

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

To subscribers served by the carriers, the paper will be furnished regularly for ten cents per week, payable weekly. For mail subscribers, \$5 a year; \$2 50 for six months; \$1 50 for three months; 50 cents a month. No paper mailed unless paid for in advance, and discontinued when the term paid for expires.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Half square, 6 lines or less, four insertions... \$1 00 1 square, 1 or 3 lines, 1 do 2 months... 7 00 1 do 1 week... 1 75 1 do 2 months... 10 00 1 do 2 weeks... 2 75 1 do 6 months... 16 00 1 square, 1 month... 4 00 1 do 1 year... 40 00

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.

California—Legislature Democratic. Connecticut—Legislature to be chosen in April, 1852. Tennessee—Legislature Whig.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT. Whigs in italics; Democrats in roman; 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 listing Senators by State and Party. Includes names like Jeremiah Clemens, Wm. B. King, John K. Sedgwick, etc.

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 listing House members by State and Party. Includes names like John Briggs, Wm. A. Burleigh, etc.

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 paper, 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 the People of the United States.

It will be printed with new type, on fine paper, and, in mechanical execution, be equal to the best newspapers in the country. The Christian Statesman will be two dollars a year, payable in advance.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, held on the 30th inst., the Secretary laid before the Committee the Prospectus of a newspaper to be called the Christian Statesman, and to be devoted to 'social and political topics, 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 the People of the United States.'

It is argued that a peculiar necessity exists for the performance of labor in printing offices at these unusual seasons. If so, if there is a real necessity for it, then the work must be executed; but unless the necessity is pressing and stringent, it is wrong to comply with the demand urged upon a fictitious necessity.

The plan of reform we would propose contemplates, in the first place, testing the question of necessity; and, secondly, compelling adequate compensation for the sacrifice made by the workmen. It is simply to double the rate of wages for all work done after the usual hours of daily labor or on the Sabbath.

We are aware that this proposition is neither very new nor startling, for we have heretofore urged it through the columns of another journal; but we are also aware that it is reasonable, just, and of easy enforcement. It will be opposed by few of the proprietors of printing establishments, and sustained by the sympathies of the whole community in every city in the land.

The responsibility of the abuse indeed must rest solely upon those who suffer chiefly by it; and they, if true to themselves, to their families, to society, and to the cause of morality and religion, will surely feel imperatively urged to action.

We have sometimes heard men who were laboring in this manner declare themselves satisfied with it, and profess to be as willing to labor on the Sabbath as on any other day of the week. This merits no other remark than that it is good evidence of the tendencies we have described as resulting from the unnatural practice.

Yet we will go a little farther, and remark that the abridgment of the hours of labor in any pursuit, when done carefully and judiciously, and with reference to competition from where such abridgment is not enforced, is sure to be followed by an increase of the price of labor. This is just as true of labor, in any department, as that a diminution of the supply of any staple in the market will beg an enhanced price for that which is produced.

A twofold advantage must therefore result from the measure proposed. If the printers in all the cities of the United States have not the intelligence, the mutual good faith, and the ability to establish the rule we have with deference suggested, we would desire to know what community of working men in our country can effect a salutary concerted movement.

There are many men in all our cities who never, in the whole revolving year, remember a single Sabbath day to keep it holy, and we have known some who had not observed a Sabbath in several years. In this city there are men who often for many weeks, and even months, labor regularly for sixteen to nineteen hours a day! We often read of great men, with wonder, that four or six hours out of each twenty-four sufficed them for repose—and this though they were at liberty at all times to choose and vary the character of their employment; but here it is constantly practised, and at the most serious disadvantage. It is true that this practice leaves its marks—the sunken eye, the pallid cheek, and the furrowed brow often reveal its effects; and it is also true that in the hours of depression and exhaustion, when nature has not possessed the power to recuperate, an artificial stimulus has been made to subvert the purpose.

Impelled on the one hand by the desire to comply with an employer's wishes, and on the other by the addition each hour stolen from

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH WASHINGTON: MONDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 1.

Do Printers Rest? He who would ask a carpenter, blacksmith, bricklayer, shoemaker, or other mechanic, to execute a piece of work within a period of time that would require the whole night and the Sabbath day to be devoted to it, would be regarded as preferring a very unreasonable request, and would find it necessary to reward such unusual services with compensation as unusual. Within the hours regularly set apart for labor every man can perform his duty; and the extension of this period tends to confuse and prostrate the mind, to blunt the moral perceptions, to deprive life of its most precious enjoyments, and in all respects to degrade the man.

