American Telegraph.

VOL. I.—NO. 220. WASHINGTON: SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 6, 1851. PRICE 2 CENTS.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(EXCEPT SUNDAY,)
On 7th st., opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall,
BY CONNOLLY, WIMER & 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. ☞ To mail subscribers, $5 a year; $2 50 for six months; $1 25 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 ins.	$1 00	1 do	2 months	7 00	
1 do 1 week	1 75	1 do	3 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	30 00	

Twelve lines (or over six) make a square—longer advertisements in exact 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 italic; 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.

	Term Expires.		Term Expires.
ALABAMA.		MICHIGAN.	
Jeremiah Clemens	1853	Alpheus Felch	1853
Wm. R. King (S. R.)	1855	Lewis Cass	1857
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Wm. K. Sebastian	1853	David R. Atchison	1855
Solon Borland	1855	*Henry S. Geyer*	1857
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Truman Smith	1855	John P. Hale (F.S.)	1853
—— ——	1857	Moses Norris, jr.	1855
CALIFORNIA.		NEW YORK.	
Wm. M. Gwin	1855	*Wm. H. Seward* (F.S.)	1855
—— ——	1857	*Hamilton Fish*	1857
DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	
Presley Spruance	1855	*Jacob W. Miller*	1853
James A. Bayard	1857	Robert F. Stockton	1857
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Jackson Morton	1855	*Willie P. Mangum*	1853
Stephen R. Mallory	1857	*George E. Badger*	1855
GEORGIA.		OHIO.	
John M. Berrien	1853	Salmon P. Chase (F.S.)	1855
Wm. C. Dawson	1855	*Benjamin F. Wade*	1857
INDIANA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Whitcomb	1855	*James Cooper*	1853
Jesse D. Bright	1857	Richard Brodhead, jr.	1857
ILLINOIS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Stephen A. Douglas	1853	*John H. Clarke*	1853
James Shields	1855	Charles T. James	1857
IOWA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
George W. Jones	1853	R. B. Rhett (S.R.)	1853
Augustus C. Dodge	1855	A. P. Butler (S.R.)	1855
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
Joseph R. Underwood	1853	*John Bell*	1853
Henry Clay	1855	—— ——	1857
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
Sol. U. Downs (U.)	1853	Sam Houston	1853
Pierre Soule (S. R.)	1855	Thomas J. Rusk	1857
MAINE.		VERMONT.	
Jas. W. Bradbury	1853	*William Upham*	1853
Hannibal Hamlin	1857	*Solomon Foote*	1857
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
John Davis	1853	R. M. T. Hunter (S.R.)	1853
Chas. Sumner (F.S.)	1857	Jas. M. Mason (S.R.)	1857
MARYLAND.		WISCONSIN.	
James A. Pearce	1855	Isaac P. Walker	1855
Thomas G. Pratt	1857	Henry Dodge	1857
MISSISSIPPI.			
Henry S. Foote (U.)	1853	Jefferson Davis (S.R.)	1857

Messrs. Foote and Davis, of Mississippi, have resigned.

Of the members elect, and those holding over, thirty-four are Democrats, twenty-one are Whigs, and four Free-soilers. Of the Free-soilers, Hale and Seward were elected by a union of Whigs and Free-soilers; Sumner and Chase were elected by Democrats and Free-soilers combined. Dodge, (Democrat,) of Wisconsin; Fish, (Whig,) of New York; Foote, (Whig,) of Vermont; and Wade, (Whig,) of Ohio, are also put down by some as Free-soilers.

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.

