

VOL. I.—NO. 206.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, (EXCEPT SUNDAY), On 7th st., opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall, BY CONNOLLY, WIMES & MCGILL, At Ten Cents a Week, or TWO CENTS A SINGLE COPY.

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CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Half square, (8 lines or less), four insertions... \$1 00 1 square, 1 or 2 ins., 1 do 2 months... 7 00 1 do 1 week... 1 75 1 do 3 months... 10 00 1 do 1 month... 2 75 1 do 1 year... 20 00 Twelve lines (or over) make a square—longer advertisements in each proportion.

ADVERTISERS will please endeavor to send in their favors before 11 o'clock, if possible.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Term commences March 4, 1851, and terminates March 4, 1853.

The First Session opens on Monday, December 1, 1851.

SENATE.

The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. Since the admission of California, there are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators. The Senators who held over from the 4th of last March were forty-one, viz: eighteen Whigs and twenty-three Democrats.

Of the twenty-one new Senators, three are yet to be elected from the following States:

California—Legislature Democratic.

Connecticut—Legislature to be chosen in April, 1852.

Tennessee—Legislature Whig.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT.

Whigs in Hall: Democrats in robes, those marked F. S. are Free-soilers or Abolitionists; U, those elected as Union men; S, R., those elected as Southern or State Rights men.

Table with columns for State, Name, and Party. Includes Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES.

Table with columns for State, Whig, Dem., Total. Lists states from Alabama to Wisconsin.

MEMBERS ELECT.

Table with columns for State, Name, and Party. Lists members for Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House consists of two hundred and thirty-three members and four Territorial delegates. These delegates, however, have no vote. Annexed are the names of the

MEMBERS ELECT.

Table with columns for State, Name, and Party. Lists members for Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPECT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

With regard to the vote by States, which only occurs in case of the Presidential election is referred to the House of Representatives, the following is the result thus far:

Table with columns for State, Whig States, and Dem. States. Lists states from Alabama to Wisconsin.

STIMSON & CO'S

New York, New Orleans, and Mobile Express, Connecting with the swiftest and most responsible Expresses between the principal towns in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Lower Canada, New York State, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, the Western States generally, the Mississippi and Alabama river towns, and the prominent places in Georgia and the Carolinas.

Our facilities are so extensive and perfect that we can secure the safe and speedy transportation of freight, trunks, packages, and valuable parcels, from one end of the country to the other, and between the most remote points.

From our many years' experience in the express business, we are convinced that we can do more for our customers, and at less expense, than any other company in the United States, and we are confident that we shall never cease to give the most entire satisfaction to our friends, the jewelers, bankers, and merchants generally.

We beg leave to call attention to our California Express from New Orleans, and our Express between New Orleans and Mobile.

Office: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and 19 Wall Street, New York.

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THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. Devoted to African Colonization and Civilization, to Literature and General Intelligence.

THE undersigned propose to publish, in the City of Washington, a weekly newspaper, bearing the above title, and dedicated to a sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country and mankind. They will endeavor to improve the Education and Government of the United States and of the several States the importance of colonizing in Africa, with their own consent, the free people of color of this country, and such as may become free. They will communicate to the public all important information they may obtain in regard to the Geography, Exploration, Resources, Commerce and Population of Africa, the state of the Slave Trade, and the measures best adapted for its suppression; and will enforce the duty of union among all Christian denominations in efforts to diffuse the knowledge of our Arts, Liberty, good Christianity, among the heathen people of that Continent.

They will aim to render the Journal an instructive and useful Family Newspaper, and to secure for its columns, as the public favor shall enable them, contributions, literary and scientific, of decided merit.

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN will be of the size of the Home Journal or National Intelligencer, and will be published on Wednesdays, and will be printed in large type, on fine white paper, and in mechanical execution, be equal to the best newspapers in the country.

Terms.—The Christian Statesman will be two dollars a year, payable in advance, and the price of a single copy five cents.