The agreeable amenities of life are also soon forgotten under the pressure of such a necessity; the proper and becoming rites of hospitality, courtesy, and religion, both in public and within the retray of home, are sacrificed and forgotten; and to the extent of the influence of each individual thus oppressed, the community suffers from the unnatural practice.

If, however, excessive labor is not performed, but the times of rest and labor are only reversed, and the best hours of day are devoted to rest, while, by artificial light, the silent night and the sacred Sabbath are devoted to labor, the influence on the laborer and the community is only changed in degree. Both must suffer, as in every other violation of the natural and written laws of God.

In despite of these universally acknowledged truths, the custom is general throughout this country, but prevails to a greater extent in this city than elsewhere, to compel all persons connected with the printing business to labor in the manner we have named above, in both the first and second instances given. It has always appeared strange to us that such a custom should be tolerated throughout so long a period of time, and especially when, without inflicting injury upon any, by a little concerted movement those directly interested could so easily reform the grossly oppressive abuse.

It is argued that a peculiar necessity exists for the performance of labor in printing offices at these unusual seasons. If so, if there is a real necessity for it, then the work must be executed; but unless the necessity is pressing and stringent, it is wrong to comply with the demand urged upon a fictitious necessity.

The plan of reform we would propose contemplates, in the first place, testing the question of necessity; and, secondly, compelling adequate compensation for the sacrifice made by the workmen. It is simply to double the rate of wages for all work done after the usual hours of daily labor or on the Sabbath.

We are aware that this proposition is neither very new nor startling, for we have heretofore urged it through the columns of another journal; but we are also aware that it is reasonable, just, and of easy enforcement. It will be opposed by few of the proprietors of printing establishments, and sustained by the sympathies of the whole community in every city in the land.

The responsibility of the abuse indeed must rest solely upon those who suffer chiefly by it; and they, if true to themselves, to their families, to society, and to the cause of morality and religion, will surely feel imperatively urged to action.

We have sometimes heard men who were laboring in this manner declare themselves satisfied with it, and profess to be as willing to labor on the Sabbath as on any other day of the week. This merits no other remark than that it is good evidence of the tendencies we have described as resulting from the unnatural practice.

Yet we will go a little farther, and remark that the abridgment of the hours of labor in any pursuit, when done carefully and judiciously, and with reference to competition from where such abridgment is not enforced, is sure to be followed by an increase of the price of labor. This is just as true of labor, in any department, as that a diminution of the supply of any staple in the market will beg an enhanced price for that which is produced.

A twofold advantage must therefore result from the measure proposed. If the printers in all the cities of the United States have not the intelligence, the mutual good faith, and the ability to establish the rule we have with deference suggested, we would desire to know what community of working men in our country can effect a salutary concerted movement.

There are many men in all our cities who never, in the whole revolving year, remember a single Sabbath day to keep it holy, and we have known some who had not observed a Sabbath in several years. In this city there are men who often for many weeks, and even months, labor regularly for sixteen to nineteen hours a day! We often read of great men, with wonder, that four or six hours out of each twenty-four sufficed them for repose—and this though they were at liberty at all times to choose and vary the character of their employment; but here it is constantly practised, and at the most serious disadvantage. It is true that this practice leaves its marks—the sunken eye, the pallid cheek, and the furrowed brow often reveal its effects; and it is also true that in the hours of depression and exhaustion, when nature has not possessed the power to recuperate, an artificial stimulus has been made to subvert the purpose.

Impelled on the one hand by the desire to comply with an employer's wishes, and on the other by the addition each hour stolen from

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH WASHINGTON: MONDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 1.

Do Printers Rest? He who would ask a carpenter, blacksmith, bricklayer, shoemaker, or other mechanic, to execute a piece of work within a period of time that would require the whole night and the Sabbath day to be devoted to it, would be regarded as preferring a very unreasonable request, and would find it necessary to reward such unusual services with compensation as unusual. Within the hours regularly set apart for labor every man can perform his duty; and the extension of this period tends to confuse and prostrate the mind, to blunt the moral perceptions, to deprive life of its most precious enjoyments, and in all respects to degrade the man.

The agreeable amenities of life are also soon forgotten under the pressure of such a necessity; the proper and becoming rites of hospitality, courtesy, and religion, both in public and within the retray of home, are sacrificed and forgotten; and to the extent of the influence of each individual thus oppressed, the community suffers from the unnatural practice.

