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AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

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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

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.

Proposals. In writing, will be received at this office up to the 1st day of February next, inclusive, for making Pumps, Hydrants, Logs for conveying water, and for sinking Wells, including all necessary materials and workmanship, in digging, laying, fixing, and completing, in the best manner, and for keeping the same in perfect repair for constant use, for the term of two years, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1852, agreeably to the following specifications:

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Digging and walling wells, including materials and removing the dirt, per foot, lineal.
Cleaning out wells, each.
Sinking old wells deeper, per foot.
Taking out old walls, and putting in same, per foot.
Cases of eight feet length, per foot.
Cases of more than eight feet length, per foot.
Covering new wells, including materials.
Paving new wells, including brick and pump stone.
Opening old wells, and covering same with old materials, each.
Opening old wells, and covering same with new timber, each.

FOR PUMPS.
Keeping the hydrants in repair, viz: stopping all leaks, and all new valves and spouts, repairing the old ones, and repairing the old iron belonging to them, when it can be done without taking the hydrant out, each.
Taking out hydrants and putting in same, each.
Spouts for hydrants, each.
Spout pumps for hydrants, each.
Painting pumps and hydrants, each.

IRON WORK.
Handies, axles, plates, bands and repairs, per lb.
Spout and lower box-irons for pumps, each.
New joints to old spouts.
New spout and valve irons for hydrants.

WALTER LENOX, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Washington,
December 31, 1851.

dividing the city into two districts, and of giving the lowest competent bidder the choice of districts, and to the next lowest the other. (Jan 5—dt)

LADIES' Magnificent Paper-Maché Fancy Boxes, beautiful Glass Fancy Boxes and small Toy Boxes; a large assortment of each, for sale by A. GRAY, Bookseller, 7th st., opp. Old-Fellows' Hall. dec 22—2t

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From the New York Calendar.

THE WAY TO BE BRAVE.

Speak bravely to that poor old man,
Pick up his fallen cane,
And place it gently in his hand,
That he may walk again.
His bundle, too, replace with care
Beneath his trembling arm;
Brave all the taunts that you may hear,
To give his life a charm.

A braver deed than scorners boast
Will be your triumph then,
A braver deed than annals tell
Of some distinguished men.
Yes; leave that thoughtless, sneering crowd,
Dare to be good, and kind;
Then let them laugh, as laugh they may—
Pass on; but never mind.

Pass on; but think once more of him,
The wretch that you have seen,
How once a happy boy like you
He sported on the green—
A cloudless sky above his head,
The future bright and fair,
And friends all watching o'er his couch,
To breathe affection's prayer.

But sh, the change! He wanders now,
Forsaken, lone, and sad—
Thrice blessed is the task of those
Who strive to make him glad.
Speak kindly to that poor old man,
Pick up his fallen cane,
For that will ease his burdened heart,
And make him smile again.

FRANCE AND ROME.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, December 23, 1851.

France is still the topic of attention, and yet the indifference to what is taking place there is remarkable. The extinction of a free press and the control over the post office prevents the possibility of ascertaining the real balance of parties, and all the news which comes from the Government is estimated as if from a great gambling house. This morning we have partial intelligence of the progress of the voting "yes" or "no" for a ten years' Presidency, and thus far, although the majority for Louis Napoleon is relatively enormous, the aggregate number of suffrages is not large. The telegraph, however, will most likely convey to you the ultimate and exact result. In no case will it be of much importance. If the votes were ever so numerous, they would prove nothing for the stability of Louis Napoleon than the forced loans in Lombardy prove with respect to the financial credit of Austria.

"Tickets with the printed word 'yes' were freely distributed through the Government officials, and on the other side not only were persons arrested who ventured to recommend their friends to vote in the negative, but the printers were afraid to print tickets with the word "no;" and the peasantry, therefore, a large majority of whom are unable to write, were left with no choice but to vote "yes" or to abstain. The possibility of one individual getting another to write for him was almost out of the question, since the request might be made as a trick, and the party complying might be sent to prison. Previously to the election, a notice was issued by M. de Moriny, the Minister of the Interior, that no sheet, pamphlet, or book, of less than 160 pages, would therefore be allowed to be published, unless first submitted for his approval.