Postmasters or others, who may be pleased to act as voluntary agents, will be responsible to those who may pay over to them the amount of their subscription, and to any who may make remittances for the Christian Statesman, it will be supplied on the following terms:

Table with columns for Quantity and Price. Includes Single copy for one year, Three copies for one year, Six copies for one year, Twenty copies for one year, Twenty copies for six months.

The first number of this paper may be expected to appear early in August, and those who are disposed to further its great objects, by their patronage, should indicate their wishes before that time. Orders and communications, addressed (post paid) to Gurley & Goodloe, will receive immediate attention.

R. R. GURLEY, D. R. GOODLOE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, held on the 10th instant, the Secretary laid before the Committee the Prospectus of a newspaper to be called the Christian Statesman, and to be devoted to sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country and mankind. It being in fact the only newspaper published in this city, by the Rev. R. R. Gurley and D. R. Goodloe; after the reading of which, it was

Resolved, That we cordially and earnestly recommend the Christian Statesman to the patronage of the friends of African Colonization throughout the United States.

June 10— W. McLAINE, Sec. Am. Col. Soc.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

AMONG the late revolutions and counter-revolutions which have agitated Europe, which have followed each other in such rapid succession, and which have ended in such a variety of results, the leading periodicals of Great Britain have been invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and unconnected recitals of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treatise furnished by the historian at a future day. Whoever reads these periodicals obtains a correct and connected account of the important events which are passing in the world, as they occur, and learns the various conclusions drawn from them by the leading spirits of the age. The British Quarterly Review, and the Edinburgh Review, are the two most valuable of these periodicals, and are the only ones which are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

Table with columns for Title, Editor, and Price. Includes The Edinburgh Review, The Quarterly Review, The Westminster Review, The Blackwood's Magazine.

In these periodicals are contained the views, most judiciously and firmly expressed, of the three greatest parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. The Blackwood's Magazine, and the Edinburgh Review, are the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the high ground which it occupies in the country, and is not inferior in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge. It was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Mr. Mackenzie, who is one of the ablest and most original writers of the day. The Blackwood's Magazine is an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

For any one of the four Reviews, \$2 00 per annum. For any two, do 3 00. For any three, do 4 00. For all four, do 5 00. For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00. For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10 00.

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

Subscriptions and communications should be always addressed, post paid or franked, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 Fulton Street, New York. Entrance 4 Gold St.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute, held 5th month 10th, 1851, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Institute be organized as a corporation, and that the Managers be authorized to execute the same.

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(From the N. Y. Tribune.) The Wind has blown the smoke away— Cold is the forge and lashed the mill; The "old-woman coter," rests to-day— Trade is quiet and Labor still.

The unharmed horse feeds on the green, The laboring ox rests in the shade; A holy calm pervades the scene, And beauty smiles from hill and glade.

The modest flowers that light the gloom, Like drops of sunshine from the sky, Bow their sweet heads and worship God, And send their fragrant praise on high.

Beneath his fig-tree and his vine, Beside the lowly cottage door, The poor man reads the precious lines Of promise to the humble poor.

The Bible is the poor man's law, A blessed book to mortals given; A ladder such as Jacob saw, With angels coming down from Heaven.

BAFFIN, September, 1851.

Licenses to retail Ardent Spirits in Washington.

[Communicated.] MESSRS. EDITORS: I see it announced in your paper of Monday, that "a most disgraceful fight occurred on Pennsylvania avenue yesterday (Saturday) between two men, in the neighborhood of the railroad depot; and for about an hour there must have been at least one hundred men and boys in front of the frame tavern on the north side of the avenue, at the corner of 3d street, drawn together by this shameful affair. Bad things this for our city."

