

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

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THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Term commences March 4, 1851, and terminates March 4, 1852. 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 black; 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 Term. Columns include State, Name, and Term. States listed include Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES.

Table showing counts for various groups: Total far, Democratic majority this far, Democratic majority in 1849, etc. Columns include counts for different categories.

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. Columns include State, Name, and Party/Notes. States listed include Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

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 impress upon the People and Government of the United States and of the several States, the importance of colonization 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, and Christianity, among the barbarous 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 Era, and exceed in size the Intelligencer or the Union of this city; and, with but few advertisements, will be nearly filled with matter designed to be of interest to its readers.

It will be printed weekly, on fine white paper, and its circulation, by mail, equal to the best newspapers in the country.

TERMS.—The Christian Statesman will be two dollars a year, payable in advance, and if forwarded to those who are disposed to further its great objects, by their patronage, should indicate their wishes before time. Orders and communications, addressed (post paid) to Gurley & Goodloe, will receive immediate attention.

R. R. GOODLOE, P. O. BUREAU. 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;—to be published in this city, by the Rev. R. R. Gurley and D. K. 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 16— W. McLAINE, Sec. Am. Col. Soc.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

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," the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the historian at a future day. Whoever reads these periodicals obtains a correct and connected account of all the important political events of the Old World, as they occur, and learns the various conclusions drawn from them by leading spirits of the age. It is of great value to American publishers therefore deem it proper to call renewed attention to the works they publish, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though clearly and firmly expressed, of the Whigs, Radicals, "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North British Review" is a neutral publication, and is not ultra 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, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster" though published in London, is the only one published in England under the title of "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster." It being in fact a union of the two reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has the advantage of being published in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and is faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac simile of the Edinburgh.

TERMS: For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00 per annum. For any two, do 5 00 " For any three, do 7 00 " For all four of the Reviews, 10 00 " For Blackwood's Magazine, 8 00 " For Blackwood and three Reviews, 20 00 " For Blackwood and four Reviews, 25 00 "

Remittances to be made in all cases in advance. Addressed, post paid or franked, to the Publishers, LEBLANC, 79 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK. Entrance 54 Gold st.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute, held 4th month 15th, 1850, Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.

Having received various approvals, this institute is now prepared to receive an additional number of patients; and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience in Europe, (acquired under Vienna Physicians, the founder of the Hydropathic system,) and for several years past in this country, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, (where he has had many patients,) the Manager, we believe, will find him an able and an attentive physician.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whose health he is called upon to cure.

Application for admission to be made to Office No. 55 South Fourth street, Secretary No. 16 Locust square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute. The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and containing thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c., on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS.

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surrounded by a large earthen reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water-works yard, surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water-works is a circular room, containing the double bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to a inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the double room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination. MAR 24—

CHEPPARD & VAN HANDELING.

No. 274 Chestnut street, above Tenth, Philadelphia, have just received per steamer splendid Table and Piano Covers, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Moreens, and Worsted Damasks. MAR 24—

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON: TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 2.

An Important Improvement—North-western Virginia Railroad.

A pamphlet has recently been issued, containing, with other matters, the charter granted by Virginia to the Company for constructing a railway from Parkersburg to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio road at the mouth of Three Forks, in Taylor county. The capital is one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be increased at the pleasure of the Company, which is to be organized as soon as three thousand shares should be subscribed. A larger sum, it is stated, was subscribed some time ago, and the Company duly organized: James Cook, President, and B. F. Latrobe—the Chief Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio road—Chief Engineer.

Three parties of engineers have been making a thorough examination of the route, and their reports represent the country to be very favorable for a good line. They give the following statement of railway distances between the points named:

Table showing railway distances between various points. Columns include From, To, and Miles. Points include Baltimore to Cumberland, Parkersburg to Hillsborough, Hillsborough to Cincinnati, etc.

Distance from tide-water at Baltimore to Cincinnati 570 Miles. Deduct for Knobly cut-off, near Cumberland land 10 "

And there is left 560 Miles. Add railroad distance from Philadelphia to Baltimore 98 "

Distance from Philadelphia to Cincinnati by this route 658 " The following tables show the distances between the same points by the Pennsylvania and Herapfield railroads, and different routes west of the Ohio.

