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AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

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(EXCEPT SUNDAY),
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At Ten Cents a Week, or
TWO CENTS A SINGLE COPY.

T. C. CONNOLLY, Publisher.

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Corner of 14th street and New York Avenue.
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Nov 11-17

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The course of instruction is designed to prepare the student either for business, for the study of the learned professions, or for entering the higher classes in our colleges. In every branch of tuition, no pains are spared to make the course second and complete as possible. The usual branches of the academic course are taught, consisting of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, the Latin, Greek, and Modern Languages, History, Chronology, Declamation, Composition, both English and Latin, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Logic, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural and Mental Philosophy, Music, Drawing, &c.
Terms of board and tuition moderate.

Rev. S. P. FINE, D. D., Rev. J. W. French, Wm. W. Corcoran, esq., Thomas Ritchie, esq., Prof. A. D. Bache, Prof. Gales, — Chas. M. D., Baltimore, Capt. T. J. Page, U. S. N., and Capt. G. Blake, U. S. N.
Oct 30-41

CLASSICAL, BRITANNICAL, AND COMMERICAL INSTITUTE,
Under the care of Rev. Alfred Holmead, Rector,
and Mr. Charles Tucker, A. M.
THE DUTIES of this Institution will be resumed on the 15th of August, in the lower saloon of Mr. Carver's building. Mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French, the course will be full and thorough. Pupils fitted for the counting-room or College.
The experience of fifteen years, in the management of this Institution, has convinced the Rector, that the satisfaction expressed by their numerous former patrons, both in Maryland and Virginia, will be shared by those who may be pleased to entrust the education of their sons to his care.
For terms and further information apply to the Rector, the Rev. Alfred Holmead, at his residence on 9th, between K and F streets.

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Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Practices in the Courts of the District, and prosecutes claims of every description before the several Executive Departments and before Congress.
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C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D.,
Surgeon Dentist,
Office near Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, Charles New York and Philadelphia prices, and guarantees his work to be equal to any done in those cities.
Oct 30-41

JOSEPH WIMSATT,
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[Nov 11-17]

J. McNEALE LATHAM,
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Will practice in the several courts of the District of Columbia.
Office on 4 1/2 street, near First Presbyterian Church.
[Nov 11-17]

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Dealers in
FINE GROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS,
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WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. [Nov 11-17]

GEORGE E. KIRK,
House and Sign Painter, and Glazier,
South side Louisiana Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, (Dwelling South F street, between 7th and 8th streets, Island), is prepared to execute to order all descriptions of painting and workmanship.
[Nov 11-17]

J. A. KIRKPATRICK,
MARBLE AND FREE-STONE CUTTER,
Established between 13th and 14th, Washington City, D. C.
MARBLE MANTLES, Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, &c., constantly on hand, of the best quality and workmanship. All kinds of Stone, for Building, &c. All kinds of work in his line faithfully executed at the shortest notice.
[Nov 11-17]

PRINTERS' JOINER.
W. M. INGRAM, Cabinet-maker, Carpenter, and Printer. Furnitures—made can be found by inquiring at NORRIS & BOYD'S Venetian Blind Manufactory, Pennsylvania Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, south side. [Nov 11-17]

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOKS,
used in the private academies and institutions in the District of Columbia and adjacent country.
For sale, at New York prices, by
TAYLOR & MAURY,
Bookellers, near 9th street.
[Nov 11-17]

TAYLOR & MAURY, Bookellers and Stationers,
Stationers, Pennsylvania Avenue, near 9th street, have constantly on hand a full assortment of BOOKS, BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, PENS, INK, and PAPERS, of every variety, for sale at New York prices.
[Nov 11-17]

DISCOUNT PRAYER-BOOKS,
Catholic Prayer-books,
Methodist Hymn-books,
Methodist Hymn-books,
Presbyterian Hymn-books,
Baptist Hymn-books. In every variety.
For sale at the published price, by
TAYLOR & MAURY,
Bookellers, near 9th street.
[Nov 11-17]

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

A Newspaper Published Daily and Weekly at Washington City.