This announcement, I regret to say, no strange thing among us. Similar occurrences happen almost daily, and it seems to excite little or no sensation. Helpless women and boys are shot down dead in our midst, and only a momentary feeling is produced. A pathetic appeal is made to spare the perpetrator, under the plea of delusion or insanity produced by intoxicating liquor, and in a few days the dead are forgotten, and the unfortunate perpetrators of these startling crimes turned loose by our judges and juries to renew their deeds of violence, while our amiable people fold their arms and wonder how such things can be.

True, there are a few who cry aloud in the public ear against these things, and point to the source and cause of it all. But what of that? They are mere fanatics, unworthy of even a passing notice; and he who would give warning to the public authorities of the utter disregard and abuse of the laws in regard to the liquor traffic, is branded as a dishonorable spy and informer! Are these things not so? Is there nothing that can open the eyes of the city on this vital matter? Does any man doubt that the tavern, the grog-shop, and the grocery where liquor is sold, are the fruitful sources and causes of all these disgraceful outrages and crimes? Is there a man in this city who does not believe that retail liquor establishments in all their forms are an unmitigated evil—the parent of all crime—without one single redeeming quality? Is there one who can point out a solitary good which results from them? If there be, let him come forward and he shall be heard.

What said our Mayor to the City Councils scarce two months ago? Listen to him: "I earnestly invite your attention to the necessity of a revision of the laws in relation to the retail of liquors. I am fully satisfied, not only from the returns of the police and asylum, but from my official observation otherwise, that Intemperance is the cause, almost exclusively, of all the disturbances and pauperism which afflict our community. Our laws should seek to restrain and not foster an evil of such frightful magnitude. The charter does not regard the retail of liquors as a business from which a direct revenue is to be drawn, but as an evil to be restrained or prohibited by the exacting of licenses or such other means as are authorized by it. With this important principle in view, many most necessary changes can be made, and wholesome restraints added. Difficult as it is, and I may say almost impossible, to establish, by legal process, violations of the existing laws, the only true remedy is, in my opinion, (so far as our powers and legislation can effect it), to reduce the number and classes of licenses, with additional restrictions upon those which may be granted."

Thus spoke the Mayor to the Councils on the 25th of August, 1851—and a noble speech it was—a speech worthy of the Mayor of Washington. And what said the Councils in response? Listen!

"Be it enacted, That, from and after the first Monday in November next, the Mayor is authorized to issue licenses for the purposes following, and on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

"For a license to sell or barter all kinds of spirituous liquors, wines, cordials, malt liquors, and cider, in quantities less than a pint, sixty dollars.

"That, before issuing any license as aforesaid, the Mayor shall be fully satisfied of the legal responsibility and good character of the persons applying for such license; and there shall also be before the Mayor the recommendation of a majority of the white housekeepers residing on the same side of the same square, and on the side of the square fronting opposite where the establishment for the sale or barter of such enumerated liquors is proposed to be located or opened—which recommendation shall be certified by the Commissioner of the Ward as having been signed as aforesaid for the issuing of such license. All licenses under this act shall be made to expire the 1st day of November next ensuing the issue thereof."

"Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed."

Thus responded the Councils to the speech of the Mayor. All honor, say I from the bottom of my heart, to the Mayor and Councils for this noble speech and bill. They are worthy of the Councils of the metropolis of the nation, and will be hailed by the northern second only in honor to the great northeastern light which has arisen in the State of Maine.

But now comes the tug of war. This bill operates upon some four or five hundred establishments which retail liquor in quantities less than a pint. These establishments are banded together by hooks of steel. They can muster more votes at the polls than any other interest in the city, and wield untold millions of money. No other interest can begin to compete with it in wealth. They are united as one man, while all other interests are divided, possessing no principle of unity, no concert of action. How, then, is this tremendous power to be resisted, and compelled to submit to the plain enactments

of the law? The people—especially the laboring classes, the bone and sinew of this and every other community—shouted for joy at the announcement of this law, and said, Now, indeed, have we the destinies of our families, the peace of our hearts, in our own hands; our lawmakers have done their duty; and if this course continues amongst us, we have ourselves to blame. But will the people come up to the work as workmen should? or will they cower to the rum power, and permit them to evade this law? Will their chosen leader elevate himself to his true position, and assume an attitude and a bearing worthy his noble message to the Councils? or will he recede from his high position, and kiss the uplifted hand that scourges him, and this city, and this nation? Will he stand forth the champion and standard-bearer of the people in this contest with the rum power, and march on in the career of honor and renown before him? He is no more than a tremble for him. Blessings and curses are before him; and if he falls, it must be forever.