If, however, excessive labor is not performed, but the times of rest and labor are only reversed, and the best hours of day are devoted to rest, while, by artificial light, the silent night and the sacred Sabbath are devoted to labor, the influence on the laborer and the community is only changed in degree. Both must suffer, as in every other violation of the natural and written laws of God.

In despite of these universally acknowledged truths, the custom is general throughout this country, but prevails to a greater extent in this city than elsewhere, to compel all persons connected with the printing business to labor in the manner we have named above, in both the first and second instances given. It has always appeared strange to us that such a custom should be tolerated throughout so long a period of time, and especially when, without inflicting injury upon any, by a little concerted movement those directly interested could so easily reform the grossly oppressive abuse.

It is argued that a peculiar necessity exists for the performance of labor in printing offices at these unusual seasons. If so, if there is a real necessity for it, then the work must be executed; but unless the necessity is pressing and stringent, it is wrong to comply with the demand urged upon a fictitious necessity.

The plan of reform we would propose contemplates, in the first place, testing the question of necessity; and, secondly, compelling adequate compensation for the sacrifice made by the workmen. It is simply to double the rate of wages for all work done after the usual hours of daily labor or on the Sabbath.

We are aware that this proposition is neither very new nor startling, for we have heretofore urged it through the columns of another journal; but we are also aware that it is reasonable, just, and of easy enforcement. It will be opposed by few of the proprietors of printing establishments, and sustained by the sympathies of the whole community in every city in the land.

The responsibility of the abuse indeed must rest solely upon those who suffer chiefly by it; and they, if true to themselves, to their families, to society, and to the cause of morality and religion, will surely feel imperatively urged to action.

We have sometimes heard men who were laboring in this manner declare themselves satisfied with it, and profess to be as willing to labor on the Sabbath as on any other day of the week. This merits no other remark than that it is good evidence of the tendencies we have described as resulting from the unnatural practice.

Yet we will go a little farther, and remark that the abridgment of the hours of labor in any pursuit, when done carefully and judiciously, and with reference to competition from where such abridgment is not enforced, is sure to be followed by an increase of the price of labor. This is just as true of labor, in any department, as that a diminution of the supply of any staple in the market will beg an enhanced price for that which is produced.

A twofold advantage must therefore result from the measure proposed. If the printers in all the cities of the United States have not the intelligence, the mutual good faith, and the ability to establish the rule we have with deference suggested, we would desire to know what community of working men in our country can effect a salutary concerted movement.

There are many men in all our cities who never, in the whole revolving year, remember a single Sabbath day to keep it holy, and we have known some who had not observed a Sabbath in several years. In this city there are men who often for many weeks, and even months, labor regularly for sixteen to nineteen hours a day! We often read of great men, with wonder, that four or six hours out of each twenty-four sufficed them for repose—and this though they were at liberty at all times to choose and vary the character of their employment; but here it is constantly practised, and at the most serious disadvantage. It is true that this practice leaves its marks—the sunken eye, the pallid cheek, and the furrowed brow often reveal its effects; and it is also true that in the hours of depression and exhaustion, when nature has not possessed the power to recuperate, an artificial stimulus has been made to subvert the purpose.

Impelled on the one hand by the desire to comply with an employer's wishes, and on the other by the addition each hour stolen from

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH WASHINGTON: MONDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 1.

Do Printers Rest? He who would ask a carpenter, blacksmith, bricklayer, shoemaker, or other mechanic, to execute a piece of work within a period of time that would require the whole night and the Sabbath day to be devoted to it, would be regarded as preferring a very unreasonable request, and would find it necessary to reward such unusual services with compensation as unusual. Within the hours regularly set apart for labor every man can perform his duty; and the extension of this period tends to confuse and prostrate the mind, to blunt the moral perceptions, to deprive life of its most precious enjoyments, and in all respects to degrade the man.

The agreeable amenities of life are also soon forgotten under the pressure of such a necessity; the proper and becoming rites of hospitality, courtesy, and religion, both in public and within the retray of home, are sacrificed and forgotten; and to the extent of the influence of each individual thus oppressed, the community suffers from the unnatural practice.

If, however, excessive labor is not performed, but the times of rest and labor are only reversed, and the best hours of day are devoted to rest, while, by artificial light, the silent night and the sacred Sabbath are devoted to labor, the influence on the laborer and the community is only changed in degree. Both must suffer, as in every other violation of the natural and written laws of God.