It is alleged by their advocates that the late measures, called a Compromise, should be a satisfactory and final adjustment of the slavery question. They cannot become so otherwise than by uniting and consolidating the South in support of their rights, and by harmonizing the conflicting sectional interests which have arrayed the North against the South.

The result of the late elections proves that the South are attached to the Union, and wish to harmonize with the North. To reconcile conflicting opinions, and secure concert and unanimity, there must be mutual confidence and good-will. This is impossible, unless the sections deal fairly and justly towards each other. The true end of government is to protect persons and property. In the South slaves are property, and the South demand the peaceable and quiet possession of such property. Their right to hold slaves as property is denied by the Abolitionists of the North, who, that they may more efficiently control public opinion in that section, have organized themselves into religious and political combinations. They act through the press, the pulpit, and the ballot-box. Such an organization in one section makes it indispensable that there should be a counter organization in the other; because, if not resisted by such counter organization, the inevitable consequence would be that the Northern organization would absorb and control the entire public sentiment, social, moral, religious, and political, of that section. The purpose of the Northern organization is to assail the rights and interests of the South: the purpose of the Southern organization should be to protect the interests thus assailed.

Late events prove that the North are so deeply interested in preserving their present political and commercial relations to the South, that a powerful, influential, and controlling party can be relied in that section, who will unite with the South

Railroad Convention.

We would call the attention of the public generally, and especially of all persons immediately interested in Railroads, to the Circular to the Presidents of Railroad Companies from the committee of the meeting held in this city on the 3d inst. We understand that the meeting adjourned until the first Tuesday in March, that the great convention to be held at New Orleans on the first Monday in January may act upon the proposed modification of the laws regulating mail contracts. It is hoped that the adjourned meeting will be fully attended, and that Railroad Companies who cannot conveniently send delegates will authorize their members of Congress or some one else to represent them.

[Circular.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 10, 1851.

SIR: By the enclosed proceedings of a meeting held in this city on the 3d instant, it was made the duty of the undersigned as a committee to correspond with the several railroad companies in the United States, and to report to an adjourned meeting, to be held in this city on the first Tuesday in March next, to consider a proposition to petition Congress for a change in the law regulating mail contracts, so as to enable the Post Office Department to deliver to railroad companies United States five per cent. coupon bonds, upon permanent contracts for carrying the mail, to an amount the interest upon which, at five per cent., would be equal to the payments to be made under existing laws; and they therefore respectfully call the attention of your company to the subject, and invite your co-operation. They greatly prefer that you should send delegates to the adjourned meeting; for the opinions expressed by a convention of practical men, representing so much wealth, enterprise, and intelligence, will command, as they will deserve, the confidence and respect of Congress, and thus promote the adoption of such details as may be agreed upon in convention; but if it should not be convenient to send delegates, we would ask your company to submit, through us, your wishes and opinions upon the main proposition, and upon the details connected therewith.

It is well known that many persons are opposed to internal improvements by the general government—some denying the power of Congress to make appropriations for that object; others fearing that the exercise of such power would lead to combinations resulting in partial and unjust legislation. It will be seen that the proposition under consideration is free from these objections. It asks no appropriation of money in aid of the construction of railroads. The contracts will be restricted to the service which the several railroad companies are in condition to execute when the payments are made.

It is true that the proposed modification of the laws regulating mail contracts will give similar payments pro rata, as new roads are made and as old ones are extended, and will so far increase the credit and resources of railroad companies. The same effect, although to a less extent, results from existing laws, and surely it cannot be urged as a valid objection to the proposed change that it will aid in the extension of the railroad system. We claim as a merit, that the proposed modification will aid in extending the system by giving greater value to railroad investments. Under existing laws contracts are made for four years, and the payments are continued, if not increased an infinitum. Under the proposed modification the contracts will be made, giving the United States the perpetual use of railroads; and the rate of compensation is so reduced that, at the end of thirty-three years, the payments will cease, and the department will forever thereafter have the use of such railroad free of all charge.