Already we hear that he falters—that losing confidence in his own judgment he has invoked the aid of the city attorney, and that that attorney has advised him that there is one class of liquor retailing establishments called "taverns," to which this law does not apply. Nay more, we hear that he is now daily issuing licenses to these "taverns" without requiring them to conform to this plainly written law of the Councils. What is a tavern? Is it a marble palace—or a cellar under ground with an outer bark-shed? Both, I am informed, have been decided, under the opinion of the city attorney, to be such; and it is marvellous that the sagacity which could make that discovery could not also discover that, if they retained liquor in quantities less than a pint, they were liquor-selling establishments, clearly within the plain terms of the comprehensive law of the Councils. Now I claim not to be a lawyer, but I cannot believe that this decision of the city attorney can stand the test. I believe that the Mayor has yielded to it with reluctance, and that he will gladly embrace an opportunity to submit his practice under the law to the judicial test, and to this end to lend his aid and co-operation in making a case for that purpose—indeed it was to call his and the public attention to that step that I send you this communication. Let there be no doubt as to what the law is.

JENNY GRAY.

A New England Sketch. BY ELLEN GRAHAM.

CHAPTER I. "Well, what's the matter, Lucy?" said Squire Thornton, laying down the last Farmer's Monthly Visitor, which he had been poring over an hour or more. "What has gone wrong to-day?" and he showed his spectacles up over his forehead, and bent his clear, blue eyes on his niece's rueful countenance.

Lucy had been gazing intently into the bright wood fire the whole evening. The glowing coals had apparently matters of interest to communicate to her attentive mind. She gazed and gazed, yet no brightening of the countenance told of her gaining thought or knowledge from the blazing wood. Her click, click went the knitting needles in her busy fingers; faster and faster they flew with such notable speed, that had Mrs. Thornton waked from her comfortable doze in the arm-chair, she would have felt the same interest as did her worthy spouse in regard to the cause of such unwonted industry.

Squire Thornton's fine old homestead was situated half a mile from the busy little village of Dalton, and on the banks of the Penigewasset, that quietly stream which winds so gracefully in and out among the rugged hills and smiling vales of New Hampshire. There was a serene expression on his countenance as he now questioned his niece, as though her troubles were quite as likely to call forth mirth as sadness; for it was no uncommon thing for the young lady to be very much afflicted, if she could not attend all the parties and picnics in the neighborhood—if she did not receive letters in due time from some schoolmate, her devoted friend, whom she never should forget, though she lived till fourscore, and to whom she was never weary of writing page after page, crossed and recrossed, breathing unbounded devotion and friendship. But as she was saddened by some such sorrow, her heart was always full of gladness and sunshine; enjoying the every-day occurrence of life with such a zest, that it would put good humor into the heart of a cynic to see her. Ever full of pleasant little plans, sometimes intending to surprise her uncle with a warm, new comforter, making her aunt a very tasteful needle-book, or a purse for her Cousin Richard, or satchel for little Will. These articles were manufactured with the utmost secrecy, the happy receivers being kept in profound ignorance of the good fortune in store, till the unexpected gift appeared finished and complete before their eyes.