ALABAMA.	
1 John Bragg, (S. R.)	5 George S. Houston
2 *James Abercrombie*	6 W. R. W. Cobb
3 Samp. W. Harris, (S. R.)	7 *Alex. White*
4 William R. Smith	
ARKANSAS.	
1 Robt. W. Johnson, (S. R.)	
CONNECTICUT.	
1 *Charles Chapman*	3 C. F. Cleveland
2 C. M. Ingersoll	4 O. S. Seymour
CALIFORNIA.	
1 Edward P. Marshall	2 —— McCorkle
DELAWARE.	
1 George R. Riddle	
FLORIDA.	
1 *Edward C. Cabell*	
GEORGIA.	
1 J. W. Jackson, (S. R.)	5 E. W. Chastain, (U.)
2 James Johnson, (U.)	6 Junius Hillyer, (U.)
3 David J. Bailey, (S. R.)	7 *A. H. Stephens*, (U.)
4 Charles Murphy, (U.)	8 *Robert Toombs*, (U.)
INDIANA.	
1 James Lockhart	6 Willis A. Gorman
2 Cyrus L. Dunham	7 John G. Davis
3 John L. Robinson	8 Daniel Mace
4 *Samuel W. Parker*	9 Graham N. Fitch
Thomas A. Hendricks	10 *Samuel Brenton*
ILLINOIS.	
William H. Bissell	5 Wm. A. Richardson
Willis Allen	6 Thomas Campbell
3 Orlando B. Ficklin	7 *Richard Yates*
4 Richard S. Moloney	
IOWA.	
1 Lincoln L. Clark	2 Bernhardt Henn
KENTUCKY.	
1 Linn Boyd	6 *Addison White*
2 *Benj. E. Grey*	7 *Humphrey Marshall*
3 *Presley Ewing*	8 John C. Breckinridge
4 *William T. Wood*	9 J. C. Mason
5 James Stone	10 R. C. Stanton
LOUISIANA.	
1 Louis St. Martin, (S. R.)	3 Alex. G. Penn, (S. R.)
2 *J. Aristide Landry*	4 Isaac E. Morse (S. R.)
MAINE.	
1 Moses McDonald	5 Ephraim K. Smart
2 John Appleton	6 *Israel Washburn, jr.*
3 *Robert Goodenow*	7 Thomas J. D. Fuller
4 Charles Andrews	
MASSACHUSETTS.	
1 *William Appleton*	6 *George T. Davis*
2 Robt. Rantoul, jr., (F.S.)	7 *John Z. Goodrich*
3 *James H. Duncan*	8 *Horace Mann*, (F. S.)
B. Thompson	9 *Orin Fowler*
Charles Allen, (F. S.)	10 *Zeno Scudder*
MARYLAND.	
Richard J. Bowie	4 *Thomas F. Welsh*
2 Wm. T. Hamilton	5 *Alexander Evans*
3 Edward Hammond	6 *Joseph S. Cottenou*
MICHIGAN.	
1 *Ebenezer J. Penniman*	3 *James I. Conger*
2 C. E. Stuart	
MISSOURI.	
1 *John F. Darby*	4 Willard P. Hall
2 *Gilchrist Porter*	5 John S. Phelps
3 *John G. Miller*	
MISSISSIPPI.	
1 D. B. Nabors, (U.)	3 Wm. McWillie, (S. R.)
2 John A. Wilcox, (U.)	4 A. B. Dawson, (U.)
MINNESOTA.	
*H. H. Sibley, (del.)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1 *Amos Tuck*, (F. S.)	3 *Jared Perkins*
2 Charles H. Peaslee	4 Harry Hibbard
NEW YORK.	
1 John G. Floyd	18 Preston King (F. S.)
2 *Obadiah Bowne*	19 Willard Ives
3 Emanuel B. Hart	20 Timothy Jenkins
4 *J. H. Hobart Haws*	21 William W. Snow
5 *George Briggs*	22 *Henry Bennett*
6 *James Brooks*	23 Leander Babcock
7 Abraham P. Stevens	24 Daniel T. Jones
8 Gilbert Dean	25 Thomas Y. How, jr.
9 William Murray	26 *H. S. Walbridge*
10 *Marius Schoonmaker*	27 *William A. Sackett*
11 Josiah Sutherland, jr.	28 *Ab. M. Schermerhorn*
12 David L. Seymour	29 *Jedediah Hosford*