It is objected that old routes may be superseded by new ones, and the present service so diminished as to render it inexpedient to make permanent contracts at the rates proposed. It has also been objected that railroads now in use may be discontinued, and that such railroad companies cannot protect the department from loss. We answer these objections by assuming that the

in defence of their rights, if the South will itself become united, and, when united, act in concert with that Northern party who give the strongest and most reliable guaranties to the South. Can this be done? We believe it can. To aid in doing it, the "American Telegraph" will take an active part in the next Presidential election. It will urge the South to unite upon the republican basis of '98, and to send, in good faith, a full and able representation to the Baltimore Convention, under a belief that the Democracy of the North will unite with them in the nomination of candidates entitled to their confidence and support; and who, if elected, will exert the power and influence of the federal government to protect the rights and property of the South.

That the people may act understandingly, we invite a full and candid investigation of the merits and qualifications of those who may be presented as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. As the nominations, if properly made, will receive the support of the republican party, this examination of the merits of candidates must be made before the meeting of the convention; and that the "Telegraph" may give more efficient aid in that discussion, we propose to issue a weekly super-royal sheet, in quarto, at the reduced price of one dollar per annum. This weekly paper will become a valuable book of reference, containing the facts and arguments relating to the Presidential election, and much other political and general intelligence, with a carefully-prepared index.

Postmasters and republican committees are requested to act as agents.

TERMS.

Daily, on a super-royal sheet, at five dollars per annum. Weekly, "one dollar."

Letters should be addressed to
T. C. CONNOLLY,
Publisher.

contracts will be made by a board appointed for that purpose, and that no contracts will be given unless that board be fully satisfied that mail service adequate to the payments will be amply secured to the United States.

We desire to obtain the views of your company upon these and all other matters of detail, and respectfully ask of you to furnish us such statistics as will enable us to submit to the convention and to Congress a statement showing the comparative increase or diminution, as the case may be, of the mail service performed by your company—the past, and probable future increase of the weight of mails carried over the route of your road. And in this connection we wish to learn what, in your opinion, will be the probable increased weight of the mails, if newspapers and periodicals are sent free of postage.

We wish you also to state what is the present current price of your shares, what rate of dividend does your company now pay, and what dividend could you pay under a contract such as we propose.

The committee venture to invite the co-operation of the railroad convention to be held in New Orleans on the first Monday of January, and that the newspapers in the South and West will urge upon all those who are interested in railroads or in the extension of the system a favorable consideration of the measure proposed, and the necessity of prompt and efficient co-operation. In behalf of the committee,

DUFF GREEN, Chairman.

Proceedings of a Meeting held in Washington City on the 3d December, 1851.

At a meeting of gentlemen, assembled, at the request of Gen. Duff Green, to consider a project for modifying the existing laws regulating the letting of mails to railroad corporations—
Gen. Martin, of Florida, was chosen President, and Albert Smith, of Maine, secretary.
The meeting was addressed by Gen. Green in explanation of his proposition; after which, a desultory conversation was held by all the gentlemen present, and the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, with authority to correspond with the several railroad companies in the United States upon the subject of an application to Congress for a change in the mode of compensation for transporting the mails on railroads, and to digest a plan, to be submitted to a meeting to be hereafter convened by the said committee.
Gen. Duff Green, Mr. Blunt, of Florida, Albert Smith, of Maine, Robert H. Gallaher and Col. Fontaine, of Virginia, were chosen said committee.
Voted, that the meeting be adjourned.
ALBERT SMITH, Secretary.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