Table showing distances between Philadelphia and Cincinnati via different routes. Columns include Via, and Miles. Routes include Via Ohio Central Railroad, Via Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, etc.

These statements," the report says, "show a difference in favor of the Baltimore, Parkersburg, and Hillsborough route of 13 miles in the one case, and 29 miles in the other; and they also show, what is still more important, that Cincinnati is nearer to Baltimore than Philadelphia by 98, 111, and 127 miles, according to the route selected. The number of miles of railroad yet to be constructed to complete the route does not exceed, if it equals, that of either of the others."

ORIGIN OF A CAST WORD.

The word canard (duck) is used by French writers of late as is the word hoax by the English. The Warrenton (Va.) Whig translates from the "Courrier des Etats Unis" the following, which comes originally from the Annuaire of the Belgian Academy of Sciences, &c., for the year 1851, and which may throw some light upon the subject:

"In order to outdo the ridiculous items of news which the journals brought him every morning, Cornelissen caused it to be announced in the columns of one of these papers, that an interesting experiment had just been made, which afforded a remarkable illustration of the astonishing voracity of the duck [canard]. Twenty of these fowls had been collected together: one of them had been chopped in pieces, feathers and all, and offered as food to the nineteen others, who had gluttonously devoured every scrap of it: one of these last, in its turn, had immediately been converted into a second course for the eighteen that remained, and so on to the last, which had thus been made to swallow his nineteen companions in a very short space of time. This story, narrated in a lively manner, obtained a degree of success which the author was very far from anticipating. It was copied from paper to paper, and made the tour of Europe. After that it lay dormant for some twenty years, and was pretty generally forgotten, when it came back to us from America, with various details which it did not possess originally, and with a sort of proceural of the autopsy of the last surviving duck, in which it was pretended that important lesions were found in the oesophagus. The story of the canard ended in a laugh, but the word remained."

Monsieur Cornelissen, the Whig remarks, must certainly have heard the story of the Killenny cats, which were penned up in a barn, and fought so fiercely that they devoured each other, leaving nothing behind but a few pellets of fur! But in this the Whig was mistaken; what remained of these cats was nothing but a tail, or tale.

A bill permitting Atheists to testify under oath has passed the Vermont House of Representatives.—Exchange.

Will the wise Legislature prescribe the form of oath the Atheist is to take? Neither God, Heaven, nor the Holy Book, nor the firmament, nor the earth, nor light, nor darkness, nor night, is to him sacred. He knows no law, but the "higher law" of his own will. By what shall he swear? or why shall he swear at all? What to him is any oath? We have heard a parrot swear, and the Vermonters may now hear the same kind of swearing.

Among the fashionable novelties getting up in New York for the holidays, are "French crying babies," that is dolls, that make a noise like an infant crying. There is no need of the sham article about our house.—Phil. Sun.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON: TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 2.

The Treason Case.

The testimony before the court yesterday afternoon, in the case of Hanaway, was to the effect that a meeting had been held in the neighborhood of Christians by the Anti-Slavery Society last Spring, at which the Fugitive Slave Law was discussed, but the witnesses could not tell whether Hanaway was there or not. John Roberts, a negro boy, testified to seeing Jos. Scarlett, one of the white prisoners, come to his father's house about sunrise on the morning of the murder, on horseback. Scarlett told him there were kidnappers at Parker's house, and requested him to inform the colored people. Witness got a gun, had it loaded, and went to the scene of action.

Samuel Hanson, a negro boy, testified to seeing Hanaway on the battle-ground (as he termed it) among the negroes. Witness was informed by Geo. Powal, a white man, that kidnappers were at Parker's house. He went up there, but did not arrive till the fight was over. He heard much firing as he approached and saw the negroes armed, saw old Mr. Gorsuch lying on the ground, but could not say whether he was dead or not.