In despite of these universally acknowledged truths, the custom is general throughout this country, but prevails to a greater extent in this city than elsewhere, to compel all persons connected with the printing business to labor in the manner we have named above, in both the first and second instances given. It has always appeared strange to us that such a custom should be tolerated throughout so long a period of time, and especially when, without inflicting injury upon any, by a little concerted movement those directly interested could so easily reform the grossly oppressive abuse.

It is argued that a peculiar necessity exists for the performance of labor in printing offices at these unusual seasons. If so, if there is a real necessity for it, then the work must be executed; but unless the necessity is pressing and stringent, it is wrong to comply with the demand urged upon a fictitious necessity.

The plan of reform we would propose contemplates, in the first place, testing the question of necessity; and, secondly, compelling adequate compensation for the sacrifice made by the workmen. It is simply to double the rate of wages for all work done after the usual hours of daily labor or on the Sabbath.

We are aware that this proposition is neither very new nor startling, for we have heretofore urged it through the columns of another journal; but we are also aware that it is reasonable, just, and of easy enforcement. It will be opposed by few of the proprietors of printing establishments, and sustained by the sympathies of the whole community in every city in the land.

The responsibility of the abuse indeed must rest solely upon those who suffer chiefly by it; and they, if true to themselves, to their families, to society, and to the cause of morality and religion, will surely feel imperatively urged to action.

We have sometimes heard men who were laboring in this manner declare themselves satisfied with it, and profess to be as willing to labor on the Sabbath as on any other day of the week. This merits no other remark than that it is good evidence of the tendencies we have described as resulting from the unnatural practice.

Yet we will go a little farther, and remark that the abridgment of the hours of labor in any pursuit, when done carefully and judiciously, and with reference to competition from where such abridgment is not enforced, is sure to be followed by an increase of the price of labor. This is just as true of labor, in any department, as that a diminution of the supply of any staple in the market will beg an enhanced price for that which is produced.

A twofold advantage must therefore result from the measure proposed. If the printers in all the cities of the United States have not the intelligence, the mutual good faith, and the ability to establish the rule we have with deference suggested, we would desire to know what community of working men in our country can effect a salutary concerted movement.

There are many men in all our cities who never, in the whole revolving year, remember a single Sabbath day to keep it holy, and we have known some who had not observed a Sabbath in several years. In this city there are men who often for many weeks, and even months, labor regularly for sixteen to nineteen hours a day! We often read of great men, with wonder, that four or six hours out of each twenty-four sufficed them for repose—and this though they were at liberty at all times to choose and vary the character of their employment; but here it is constantly practised, and at the most serious disadvantage. It is true that this practice leaves its marks—the sunken eye, the pallid cheek, and the furrowed brow often reveal its effects; and it is also true that in the hours of depression and exhaustion, when nature has not possessed the power to recuperate, an artificial stimulus has been made to subvert the purpose.

Impelled on the one hand by the desire to comply with an employer's wishes, and on the other by the addition each hour stolen from

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH WASHINGTON: MONDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 1.

Do Printers Rest? He who would ask a carpenter, blacksmith, bricklayer, shoemaker, or other mechanic, to execute a piece of work within a period of time that would require the whole night and the Sabbath day to be devoted to it, would be regarded as preferring a very unreasonable request, and would find it necessary to reward such unusual services with compensation as unusual. Within the hours regularly set apart for labor every man can perform his duty; and the extension of this period tends to confuse and prostrate the mind, to blunt the moral perceptions, to deprive life of its most precious enjoyments, and in all respects to degrade the man.

The agreeable amenities of life are also soon forgotten under the pressure of such a necessity; the proper and becoming rites of hospitality, courtesy, and religion, both in public and within the retray of home, are sacrificed and forgotten; and to the extent of the influence of each individual thus oppressed, the community suffers from the unnatural practice.

If, however, excessive labor is not performed, but the times of rest and labor are only reversed, and the best hours of day are devoted to rest, while, by artificial light, the silent night and the sacred Sabbath are devoted to labor, the influence on the laborer and the community is only changed in degree. Both must suffer, as in every other violation of the natural and written laws of God.