I N buying presents for the holiday season would do well to look at our new stock of
Needlework Collars
French Muslin and Lace Underclothes
Lace and Muslin inside Handkerchiefs
French Muslin and Lace Capses, very cheap
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, handsome and cheap, with a great variety of other goods suitable for presents, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
E. MYERS & CO.,
No. 5, opp. Centre Market.
[Nov 22-28]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I AM NOW OPENING one of the finest assortments of
House-furnishing Articles ever offered for sale in Washington—consisting in part of Brown's Ironware, Hat Racks, Fire Dogs, Stenders, &c.; Block and Planchet Tinware, from Cortian & Co.'s, Baltimore; English Britannia Ware, Alabama Forks and Spoons, ivory handle Knives, in sets and detached pieces; together with a great many other articles desirable to Housekeepers, which I will sell as low as can be purchased in the District. Call and examine at—
H. LINDSLEY,
(formerly Lindsley & Baden),
No. 5, opp. Centre Market.
[Nov 22-28]

COACH-MAKERS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and offer for sale at the lowest prices, a fine lot of Draft SIKK and other Leases, Gun and apparatus, have now an opportunity seldom offered, as I am determined to sell off a large stock of Guns before the season is over.
H. LINDSLEY,
(formerly Lindsley & Baden),
No. 5, opp. Centre Market.
[Nov 22-28]

\$800 worth of Guns at Manufacturers' Prices.

GENTLEMEN wishing to provide themselves with a fine Gun and apparatus, have now an opportunity seldom offered, as I am determined to sell off a large stock of Guns before the season is over.
H. LINDSLEY,
(formerly Lindsley & Baden),
No. 5, opp. Centre Market.
[Nov 22-28]

NONPARIEL Capses, Capottes, French Olives,

just received and for sale by
JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO.,
No. 5, opp. Centre Market.
[Nov 22-28]

PULVERIZED HERBS, for culinary use—

Rago, Marjoram, Savory, Thyme, also, pulverized Horseradish, in half-pound boxes. For sale by
JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO.,
No. 5, opp. Centre Market.
[Nov 22-28]

PURE BLEACHED WINTER SPERM OIL,

warranted pure and to stand the coldest weather. For sale by
JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO.,
No. 5, opp. Centre Market.
[Nov 22-28]

WESTPHALIA HAMS, our own importation

this Fall, for sale by
JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO.,
No. 5, opp. Centre Market.
[Nov 22-28]

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

In the cubers all aglow,
Fan embers 'till pictures plain,
As I listen to the snow
Beating chill against the pane—
The wild December snow
On the lamp-illuminated pane.
Bent downward from his prime,
Like the ripe fruit from its bough,
As I muse my simple rhyme,
I can see my father now,
With the warning flowers of time
Blooming white about his brow.
Sadly flows the willow tree
On the hill so desolate and drear,
Where the resting-places be,
Of our dear ones that are dead—
Where the mossy headstones be,
Of my early playmates dead.
But despite the dismal snow,
Blinding all the window o'er,
And the wind, that, crouching low,
Whines against my study door,
In the embers 'twilight glow
I can see one picture more.
Down the beseech'd hills,
With the summer lambs at play,
Run the violet-vibrant rills
Through the meadows sweet with hay,
Where the gray-winged plover trills
Of its joy the live-long day.
Seeming almost within call,
'Neath our ancient crystalline tree,
Art thou pictured, source of all
That was ever dear to me;
But the wretched embers fall,
And the night is all I see—
The night with gusts of snow
Blowing wild against the pane,
And the wind that crouches low,
Crying mournfully in vain,
And the dreams that come and go
Through my memory-haunted brain.
[National Era.]