13 *John L. Schoolcraft*	30 Reuben Robie
14 *John H. Boyd*	31 *Frederick S. Martin*
15 Joseph Russell	32 *S. G. Haven*
16 *John Wells*	33 *Aug. P. Hascall*
17 Alexander H. Buel	34 *Lorenzo Burrows*
NEW JERSEY.	
1 Nathan D. Stratton	4 *George H. Brown*
2 Charles Skelton	5 Rodman M. Price
3 Isaac Wildrick	
NORTH CAROLINA.	
1 *T. L. Clingman*, (S. R.)	6 John R. J. Daniel
2 *Joseph P. Caldwell*	7 W. S. Ashe
3 *Alfred Dockery*	8 *Edward Stanly*
4 *James T. Morehead*	9 *David Outlaw*
5 A. W. Venable, (S. R.)	
NEW MEXICO.	
*R. W. Weightman, (del.)	
OHIO.	
1 David T. Disney	12 *John Welsh*
2 *L. D. Campbell*, (F. S.)	13 James M. Gaylord
3 *Hiram Bell*	14 *Alexander Harper*
4 *Benjamin Stanton*	15 *William F. Hunter*
5 Alfred P. Egerton	16 *John Johnson*
6 Frederick Green	17 Joseph Cable
7 *Nelson Barrere*	18 David K. Cartter
8 *John L. Taylor*	19 *Eben Newton*, (F. S.)
9 Edson B. Olds	20 *J. R. Giddings*, (F. S.)
10 Charles Sweetser	21 N. S. Townsend
11 George H. Busby	
OREGON.	
* Joseph Lane, (del.)	
PENNSYLVANIA.	
1 Thomas B. Florence	13 James Gamble
2 *Joseph R. Chandler*	14 *T. M. Bilbighaus*
3 *Henry D. Moore*	15 William H. Kurtz
4 John Robbins, jr.	16 J. X. McLanahan
5 John McNair	17 Andrew Parker
6 Thomas Ross	18 John L. Dawson
7 John A. Morrison	19 *Joseph H. Kuhns*
8 *Thaddeus Stevens*	20 *John Allison*
9 J. Glancy Jones	21 *Thomas M. Howe*
10 Miles M. Dimmick	22 *John W. Howe* (F. S.)
11 *Henry M. Fuller*	23 *John H. Walker*
12 Galusha A. Grow (F. S.)	24 Alfred Gillmore
RHODE ISLAND.	
1 *George E. King*	2 Benjamin H. Thurston
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1 Daniel Wallace, (S. R.)	5 Armistead Burt, (S. R.)
2 James L. Orr, (S. R.)	6 William Aiken, (S. R.)
3 J. A. Woodward, (S. R.)	7 Wm. F. Colcock, (S. R.)
4 James McQueen, (S. R.)	
TENNESSEE.	
1 Andrew Johnson	7 *Meredith P. Gentry*
2 *Albert G. Watkins*	8 *William Cullom*
3 Wm. M. Churchwell	9 Isham G. Harris
4 John H. Savage	10 Fred. P. Stanton
5 George W. Jones	11 *Christopher H. Williams*
6 Wm. H. Polk	
TEXAS.	
1 Richardson Scurry, (U.)	2 Volney E. Howard, (U.)
UTAH.	
*John M. Bernhisel, (U.)	
VIRGINIA.	
1 John S. Millson, (S. R.)	9 *James F. Strother*
2 R. Kidder Meade, (S. R.)	10 *Charles J. Faulkner*
3 Thos. H. Averett, (S. R.)	11 John Letcher, (U.)
4 Thos. S. Bocock, (S. R.)	12 H. Edmondson, (U.)
5 Paulus Powell, (S. R.)	13 F. B. McMullen, (U.)
6 John S. Caskie, (S. R.)	14 J. M. H. Beale, (U.)
7 Thomas H. Bayly, (U.)	15 Geo. W. Thompson, (U.)
8 A. R. Holladay, (S. R.)	
VERMONT.	
1 *Ahiram L. Miner*	3 *George B. Meacham*
2 *William Hebard*	4 Th. Bartlett, jr., (F. S.)
WISCONSIN.	
1 Charles Durkee, (F. S.)	3 James D. Doty, (F. S.)
2 Benj. C. Eastman	