In despite of these universally acknowledged truths, the custom is general throughout this country, but prevails to a greater extent in this city than elsewhere, to compel all persons connected with the printing business to labor in the manner we have named above, in both the first and second instances given. It has always appeared strange to us that such a custom should be tolerated throughout so long a period of time, and especially when, without inflicting injury upon any, by a little concerted movement those directly interested could so easily reform the grossly oppressive abuse.

It is argued that a peculiar necessity exists for the performance of labor in printing offices at these unusual seasons. If so, if there is a real necessity for it, then the work must be executed; but unless the necessity is pressing and stringent, it is wrong to comply with the demand urged upon a fictitious necessity.

The plan of reform we would propose contemplates, in the first place, testing the question of necessity; and, secondly, compelling adequate compensation for the sacrifice made by the workmen. It is simply to double the rate of wages for all work done after the usual hours of daily labor or on the Sabbath.

We are aware that this proposition is neither very new nor startling, for we have heretofore urged it through the columns of another journal; but we are also aware that it is reasonable, just, and of easy enforcement. It will be opposed by few of the proprietors of printing establishments, and sustained by the sympathies of the whole community in every city in the land.

The responsibility of the abuse indeed must rest solely upon those who suffer chiefly by it; and they, if true to themselves, to their families, to society, and to the cause of morality and religion, will surely feel imperatively urged to action.

We have sometimes heard men who were laboring in this manner declare themselves satisfied with it, and profess to be as willing to labor on the Sabbath as on any other day of the week. This merits no other remark than that it is good evidence of the tendencies we have described as resulting from the unnatural practice.

Yet we will go a little farther, and remark that the abridgment of the hours of labor in any pursuit, when done carefully and judiciously, and with reference to competition from where such abridgment is not enforced, is sure to be followed by an increase of the price of labor. This is just as true of labor, in any department, as that a diminution of the supply of any staple in the market will beg an enhanced price for that which is produced.

A twofold advantage must therefore result from the measure proposed. If the printers in all the cities of the United States have not the intelligence, the mutual good faith, and the ability to establish the rule we have with deference suggested, we would desire to know what community of working men in our country can effect a salutary concerted movement.

There are many men in all our cities who never, in the whole revolving year, remember a single Sabbath day to keep it holy, and we have known some who had not observed a Sabbath in several years. In this city there are men who often for many weeks, and even months, labor regularly for sixteen to nineteen hours a day! We often read of great men, with wonder, that four or six hours out of each twenty-four sufficed them for repose—and this though they were at liberty at all times to choose and vary the character of their employment; but here it is constantly practised, and at the most serious disadvantage. It is true that this practice leaves its marks—the sunken eye, the pallid cheek, and the furrowed brow often reveal its effects; and it is also true that in the hours of depression and exhaustion, when nature has not possessed the power to recuperate, an artificial stimulus has been made to subvert the purpose.

Impelled on the one hand by the desire to comply with an employer's wishes, and on the other by the addition each hour stolen from

Democratic Caucus. The Union simply announces the nominations of the caucus. The Intelligencer makes no comment. The Republic has the following: A meeting of Democratic members of the House of Representatives was held at the Capitol on Saturday night, when the following gentlemen were agreed upon as the party nominees for the respective offices named: Hon. LINN BOYD, of Kentucky, for Speaker; Mr. J. W. FORNEY, of the Pennsylvania, for Clerk; Mr. GLOSSBURNER, of Pennsylvania, for Sergeant-at-arms; Mr. Z. W. McKNEW, clerk in the Globe office, for Doorkeeper; Mr. JOHNSON, of Virginia, for Postmaster.

We are informed that ninety Democratic Representatives were present, and that the proceedings were lively and protracted. Mr. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, was in the chair, and Mr. E. S. Stanton, of Tennessee, and W. P. Hall, of Missouri, acted as Secretaries. After the meeting was organized, Major Polk, of Tennessee, offered a resolution cordially approving of the series of measures known as the Compromise, and pronouncing them a final adjustment of the questions to which they relate. This gave rise to a debate, in the course of which Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, moved to refer the whole matter to the Baltimore National Democratic Convention. Finally, however, on the motion of Mr. D. K. Carter, of Ohio, Major Polk's resolution was laid on the table, by a vote of 59 to 30.

After this division several members left the meeting. The vote on the nomination for Speaker was 80. For Clerk, Mr. FORNEY received 60 votes; Mr. YOUNG, the former incumbent, 20. A host of candidates appeared for the Doorkeeper's post; and we understand that a compromise in regard to the appointment of the officer controlled by the Doorkeeper was found necessary to secure the nomination of Mr. McKNEW. Messrs. GLOSSBURNER and JOHNSON were nominated by acclamation.