The total number of electors on the registers is about ten millions. The votes in favor of Louis Napoleon under the constitution which he has violated were six millions. Up to the present hour, the total reported on this occasion is 3,108,639. The negatives amount to 514,962. I entertain little doubt, however, that the result will come up to the precise figures which the Minister of the Interior may deem expedient. The whole thing, I contend, is an imposture, such as rational persons must decline to talk about.

It is also to be remarked, that even if the genuineness of the vote could be relied upon, and if all the population of the country had joined in it unanimously, it would have been of no value as an indication for the future.

It would merely show that the people had got some fresh delusion which their new deity is to work out for them, the more monstrous their faith, the sooner will they be disenchanted, and the more severe will be the whipping for their idol. Three years ago the grand vision was the freedom of "oppressed nationalities;" now it is "order and the Catholic religion." All predictions of what will take place must consequently be vain, except such as are inspired by a sense of the principles upon which God rules the world. Those who possess that sense can look on and wait, and they would regret nothing more than that the ignorant revenge of man, either by assassination or any other means, should avert what will otherwise come to pass.

Meanwhile the joy of the speculators and capitalists on the Paris Bourse is very great. Reversing the moral at last brought home to Macbeth, that there is no sure foundation set in blood, they congratulate each other that they have now got a man who will show no mercy to "the Reds;" and anything else he may do will be overlooked. This is the burden, almost without exception, of all the letters from the principal bankers and money-lenders.

Arrests are still going on in all quarters, and no house is free from police visits. Although the outbreaks in the Provinces have been subdued, isolated stragglers taken with arms in their hands are reported occasionally as having been shot. Victor Hugo has escaped by a false passport to Belgium.

There are increasing signs of the coercion to be attempted against Belgium, Switzerland, and Sardinia. Representations also have been made by Russia, Austria, and Prussia, to the British legations at Vienna and Frankfort, against the refuge given to exiles in England. Austria unequivocally notifies that, if they continue to be granted an asylum here, she will adopt measures to render it inconvenient or difficult for English travellers to remain in her States.

Although nothing can be more complete than the unfitness of the French people for immigration, the result of the prevailing tyranny is strong enough to cause many to resolve upon it. But here, again, the persons to go out in company to Montevideo. Immediately, it appears, the Government issued a notice that no foreign passports could be granted. In special cases, permission will be given to proceed to

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England or the United States, but upon condition that the bearer shall not return.

Neither the money market nor the general condition of trade presents anything new. The last price of consols was 96 3/4. They have since touched 97 1/2, and to-day they have again returned to 96 3/4. The cause of this reaction is a report which has circulated during the last few hours, that a change is about to take place in the British Ministry. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, from which Lord Palmerston was absent; and immediately afterwards the Premier, Lord John Russell, proceeded to the Queen at Windsor. Out of these circumstances the inference has been drawn that the differences which have long been known to exist have at length arrived at a crisis.

The bullion at the Bank of England continues to increase; and in the next return it will appear at a higher amount than has ever yet been known. The lump of gold of 106 pounds, from Australia, arrived yesterday. It was broken into fragments by the man who first discovered it, but some of the pieces are still very large. The original weight of the mass of quartz and gold together was 300 pounds.

Sir Joseph Paxton exhibited yesterday, to Prince Albert, his designs for the Exhibition building at New York. A desire is at length awakened among the capitalists of London to promote the emigration to Australia. It is alleged that the Great Britain will very probably make a voyage to Sydney when she first resumes service, and that she is destined subsequently to ply between Panama and California.

The next packet from this side will be the Cambria, on the 27th. SPECTATOR.

ROME, December 10, 1851.

The news of the *comp d'etat* in France, as may well be supposed, has excited an immense interest at Rome. A courier was immediately despatched to Naples with a requisition for four regiments of Swiss troops, in case of need. Despatches from Paris this morning, however, have somewhat re-assured the Papal Cabinet. The city remains perfectly tranquil. The diplomatic corps generally incline to the opinion that there will be no violent change at Rome, growing out of the sudden change in France. It is well known that \$60,000 has recently been deposited somewhere in Rome, for the purchase of arms—\$40,000 it is said were from the United States, and \$20,000 from Liverpool. I have repeatedly been assured by republicans here that there are at least 30,000 muskets secreted in the city and in the campagna. Except among the priests and office-holders, the Government indeed has no friends; but still there is no man here to head the people in any attempt to take the Government of the country into their own hands.

