknowledge who have read a description of the old mode, and compared the present to it. The Louisville "Courier," of a late date, relates a remarkable instance of despatch: "At half-past five o'clock last evening," it says, "the paper on which this morning's edition of the 'Courier' is printed was rags in Mr. Isaac Cromie's paper-mill. The rags were soon converted into the article we ordered, and at fifteen minutes before eight o'clock the paper was delivered at our office ready for the press. This is certainly an instance of remarkable expedition."

THE NEW YORK HERALD IN TROUBLE AGAIN!—The "Journal of Commerce" informs us of a report that legal proceedings have been instituted against the editor of the New York "Herald" for an alleged libel against the managers of the Art-Union. The libel referred to charged them with having appropriated a portion of its funds to the establishment of an Abolition journal in that city.

Labor for American Ladies.

Every American woman should be capable of earning a livelihood for herself and family, and in such pursuits as are adapted to her delicate nature, her refined tastes, and to the domestic reticence and seclusion so essential to the modesty and elevation of her character, and without which the respect and admiration of men cannot be inspired and retained. Fortunately the necessity does not rest upon all our countrywomen to procure the means of living for themselves or others; but when we remember that such attainments are as regarded by the world simply as accomplishments may, by a proficient, be turned to profitable account in the hour of need, the injunction we would impose will not appear unreasonable. Excellence in almost any art, whether it be music, painting, drawing, writing, or any other branch, will prove, in prosperity, a source of agreeable recreation, or a means of procuring luxuries not otherwise attainable; and, in adversity, of securing a subsistence without a sacrifice of independence or self-respect. But excellence is requisite. Mediocrity will not suffice, and no lady should be willing to stop at that point in her chosen and favorite pursuit.

We have read with much pleasure, from the pen of Mrs. Bateham, an account of a school of design for women, in Philadelphia, being a branch of the "Franklin Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts." The plan was originally proposed in 1848 by Mrs. Peters, a benevolent lady who conceived the project. We make a few extracts from the Report of the Committee of the Institute, in which the adoption of the plan was recommended:

"There is, in our city, a great want of ways in which female industry may be profitably employed."

"The person, therefore, who points out a new field for the employment of female industry, must be looked upon as a public benefactor."

"It is, however, very desirable that whatever mode may be devised for the employment of female industry should be of such a nature as to allow it to be exercised at their own homes, or at least without crowding them together in workshops, and especially without forcing them into contact with the opposite sex—practices which are too frequently destructive to female delicacy, a quality not less valuable to the community than beautiful in itself, even when they do not lead to habits of actual immorality."

"One of the distinguishing peculiarities of the female sex is, the very general possession by them of a more refined and correct taste, and a power of delicate discrimination, especially in regard to the effects of form and color—effects which strike almost every one among us, and which few, except women, are able to analyze and produce at will."

The committee recommend "a school in which young women may receive a competent education in the arts of design, and their various applications to manufactures, thus furnishing them with a heretofore unoccupied branch of industry, for which, by their various natures, they are peculiarly fitted, and by which they may sustain themselves by their own labor, while at the same time they give to our other arts that stamp of originality and nationality in which they are now in so great a degree deficient."

"The successful establishment of such a school would, moreover, fit them for employment in many arts, such as wood-cutting and engraving, for which their quick perceptions of form and their delicacy of hand very especially fit them; while even should they, in these and similar branches of labor, finally supplant men entirely, no evil could occur, especially in a country like ours, where such broad fields for male labor lie entirely unoccupied."

"The school has now been in successful operation about a year, and the present number of pupils is about sixty-five."

"As soon as the knowledge of drawing is acquired, the pupil, if skilful, can commence to earn rapidly, while at the same time improving herself. The occupation is so light and delicate, and so lucrative, that, with skill, a young woman can seldom, if ever, do so well for herself in any other way."

We wish great success to this school, and would suggest to the intelligent and benevolent of our land that in no other way can they so efficiently promote the welfare of the American people as by designating the pursuits that are best adapted to our fair countrywomen, and indicating the means by which they may best be instructed therein.

We are of those who believe that the management of the affairs of the homestead is the peculiar and appropriate duty of woman; but while all women may not have the opportunity of displaying their taste and industry in this manner, it is within the experience of all that these duties are often too severe for her physical powers, and so coarse and degrading that she ought not to perform them. To relieve her from excessive and inappropriate tasks is a part of the benevolent design under consideration.