Debt of the United States, Nov. 25, 1851.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury we take the following:

Denomination of Debt.	Amount.
Principal and interest of the old funded and unfunded Treasury Notes of 1812, Yazoo Scrip, &c., payable on presentation	\$118,716.79
Debt of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed per act of May 20, 1836, 5 1/2 per cent. interest, payable \$60,000 annually	840,000.00
Outstanding Treasury Notes issued prior to July 22, 1846, payable or fundable, payable on presentation	135,711.64
Outstanding Treasury Notes issued under the act of July 22, 1846, payable or fundable, payable on presentation	17,550.00
Outstanding Treasury Notes issued under the act of January 28, 1847, payable or fundable, payable on presentation	9,500.00
Loan of April 15, 1842, 6 per cent., payable December 31, 1862	8,198,686.03
Loan of March 3, 1843, 5 per cent., payable July 1, 1853	6,237,931.35
Loan of July 22, 1846, 6 per cent., payable November 12, 1856	4,999,149.45
Loan of January 28, 1847, 6 per cent., payable January 1, 1868	26,265,150.00
Loan of March 31, 1848, 6 per cent., payable July 1, 1868	15,740,000.00
Total, as above	\$62,560,395.26
Amount of debt December 1, 1850	64,228,233.37
Deduct Payments.	
Old debt	\$2,869.19
Cities' debt	60,000.00
Stock purchased, loan of 1843	134,300.00
Stock purchased, loan of 1847	1,070,450.00
Stock for fourth and fifth instalments of Mexican indemnity paid off	303,573.92
Treasury Notes paid in specie	650.00
Total	1,667,843.11
Present amount, as above	\$62,560,395.26
Payments since December 1, 1850.	
To Mexico, instalments under treaty of 1848	\$3,242,400.00
Amount paid under awards by the Commissioners on claims on Mexico	2,587,438.45
Total	\$5,829,838.45

Jefferson and Madison.

We quote the following passages from a letter from Judge Story to Judge Fay, containing personal sketches of Jefferson and Madison:
Jefferson is tall and thin, of a sallow complexion, with a fine, intelligent eye. Dr. M. yesterday introduced me, and we spent half an hour with him, in which time he conversed in a very easy, correct, and pleasant style. His language is peculiarly appropriate, and his manner very unaffected. The negligence of his dress is little in the nicest order, or of the most elegant kind: blue coat, white worked cassimer waistcoat and corduroy breeches, (I beg your pardon, I mean small clothes,) constituted his dress. You know Virginians have some pride in appearing in simple habiliments, and are willing to rest their claim to attention upon their force of mind and suavity of manners. The President is a little awkward in his first address, but you are immediately at ease in his presence. His manners are inviting and not uncourtly, and his voice flexible and distinct. He bears the marks of intense thought and perseverance in his countenance. His smile is very engaging and impresses you with cheerful frankness.

On the whole I confess he appears to me a clear and intelligent man, ready and discriminating, but more formed by philosophical reflection than by rapid, enterprising, overbearing genius. If he chooses, he cannot fail to please. If he cannot, he will not sink into neglect. The current of his thoughts is gentle and uniform, unbroken by the torrent of eloquence, and unflashed by the fervor of vivid internal flame. Take this passing sketch and color it to your own fancy.

Madison is a most agreeable, modest, and unaffected man, of a short stature, and of a mild countenance. He converses with ease, and seems very well versed in diplomacy. The character of his mind seems to be formed by that of Jefferson, and the pupil is not an unfaithful likeness of the master. He has the reputation of a well-read scholar, and without doubt would always sustain a considerable rank in the counsels of a free government.

Corporation of Washington.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
Monday, January 5, 1852.

Present: Messrs. Magruder, Bayly, Wilson, Borrows, Sweeney, Maury, French, (President), Wirt, Thorne, Gordon, Morgan, and Page.

The CHAIR laid before the Board a communication from the Mayor, enclosing papers from J. Crutcher and J. Foy, for alleged damages to their property, growing out of the alteration of the course of Tiber creek through square 630; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Chair laid before the Board a communication from the Mayor, making the following nominations for members of the Board of Health, viz:

First Ward.—Dr. Richmond Johnson and Chas. Calvert.