Jacob Woods, negro, testified to seeing Hanaway in the lane leading to Parker's house, apparently talking to officer Kline. Was told by one of the white persons named Lewis that kidnappers were at Parker's house—saw and heard the firing, became frightened and ran away to the barn. The clothing of old Mr. Gorsuch, the vest of Dickerson Gorsuch and Dr. Pearce, were brought into court during the evidence, and were all much perforated as though by bullets and knives.

The testimony for the United States here closed. Theodore Cuyler was to open this morning for the defence.

JUST DAMAGES.

We see it stated that in the Superior Court at New Haven, Erastus Burr and wife, and Harriet Law, have successfully brought actions against the Nagatuck Railroad Company to recover damages for injuries received by the overturning of a car, on the 5th of October, 1849. The verdict was, for Burr and wife, \$1,000 each; for Mrs. Law, \$8,500. We always record these cases with pleasure—not, by any means, because we are inimical to the interests of railroad companies, but because we are convinced that the public security will be promoted by constantly holding these companies and their agents to accountability before the legal tribunals of the country and before the public opinion.

A Serenade.

BY MICHAEL HENRY STODARD. THE moon is muffled in a cloud That folds the lover's star, But still beneath thy balcony I touch my soft guitar. If thou art waking, Lady dear, The fairest in the land, Unbar thy wretched lattice now, And wave thy snowy hand. She hears me not, her spirit lies In trances mute and deep; But make me turn the golden key Within the gate of sleep! Then let her sleep, and if I fall To set her spirit free, My song will mingle in her dream, And she will dream of me!

CONTINENTAL MONEY.

The financial difficulties which accompanied and followed the war of Independence, in consequence of the non-redemption of the "Continental notes," were far more disastrous than any that have occurred in these latter days, although they originated from very different causes. For some years after the first issues, that money did not depreciate sensibly; and, by specie, by exchanging new notes for old, and by receiving them in payment of contributions, our ancestors contrived to get in the enormous sum of \$168,000,000 of their paper. But unhappily what they left out, unredeemed, was an amount much larger than even this prodigious sum. How much of the Continental money died in the hands of its holders has never been ascertained with any exactness. A computation made by the Treasury Department a few years ago, made the whole amount issued \$242,000,000. Other estimates carry it to two hundred millions higher. Congress, in 1779, reported what was then out at about \$100,000,000, and subsequently issued two hundred millions more, besides two millions which they exchanged for old issues, at a rate of one for forty, or two millions for eighty millions. A careful estimate makes the gross issues over four hundred millions. The lowest estimate we have ever seen among writers on this subject of the sum out in 1780-'81, when the bills ceased to circulate, is two hundred millions. From 1780 to 1791, great amounts were redeemed, after a fashion, by the Government in certificates of one for forty, and one for eighty, and one for one hundred dollars; and these certificates afterwards fell to very low rates. But besides the sums absorbed and withdrawn in this way—almost a total loss on the immense amount—we believe the Treasury records estimate that there is still out, for which no payment or commutation was ever made, the amount of about seventy-four millions of dollars in continental bills.

Real Worth.

Oh! do not paint her charms to me, I know that she is false! I know her lips might tempt the bee, Her eyes with stars compare; Such transient gifts I ne'er could prize, My heart they could not win: I do not scorn my Mary's eyes, But—has she any? The fairest cheek alas! my eyes, Beneath the touch of years; The eyes which light and glances played, My soon grown dim with tears; A would love's fire should to the last Still burn, as they begin; But beauty's right the moon is past;—Has she any left?

Application is to be made to the New York legislature to charter a New York and Galway Steamship Company, with \$500,000 capital.

A party of seventeen Omaha Indians, from Nebraska, passed through Cleveland last week, on their way to Washington. They give exhibitions at the various towns on their route, to raise money to pay their expenses.

Mr. Young, of Manchester, England, has succeeded in solidifying gas—a result which Liebig said, some time ago, was "one of the greatest wants of the age."

THE STUDY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

QUESTIONS ON GENESIS.—No. 3.

Verse 7. What did God call the firmament? and what are included under this term?

9-10. How was the separation between the water and the land effected? and what names were given to them severally?

Did this work pertain to the second or to the third day? Is the name "seas" given in the Scriptures to both large and small bodies of water? See Matt. viii. 23; Luke viii. 22; Chron. iv. 2.