In some of our cities ladies are efficient saleswomen at the counters, and accountants also, and command good salaries in these positions. But we think that pursuits requiring less exposure and free intercourse with the world would prove more promotive of the true delicacy and dignity of an American lady, and they are certainly more accordant with her own desires on the subject.

Coup d'Etat. As all newspaper readers are not French linguists, an explanation of this term may be acceptable. It means, literally, a stroke of State, as *coup de grace* means a stroke of mercy, *coup de soleil* a stroke of the sun, &c. The pronunciation is *koop-dah-tah*. It indicates a bold, determined act of higher-law statesmanship—regardless of approved rules and usages.

Samuel W. Morgan, teller of the branch of the Exchange Bank at Petersburg, Va., is said to have absconded with \$20,000, and this act fixes upon him the suspicion of having occasioned a deficiency in the funds of the cashier, a few years ago, of \$15,000. The cashier has suffered much from the suspicion resting upon him.

HOMICIDE.—A negro man was stabbed and killed on the Island, in this city, last night, by a white man named Wash Green, who is in custody. The inquest of the coroner's jury will be held this afternoon.

A friend of ours, who is wise enough to profit by experience, has assured us that, until customers come more numerous than he wants them, he will increase his advertising, and make it secondary to nothing but the procuring goods for sale.

A valuable mineral spring has been discovered on the farm of David Jordan, esq., in Nansemond county, Virginia, but a short distance from Norfolk.

THE TROJANS MOVING.—At a meeting of Democrats in Troy, General Wool's place of residence, a few days since, he was nominated for the Presidency.

This is leap-year—the year in which the ladies are to do all the courting. A delightful time for us bachelors!

GEORGETOWN AND ITS AFFAIRS.

GEORGETOWN, Jan. 7—12 m.

A Retrocession meeting will be held at Forrest Hall to-night. Mr. William H. Tenney will open the meeting with a brief speech, and be followed by B. Ould, esq., in favor of Retrocession.

The monthly meeting of the Georgetown Building Association was held last night. The money sold at 35@37 per cent. premium; several shares of stock sold at an advance of 12 per cent.

We are favored this morning with a clear, bright sky, a cold northwest wind, and fine sleighing.

The Potomac Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months.

The flour and grain market remains unchanged. Flour, \$4@4.25. Wheat, red, 80@83 cts.; white, 83@85 cts.

The supply of pork from wagons is rather limited; several lots have sold at \$6.50@6.62 1/2.

ELECTRO. It is stated that in the past year \$2,521,000 worth of cigars were imported into the United States. Some were also made here. Could not our smokers free Hungary by bestowing upon it the money thus expended? We hear much of the last drop of blood; who will go the last puff of his cigar in such a cause?

The Hon. Richard Rush, one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, is now in this city. Mr. Rush was Secretary of the Treasury under J. Q. Adams, and has held many high positions under the government.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Mr. Chase (one of the Senators from Ohio) has been summoned home in consequence of the serious illness of a member of his family.—Union.

"Who threw the first water?" This is said by a writer in the Intelligencer to be the question of the day. We await the decision of an impartial writer.

It is said that the Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, has failed. He was supposed to be worth from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

[Communicated.] THE COMPLIMENTARY BALL to the Infantry Band, which takes place at Jackson Hall next Monday night, the 12th inst., promises to be one of the best ever given in our city. The committee who have the matter in hand have used all due activity and taste throughout their arrangements; and we are satisfied that the public, who should take a deep interest in this musical association of young men, (the only one of which our city can boast,) will do so on the occasion that is now offered.

The committee, in the spirit that characterizes them, have, we understand, tendered to Governor Kossuth and suite an invitation to join in the festivities of the evening, and it is hoped that they will be present.

A YOUNG MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Hon. Galusha A. Grow, member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, is the youngest member of that body, being only twenty-six years of age. It is said he came to Amherst College eleven years ago, from the backwoods of Pennsylvania, to commence his education. Previous to which event he had been engaged in rafting logs down the Susquehanna, and in deer-hunting in the Alleghenies. He soon took a high rank in his class, became a good speaker, subsequently studied law, and last year was elected to Congress without serious opposition.

MELANCHOLY.—"Mother, send me for the doctor."

"Why, my son?"