The coalition of Massachusetts was represented by Mr. Rantoul—that of Connecticut by Mr. Cleveland. The Free-soilers of New York were represented by Mr. Preston King. Resolutions in support of the Compromise measures were laid on the table, by a majority of nine votes. On the repudiation of these resolutions, a number of the Democrats left the caucus, and the remaining members, including Messrs. Rantoul, King, and Cleveland, made the nominations we have mentioned.

The Southern Press says: We understand that the meeting was not a general one of the Democratic members, but that many from the South declined going into it in the first instance. After its organization, we learn that Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, offered a resolution declaring in substance that the Compromise measures should be regarded as a final settlement of the slavery question, and ought to be cheerfully acquiesced in. Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, thereupon offered a substitute, declaring in effect that the Compromise measures should be acquiesced in by the Democratic party, as a whole; and further, that any action abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, forts, and arsenals, or the prohibition of slavery by act of Congress in the Territories of Utah and New Mexico; or a refusal to admit any State hereafter applying, on the ground of its tolerating slavery; or the repeal or material modification of the fugitive slave law, would be in violation of the principles of the Compromise, and as such ought not to receive the support of the Democratic party.

After their rejection, Messrs. Polk and Jones, of Tennessee, Bayly, of Virginia, and other prominent Union Democrats, withdrew from the caucus. It nevertheless proceeded to make the nominations as above stated.

Messrs. Rantoul, Preston King, Cleveland, and other members of the Free-soil wing of the party, continued to take part in the proceedings to the last, and seemed to be entirely satisfied with the action of the caucus.

The Case of Mr. Thrasher. The New York Herald makes the following statement in regard to Mr. Thrasher. His incidental attacks upon Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster are not in perfect keeping with its tone of late, though they accord pretty well with historical accuracy.

We knew something of Mr. Thrasher personally, and also of his position in Havana, during the winter previous to the Lopez expedition. For two months during our residence in Havana—having gone there for the benefit of our health—we conversed in a very free and liberal manner with all parties, on subjects connected with the political, religious, social, and commercial position of the island of Cuba. With Mr. Thrasher we had frequent communications; and derived much information from his intelligence and knowledge of the island. In no case, however, could we draw any inference from what he said that could at all compromise him with the authorities there; nor did anything that fell from his lips look like disloyalty to the Spanish government or the Spanish authorities in the island. What subsequently took place, during our absence last summer in Europe, we know nothing of; nor do we know anything of the second and last expedition of Lopez. We have, however, always been satisfied—and were so from the beginning—that if the present heads of the government in Washington had performed their duty last winter, in the celebrated trials in New Orleans, there would have been no subsequent attempt on the island of Cuba, Lopez would have been easily convicted of a violation of our laws, and that would have prevented the bloodshed that ensued, and the crimination and recrimination which produced a coolness between the Spanish and the American governments.

The imbecility and negligence of Mr. Fillmore and of Mr. Webster, in reference to the case of Lopez, who was indicted in New Orleans for violating our neutrality laws, by en-

gaging in the Cardenas expedition—that imbecility and that negligence have been the source and foundation of all the bloodshed and all the difficulties that grew out of the last foray on Cuba. We trust, therefore, that Congress, now about to meet, will take this subject in hand, and institute a rigid investigation and examination into the conduct of the present Administration, and the imbecility displayed by them during the New Orleans trials. The whole force of the Government was used for the purpose of making a ridiculous onset against Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, and in trying, three different times, to convict General Henshaw without sufficient evidence; while they neglected the principal violator of our neutrality laws, Lopez himself, against whom they had evidence hand over hand, and more than abundant to convict him. The negligence of the President and Secretary of State was followed up by imbecility in not preventing the sailing of the Pampero expedition.

Let justice be done to the real delinquents in the case. We trust Congress will not neglect to institute a rigid investigation into the whole matter.