There are men enough burning to act as advisers in a reorganization of affairs, who have talent and patriotism, and who would, I am sure, be encouraged by several of the foreign legations as men fitted for the work. The leaders of forces, however, are wanting, and all eyes are now turned upon the President of France. Will he repeal his declaration of what Rome needs, what the honor of France is bound to give her, viz: representative institutions, Code Napoleon?

We are expecting soon a statement of the condition of the prisons in the Roman States, similar to the letters of Mr. Gladstone. Investigations have been going forward for some time. I will not fail to inform you promptly of any change that may take place here in consequence of the movement in France.

"GOD WILLS IT."

"God wills it," was the watchword of those Christian warriors, who, burning with the fire of religious enthusiasm, rushed to the fields of Palestine to obtain possession of the Holy Land from out the hands of the infidels. At the enthusiastic preaching of Peter the Hermit, as he journeyed from province to province, under the banner of the cross, a mighty army was soon moving toward the land of "hallowed affection."

"God wills it," was the war-cry of the Christian army, when, on the plains of Judea, they met the Moslem hosts in battle. Like magic, the sound spread from rank to rank, and inspired their hearts to daring deeds of desperation. The chivalrous knight heard the cry, and clutched his shield with phrensed grasp. The Moslem warriors fell like rain beneath the strokes of their well-tempered blades; and, after lingering toil and pain, the Crusaders beheld, with inexpressible joy, the burnished crescent fall from above the glittering towers of the Holy City. The banner of the cross proudly waved its broad folds over the walls of Jerusalem, as the ardent devotees bowed in solemn devotion over the holy sepulchre, while the plaintive notes of the Te Deum were wafted to heaven on the soft breeze from fair Olivet's brow.

"God wills it," are words which afford to the afflicted heart the most soothing consolation. Behold a tender-hearted mother, as, with mournful look, she wends her way to the new-made grave of her first-born. The breeze hum in mournful symphonies through the drooping willow's tender branches, but she heeds not the plaintive sounds. Gray evening overhangs the beautiful landscape with its sombre drapery, yet she knows it not. Her soul is lost in lamentation—she weeps, she groans, and sighs, under the cruel hand of affliction, and knows no solace, till, as wafted on the floating air, a sweet, melodious voice, seems speaking in her ear, "God wills it!" Her countenance glows with beaming joy, and she quits the lonely spot with light and cheerful step.

Hath affection twined her bewitching chain around thy heart, and in a cruel moment, vice deception shown its hideous form, to dissipate the sweets of love? Sigh not, but in the lone hours of solitude and retirement say to thyself, "God wills it," and be content.

Hast thou long worshipped at the shrine of mammon, and in a bitter hour hath misfortune come and left you penniless? Learn not to fix thy hopes on the glittering dust of earth, or hang thy happiness on thy well-lusted coffers. Art thou ambitious, and dost thou lust for the plaudits of thy fellows? Would'st thou win the warrior's laurels or wear the victor's coronal wreath? Remember, unthinking mortal, that man is an heir to disappointment and affliction; and, if thou could'st arrive at the acme of fame, and bask in the effulgent rays of the meridian sun of human glory, that misfortune is following on thy course. Be wise from hence, for it is the will of God that man shall feel the bitter pangs of humbled pride.

Then, sorrowing Christian, look up! Does the cause of thy master languish? Do wicked men scorn and persecute? Heed not their vile blasphemy. Despair not, for "God wills it." Labor on in your noble work of humanity. Persevere in your heavenly course. Yours will be a rich and sure reward. Notwithstanding all the ills and woes to which mankind are heir, a peaceful rest is yet in store. Thick clouds may lower over the way, and hide the future from view, yet the mild beacon light of Truth will shed forth its cheering rays, to guide the traveller safely to a blissful home. Christ, the Master, says, "Yet a little while, and ye shall see me." How cheering the promise! How soothing the thought!—*Spirit of the Age.*

(From the New Orleans Delta.)

Patriots at the North—Pirates at the South.
We alluded, a few days ago, to the application of the term pirates to the men engaged in the Lopez expedition, and to the remarkable silence of our government officers in reply thereto. As we perceive that this matter is about to be brought before Congress, we deem it not improper to call the attention of our readers to the facts.
Commodore Parker, in his despatch to Mr. Webster of the 6th of September, referring to his interview with Concha, states that the latter considered the prisoners of the Lopez expedition "pirates," and that they had been so denominated in the proclamation of the President of the United States. "It does not appear that either Com. Parker, the President, or the Secretary of State, denied this statement or construction of the President's proclamation.