"Cause that man in the parlor is going to die. He said he would if sister Jane would not marry him, and Jane said she wouldn't."

For One Dollar a Year.—Either of the following named Journals may be obtained:

THE AMERICAN PNEUMOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—A repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence. Ample illustrated with engravings.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS.—Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life. Profusely illustrated.

THE STUDENT AND FAMILY MESSENGER.—Designed for children and youth, parents and teachers. Illustrated with engravings.

THE UNIVERSAL PHOTOGRAPHER.—Devoted to the dissemination of Photography and to Verbatim Reporting, with Practical Instruction to Learners. Printed in Photography.

Either of all these Monthlies will be sent by mail to any post-office in the United States for one dollar a year each. All letters and orders should be post-paid, and directed to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau street, New York.

Jan 6—404 wt.

The Unit Literary and Debating Society will meet on this (Wednesday) evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at their hall on the corner of 12th and F streets. A full and punctual attendance of the members is earnestly desired, as an election for officers will be held, and a proposition submitted for celebrating the approaching anniversary of the birth of Washington.

First Presbyterian Church, 4 1/2 street.—By Divine permission, preaching will be continued in the lecture room every evening during this week, commencing at 7 o'clock.

Religious Notice.—Meetings will be held in the E street Baptist church this evening and several succeeding evenings. The Rev. T. C. Tensdale will preach. Come and hear, whosoever will. Jan 6—3t.

NATIONAL THEATRE. MR. A. MARSHALL. . . . . Solo Lessee. MR. W. M. FLEMING. . . . . Stage Manager.

Third night of the great artist, Madame CELESTE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1852, will be performed the grand military and dramatic spectacle of the FRENCH SPY, in which Madame CELESTE will perform her three great characters. Danced by Miss Anne Walters, and the farce of BAMBOZZLING.

Private Boxes 25c; Orchestra Seats 75 cts.; Dress Circle and Parquet 50 cts.; Reserved Seats in the name of Tickets Family Circle 25 cts.; Third Tier 50 cts.; Colored Gallery 20 cts. Jan 7—d

SMITHSONIAN LECTURES. THE second lecture of the course by the Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., will be delivered this evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. Subject: Method applied to investigation. Jan 7—

BALL. THE ISLAND FRIENDSHIP CLUB take pleasure in that they will give a Ball at POTOMAC HALL, on Monday evening, January 12, 1852.

The managers pledge themselves to spare neither time nor expense to make this Ball one of the best of the season. Tickets 40—to be had of any of the managers, or at the door on the evening of the Ball.

Positively no hats or caps allowed in the saloon. Supper will be served for the gentlemen at moderate rates.

MANAGERS. J. E. Johnson, A. M. Caldwell, J. Vermillion, C. R. Bishop, W. T. Walker, H. Dudley, G. R. Vermillion, C. Norris. Jan 6—6t

GEORGE E. KNOTT, North side Pennsylvania Avenue, between Second and Third streets.

WOULD most respectfully call the attention of citizens and strangers to his CONFECTIONERY, where can be had at all times the choicest articles of his line of business, consisting of the various kinds and styles of CANDIES, CAKES, &c.

He would also inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared at all times to furnish Balls, Parties, Dinners and Suppers, at the shortest notice, pledging himself to give entire satisfaction. Jan 6—1m

WASHINGTON BUILDING ASSOCIATION of the City of Washington. A MEETING of the Association will be held on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock, at the Union Academy, corner of 14th street and New York Avenue, for the purpose of considering the propriety of amending the constitution.

NICHOLAS CALLAN, Secretary. Jan 6—2w

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Meeting the Pennsylvania Legislature. HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.

The State legislature assembled here to-day. The House met at 11 o'clock, and organized by electing John L. Whey, Democrat, of Armstrong county, Speaker.

The Senate adjourned after three unsuccessful ballots. John H. Walker, Whig, of Erie, received 15 votes, and H. A. Muhlenberg, Democrat, of Berks, 15 votes upon each ballot. Mr. Hamilton, the Native member from Philadelphia county, declined voting.

Meeting of the New York Legislature.—Governor's Message. ALBANY, January 6.

The legislature met to-day. The Senate was organized by the election of Democratic officers, and the House by the election of Whig officers by four majorities.

The annual message of Gov. Hunt was delivered, in which he speaks of the progress of the State and the valuation of property as having increased