Second Ward.—Dr. Thomas Miller and John H. Riley.

Third Ward.—Dr. James C. Hill and Wm. P. Young.

Fourth Ward.—G. C. Grammer.

Fifth Ward.—John P. Ingle and W. P. Ferguson.

Sixth Ward.—Dr. J. M. Roberts and John E. Bates.

Seventh Ward.—W. B. Randolph and Peter M. Pearson.

Which nominations were considered and confirmed.

The CHAIR laid before the Board a communication from the Mayor, nominating John M. Wise as police officer for the Fifth Ward, in place of Wm. A. Mulloy, removed; which was, on motion, ordered to lie on the table.

The CHAIR laid before the Board a statement of the account of the Bank of Washington with the Corporation; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MAURY presented a communication from James Towles, in relation to certain errors in his tax accounts; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FRENCH submitted for consideration the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, &c., That we have heard with the most lively satisfaction of the arrival of Louis Kosuth, Governor of the Hungary, of the Republic of the nation; that we hail his advent as that of one deeply imbued with those principles of liberty for which our forefathers fought, and which they have transmitted to us as a sacred legacy, and never to be alienated; that, viewing him in this aspect, we greet him as the personification of European freedom, and bid him a cordial and hearty welcome to our city.

Resolved further, That a joint committee of the two Boards, to consist of three from each Board, to be joined by the Mayor, be appointed to wait on Louis Kosuth, present him with an official copy of this resolution, and manifest to him our admiration for the man, and for the glorious principles he so eloquently advocates, and our warm sympathy in the cause of Hungarian freedom, and our abhorrence of Russian interposition to overthrow that freedom.

Which resolutions were read twice, and referred to Messrs. Morgan, Maury, and Wirt.

The bills from the Board of Common Council entitled "An act for the relief of Maurice Holman" and "An act for the relief of William Stewart" were severally taken up, read three times, and passed.

The resolution from the Board of Common Council "authorizing the Mayor to district the several wood measurers" was taken up, read three times, and passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Improvements, reported "An act for the improvement of New York Avenue, between 13th and 14th street west, and for other purposes," which was read three times and passed.

Mr. MORGAN, from the committee to which were referred the "resolutions of welcome to Louis Kosuth," reported the same with an amendment, striking out certain parts thereof, so that the resolutions should be as follows, viz:

Resolved, That we have heard with the most lively satisfaction of the arrival of Louis Kosuth, of the Republic of the nation; that we hail his advent as that of one deeply imbued with the principles of liberty, and bid him a cordial and hearty welcome to our city.

Resolved further, That a joint committee, to consist of the Mayor and three members from each Board, be appointed to wait on Louis Kosuth, present him an official copy of these resolutions, and manifest to him our warm sympathy in the cause of Hungarian freedom.

The said amendments were considered and agreed to; and the resolutions, as amended, were then read the third time and passed.

And then the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL,

Monday, January 5, 1851.

All the members present.

Mr. BRENT presented a communication from the City Assessors, asking payment for certain services rendered; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BRENT presented the petition of John Foy, in relation to his claim for damages incurred by the change in the course of Tiber creek; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

Mr. BRENT, from the Committee on Police, to which a resolution on the subject was referred, reported a bill entitled "An act for numbering houses," accompanied by a written report on the subject; which, with the bill, was read, and ordered to be published with the proceedings.

Said report is as follows:
The Committee on Police, to whom was referred the following resolution, "Resolved, That the Committee on Police be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire into the expediency of devising some plan whereby the houses of this city may be designated by numbers," beg leave respectfully to report—

That it is, in their opinion, expedient to devise the plan alluded to, in view of the present amount of population, and the anticipated progress and increase of the city.

Having duly considered the subject, they propose the following, as best suited, in their opinion, to effect the object:

To consider the Capitol as the