How eagerly did Lucy work on these simple offerings, painting over and over again, in her warm, glowing heart, the delight of presenting them to her surprised friends! But, as we have said, this bird-like joyousness often gave way to depression, and at present some sorrow weighed heavily on her spirits; and not until her uncle interrogated her the second time did she cast down her eyes to hide the gathering tears, and reply:

"Uncle, I want to go to the singing-school to-morrow night, and Dick says he will not take me. I would not care so much about it, if I had not invited Miss Gray, the school-mistress, to go with us, for I thought he could not be so unkind and unkind as to refuse to take us."

"Pooh, child," said her uncle, "don't fret about that—I wonder at your supposing he would go, for you know he professes to hold parties and singing-schools in abhorrence. I am going to Dalton to-morrow night on business, and will take you and Miss Gray in my old-fashioned sleigh. And though it isn't quite so stylish as his, it is much more comfortable, I think."

But this arrangement did not quite content Lucy. She had thought with no little satisfaction of appearing at the singing-school, the resort of all the beaux and belles of the village, escorted by such a fine, manly fellow as her cousin, and accompanied by Miss Gray, who was considered the best singer in the school, as well as the prettiest girl to be found in a dozen miles. Dick was admired very much by all the young ladies; they declared he spoke so eloquently in the Lyceum debates, and whatever might have been his previous opinions, his powerful arguments convinced them at once that truth could only be on his side. There was Miss Willis, the lawyer's niece, who had brought from Boston her fair self, and enough fashionable clothing to set half the young ladies

in Dalton crazy, desiring to give these unsophisticated people a glimpse of city manners, and the benefit of her improving society for the winter; even she had deigned to say such flattering things of young Thornton, she thought him nearly as handsome as the city gentlemen, and was most studiously polite to Lucy after seeing him in church on Sunday. It was no wonder then that Lucy was seriously vexed that her cousin would not enjoy his popularity, and was so perfectly indifferent to the opinions and admiration of the village maidens.

Although the Squire had commenced reading again, he knew that all was not right yet. And as he possessed the power of penetrating the weakness of human nature, particularly of such open natures as Lucy's, he at once guessed the cause, and looking up good humoredly, said:

"So you are not satisfied with having your old-fashioned uncle for a beau. Well, perhaps the school man will be better pleased with me. We are the best friends in the world, and I promise myself much pleasure from a ride with such a nice, sensible young woman."

"Oh, uncle, we shall both be glad to go with you, but Dick vexes me so much with his old notions. He seems to despise the female sex completely, at least all that are young and pretty. Old Aunt Clara Dow seems to be the only female that he can tolerate. And somehow I fancied he would like Miss Gray, and I am sure she couldn't help liking him, he is so intelligent; and then I thought how delightful for them to be married and live here with us; but he declares I won't find him gallanting any one so such foolish places as singing-schools. Just think of that, uncle! Unless he brings home Aunt Clara as my cousin, I fear he will become a crusty old bachelor."

"No danger of that, Lucy, he hasn't seen the right one yet. These people that laugh so much about love and matrimony, are sure to fall in love more desperately than any one else. Richard has the greatest esteem for the fair sex, and is rather susceptible than otherwise, only he don't know it. He despises the arts, frivolity and vanity of foolish girls, and because he has never happened to meet with a sensible, well-educated, pleasing young woman who just suited his fancy, he imagines there are none, and makes many remarks that he don't really mean."

"Well, I don't see how he is going to meet any one if he never goes to a party, but stays at home all the time looking after the farm, or reading books. I am sure he is old enough to think about getting a wife."

"Yes, he is old enough, it is true. I would like much to see him settled in life, and I know of no one I would sooner choose for a daughter-in-law than this Jenny Gray. And I feel confident she would just suit him if he should become acquainted with her, and that you can manage very well when she comes here to board. You must keep it all quiet, and just prepare a trap for the young gentleman, and when he is caught you can laugh at him in revenge for his unkind speeches."

Now Lucy's eyes danced and sparkled in the firelight. Here was just what she liked, a little plot, a gunpowder plot in fact