11-12. What was done on the third day? Did the vegetable and animal creation spring spontaneously from the earth and waters, without a present creating energy, or did the Spirit of God form in all the germ of life? Why was the vegetable creation produced before the animal? What does this passage and that of 1 Cor. xv. 38 teach concerning the notion that the seed of one vegetable will when sown produce quite a different vegetable—as that wheat will produce wheat? Is a sown seed in agriculture executed to the best results in that art?

14. What was the work of the fourth day? Does this language necessarily imply that the sun, moon, and stars were first created on the fourth day? Do the Scriptures employ language with philosophical accuracy; or do they often describe things as they appear, and in compliance with popular modes of speech? In what sense is the term "made" sometimes used?—Ex. vii. 1-11; 14; Josh. xiii. 25. What is the meaning of the original word for sun? Of what are the stars a symbol in the prophetic writings?—Rev. i. 20; Dan. xii. 3. What are the uses of the heavenly bodies to the inhabitants of the earth? How do they serve for signs, &c.?—Is. 13, 17, 18.

20, 23. What was the work of the fifth day? How do you explain the apparent discrepancy between vs. 20 and chap. 1, v. 19? Describe the execution of the command contained in the 20th verse. Vs. 21. Of what are sea monsters symbolic? Ps. lxxix. 13; Ezek. xxii. 3. What is implied in the blessing of vs. 22? Will the inferior creation be restored to a blessed state? Rom. viii. 19, 23.

N. B. A bible class meets every Friday evening at 7 o'clock, in the Central Academy, corner of B and 10th streets, to which all those who wish to study the Scriptures are cordially invited, young men especially.

BY THE MORNING'S MAILS.

From Buenos Ayres. BOSTON, December 1st.—Buenos Ayres letters of October 4th say that Oribe had not capitulated. It was believed that Rosas would soon have a force in the field of 80,000 men.

BUFFALO, December 1st.—The Erie Canal is still open at this place, but the weather is cold and freezing fast.

The "Challenge" Tragedy. NEW YORK, December 1st.—Letters from the consignees of the ship Challenge state that a mutiny was attempted on board, and the captain and mate were attacked. They succeeded in quelling the riot, but not until a number of the mutineers were so severely injured that they died.

Insult to the Prometheus. Capt. Churchill, of the Prometheus, reports that when he was leaving Greytown he was fired upon by the English brig of war, Express, in consequence of his not paying an illegal demand for port fees. The captain of the brig threatened to fire a bomb-shell into the steamer if the fires were not put out and the money paid. Capt. Churchill was obliged to comply, but did so under protest.

CONTINENTAL MONEY.—The financial difficulties which accompanied and followed the war of Independence, in consequence of the non-redemption of the "Continental notes," were far more disastrous than any that have occurred in these latter days, although they originated from very different causes. For some years after the first issues, that money did not depreciate sensibly; and, by specie, by exchanging new notes for old, and by receiving them in payment of contributions, our ancestors contrived to get in the enormous sum of \$168,000,000 of their paper. But unhappily what they left out, unredeemed, was an amount much larger than even this prodigious sum. How much of the Continental money died in the hands of its holders has never been ascertained with any exactness. A computation made by the Treasury Department a few years ago, made the whole amount issued \$242,000,000. Other estimates carry it to two hundred millions higher. Congress, in 1779, reported what was then out at about \$100,000,000, and subsequently issued two hundred millions more, besides two millions which they exchanged for old issues, at a rate of one for forty, or two millions for eighty millions. A careful estimate makes the gross issues over four hundred millions. The lowest estimate we have ever seen among writers on this subject of the sum out in 1780-'81, when the bills ceased to circulate, is two hundred millions. From 1780 to 1791, great amounts were redeemed, after a fashion, by the Government in certificates of one for forty, and one for eighty, and one for one hundred dollars; and these certificates afterwards fell to very low rates. But besides the sums absorbed and withdrawn in this way—almost a total loss on the immense amount—we believe the Treasury records estimate that there is still out, for which no payment or commutation was ever made, the amount of about seventy-four millions of dollars in continental bills.

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