A JUST VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.—The Home Journal remarks: "The overworking of an instructress in a public school has been the immediate cause of one of the most fearful calamities which has for a long series of years occurred in the history of this city. Our readers have seen the details. An alarm, at the sudden giving way of the endurance of the teacher's strength, aroused a cry of fire, and the eighteen hundred pupils, making a rush for escape, broke the banisters of the high stone staircase of the building, precipitating hundreds of the little fugitives to the floor beneath. Fifty were killed, and as many more seriously injured. Bland has been freely expressed for the insecurity of the structure, for the unsafeness of so vast a number of children assembled on the different floors of so lofty a building, etc., etc.; but we see no allusion made to what seems to us the first lesson to be drawn from it, viz: the need of a considerate watchfulness, by superiors, over the strength and efforts of inferiors in stations of great trust and responsibility. It was stated in one paper that this poor girl expressed herself as unable to go out on that morning, but felt obliged to do so. And who does not see why? Because she had not that trust in the consideration of her superiors or employers which would make it certain that her absence would be kindly inquired into and allowed for, and hence she might lose her situation. For the little price that is paid to the overworked brains and nerves of teachers in public schools, there should be some supervision, by somebody, over the wear, tear and endurance of their minds and bodies. Remote as was the likelihood of such a result, it was the want of such kindly supervision, we think we are safe in saying, which has laden hundreds with the burden they find heavy on their hearts at this hour."

EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN.—An address was recently presented to Madame Kossuth by a deputation from the "Society for the Emancipation of Women." In addition to an expression of sympathy, this address contained the wish that the wife of the honored hero of the day would communicate to these ladies her sentiments respecting their efforts to achieve the freedom of her sex. Madame Kossuth replied that she thanked them heartily for this proof of their sympathy toward herself, and, through her, more particularly toward her country; that, with respect to her own views on the emancipation of women, she had in earlier years confined herself to the circle of her domestic duties, and had never been tempted to look beyond it; and that latterly the overwhelming course of events had left her, as well might be supposed, still less leisure for any speculations of the kind. It would, moreover, (such was the conclusion of her little speech,) be readily forgiven her, the wife of Kossuth, a man whom the general voice, not more than her own heart, pronounced distinguished, if she submitted herself entirely to his guidance, and never thought of emancipation! The admirable pertinence of this reply will be doubly appreciated when it is mentioned that Madame Kossuth was altogether unprepared for the address of these ladies.

Items. The Albany Dutchman remarks that the wisest period in a man's life is between 10 and 22; after that, his knowledge so falls off, that by the time he reaches 55 or 60, he makes up his mind he is a fool.

By a new survey, the route of the Hempfield railroad is reduced to 75 miles between Wheeling and Greensburg.

CASTOR OIL FOR LIGHT.—The Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal says, it may not be generally known that castor oil is better for lamps than sperm or lard oil, which is the fact. Some years since, when this oil was cheaper than either of the others, the editors of that paper used it in their parlor lamps, much pleased with the result; it gives a white, clear, and beautiful light, and does not clog the wicks. It sells in Illinois at one dollar a gallon.

The first and only Free Protestant church in Italy was commenced at Turin on the 31st of October last, when the corner-stone was laid. A letter in the Newark Advertiser, describing the ceremony, says: "The diplomatic representatives of England, Prussia, and the United States were also present, by invitation, as patrons of the enterprise. The services were chiefly conducted by the two pastors of the Waldenses, (or Vaudois,) living in the city, for whose benefit, primarily, the church is to be erected. Several American travelers were present, including Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, of New Jersey, who subsequently made a handsome donation to the church. Mr. Francis O. Shaw, of Boston, has also signified his interest in the undertaking in the same way. It may be mentioned, as a mark of the favor of the people, that many mechanics have offered to contribute in labor to the building. This is the only Italian State where such a ceremony could be performed, and the event seems to mark the progress of civil and religious freedom in Sardinia."

A poor, hard-working, and feeble mother recently insulted her daughter—a girl of seventeen idle summers—by asking the Miss to help her in the kitchen. Outragous!

Forrest is playing at the Broadway, New York.

Charlotte Cushman denies that she has been giving Mrs. Forrest histrionic instructions.

The lobster is a posthumous work of creation, for it is only red after its death.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS. OWING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which the end is not yet in view, the Editor of Blackwood's Magazine has become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the noisy, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and costly treatises furnished by the historian at a future day. Whoever reads these periodicals obtains a correct and connected account of all 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 American publishers therefore deem it proper to offer these periodicals at a low price to their subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, most largely thought clearly and firmly expressed, of the three greatest parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical; "Blackwood's Magazine" and "Edinburgh Review" being the organs of the "Whig" and the "Westminster Review" the organ of the "Radical" party.

The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the late great Edinburgh movement