In all his subsequent communications, Concha studiously continues to use the same term of pirates in reference to these unfortunate men. This term is also repeated by Calderon de Barca, who adroitly bolsters up the falsehood by the authority of the same proclamation. To this designation, so utterly inconsistent with law and fact,—this pretext for the cruelty of the Cuban government towards the unsuccessful actors in a strictly revolutionary movement,—not a word of objection, of protest, is hinted by our various negotiators, who, in turn, try their hands at this matter. They all implicitly admit the justice of the Spanish denunciation,—that they really were pirates; and only crave mercy for them because they were seduced, misguided, and deceived. They arm the Spaniard with a full qualification for his cowardly cruelty; they offer no protest to the most flagrantly false assumption of law and fact; indeed, they go so far—Mr. Webster does—as to indulge in the most disgraceful flattery to a nation and people of whom Lord Chatham, a really great man, great in heart as well as in mind, once said:

"They are as mean and crafty as they are insolent and proud. I never yet met with an instance of candor or dignity in their proceedings; nothing but low cunning, artifice, and trick. I was compelled to talk to them in a peremptory language."
But it never occurs to any of these hypocritical panders to Spanish vanity to inquire into the justice of the pretext that these gallant young men were pirates. By admitting that they were, and appealing to the mercy of Spain, more capital may be made out of their release. Mr. Webster could then say, "See what I have done for these misguided young men; gaily and spirited as they were—justly at the mercy of Spain, my influence was great enough to obtain their release." Mr. Webster was more sagacious in his correspondence relative to the Canadian troubles. That was a piece of Northern and Frezoll filibusterism, and he had to keep his eyes to the windward. In his correspondence with the British Minister, he alludes, in very indignant terms, to the application of the phrase "American pirates" to the patriotic Northern citizens who went across the St. Lawrence to aid the inhabitants of Canada to overthrow the English government. Here is his language:

"But whether the revolt be recent or long continued, they who join those concerned in it, whatever be their offence against their own country, or however they may be treated, if taken with arms in their hands in the territory of the government of the country against which the standard of revolt is raised, cannot be denominated pirates without doing injury to the ordinary use of language in the definition of piracy. A crime which has so foul an origin as piracy cannot, in its progress, or by its success, obtain a claim to any degree of respectability or tolerance among nations; and civil wars, therefore, are not understood to have such a commencement. It is well known to Mr. Fox that authorities of the highest eminence, living and dead, have maintained that the general law of nations does not forbid the citizens or subjects of one government from taking part in the civil commotions of another."

These were Mr. Webster's words in regard to citizens of the United States who took part in the abortive efforts to create a revolution in Canada. Their denunciation as pirates was resented with spirit; but then citizens of the South engage in a similar enterprise, starting in the South, to aid a people who, if relieved from the domination of Spain, might become a portion of the South—what is their offence become? Is piracy, and Spain must be petitioned and flattered into mercy towards the unfortunate "pirates."

FRIENDSHIP.—Lieutenant Montgomery had seen much military service. However, the wars were over, and he had sought to do, but languished as best he could through life upon half pay. He was one day taking his ease at his tavern, when he observed a stranger, evidently a foreigner, gazing intently at him. The lieutenant appeared not to notice the intrusion, but shifted too, and still with an unblinking gaze he stared. This was too much for Montgomery, who rose and approached his scrutinizing intruder:
"Do you know me, sir?" asked the lieutenant.
"I think I do," answered the foreigner, who was evidently a Frenchman.
"Have we ever met before?" continued Montgomery.
"I will not swear to it; but if we have—and I am almost sure we have," said the stranger—"you have a sabre cut, a deep one, on your right wrist."
"I have," cried Montgomery, turning back his sleeve, and displaying a very broad and ugly scar. "I didn't get this for nothing, for the brave fellow who made me a present of it I repaid with a gash across his skull."
The Frenchman bent down his head, parted his hair with his hand, and said—"you may look at the receipt."
The next moment they were in each other's arms. They became bosom friends for life.

Shall the public printing be done by contract or otherwise? This is the question of the day. Contracts are farces when the contracting parties are not all held to their contracts. Bidding at half price, and then begging and claiming more than would have compensated straightforward business men for the faithful execution of the work, is an unfair game, and should no longer be permitted.