*Delegates from the Territories.

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES.

	1850-'51. Whig.	1850-'51. Dem.	1848. Whig.	1848. Dem.
Alabama	2	5	2	5
Arkansas	—	1	—	1
Connecticut	1	3	1	3
Delaware	—	1	1	—
Florida	1	—	1	—
Indiana	2	8	1	9
Illinois	1	6	1	6
Iowa	—	2	1	1
Kentucky	5	5	6	4
Louisiana	1	3	1	3
Maine	2	5	2	5
Massachusetts	9	1	10	—
Maryland	4	2	3	3
California	—	2	—	2
Georgia	2	6	3	5
Michigan	2	1	1	2
Missouri	3	2	—	5
Mississippi	—	4	—	4
New Hampshire	2	2	2	2
New York	17	17	32	2
New Jersey	1	4	4	1
North Carolina	6	3	6	3
Ohio	10	11	10	11
Pennsylvania	9	15	15	9
Rhode Island	1	1	2	—
South Carolina	—	7	—	7
Tennessee	4	7	4	7
Texas	—	2	—	2
Vermont	3	1	3	1
Virginia	2	13	2	13
Wisconsin	—	3	1	2
Total thus far	90	143	115	118

Democratic majority thus far	53
Democratic majority in 1849	3
Democratic gain	50
A majority of the House is	117
Democrats elected	143
Southern rights men (21 Democrats and 1 Whig)	22
Free-soilers	13

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPECT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

Democratic States—20.		*Whig States*—7.
Arkansas,	(Secession.)	Florida,
Alabama,	(Union.)	Missouri,
California,	do	Massachusetts,
Connecticut,	do	Michigan,
Delaware,	do	Maryland,
Georgia,	do	North Carolina,
Illinois,	do	Vermont.
Indiana,	do	
Iowa,	do	
Louisiana,	do	
Maine,	do	*Divided*—4.
Mississippi,	do	Kentucky,
New Jersey,	do	New Hampshire,
Ohio,	do	New York,
Pennsylvania	do	Rhode Island.
South Carolina,	(Secession.)	
Texas,	(Union.)	
Tennessee,	do	
Virginia,	do	
Wisconsin,	do	

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, while connected with Messrs. Adams & Co., and our numerous advantages in other respects, (not the least of which is the confidence and patronage of the New York community,) we feel assured that we shall never cease to give the most entire satisfaction to our friends, the jewellers, 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.

Offices: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and 19 Wall street, New York. mar 24—tf

C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D.,
Surgeon Dentist,
Office near Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue,
Charges New York and Philadelphia prices, and guarantees his work to be equal to any done in those cities.

JOSEPH WIMSATT,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, WINES, TEAS, & LIQUORS,
Cor. of Pennsylvania Avenue and Thirteenth street,
may 26 WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. d & y

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
AT THE BIBLE DEPOSITORY, corner of E and 10th streets. [sep 1—tf] JAMES NOURSE.

J. McNEALE LATHAM,
Attorney at Law,
Will practise in the several courts of the District of Columbia.
Office on 4½ street, near First Presbyterian Church.
jy 16—tf

JNO. B. KIBBEY & CO.,
Dealers in
FINE GROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS.
No. 5, opposite Centre Market,
ap 10 WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. d & y

GEORGE E. KIRK,
House and Sign Painter, and Glazier,
South side Louisiana avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, (Dwelling South F street, between 7th and 8th streets, Island,) is prepared to execute to order all descriptions of work in his line. ap 15—6m

J. A. KIRKPATRICK,
MARBLE AND FREE-STONE CUTTER,
E street, between 13th and 14th, Washington City, D. C.
MARBLE MANTLES, Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, &c., constantly on hand, of the best quality and workmanship. All kinds of Stone, for Building, &c. All kinds of work in his line faithfully executed at the shortest notice. ap 16—tf

PRINTERS' JOINER.
W. INGMAN, Cabinet-maker, Carpenter, and Printers' Furniture-maker, can be found by inquiring at NOELL & BOYD'S Venetian Blind Manufactory, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, south side. jy 31—6m

JAMES W. SHEAHAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PRACTISES in the Courts of the District, and prosecutes claims of every description before the several Executive Departments and before Congress.
☞ Office and residence 21st street, two doors north of H. ap 11—tf

Old Wines, Liquors, Segars, Fresh Foreign Fruits, Comestibles, etc.,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES T. LLOYD,
Pennsylvania avenue, 3 doors east of Fifteenth street.
may 17—1y

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 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, 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 with new 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.

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

Single copy for one year	$2 00
Single copy for six months	1 00
Three copies for one year	5 00
Six copies for one year	10 00
Twenty copies for one year	30 00
Twenty copies for six months	15 00

The first number of this paper may be expected to appear early in August, and it is desired that 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.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington, June 11, 1851.

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. 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 16— W. McLAIN, Sec. Am. Col. Soc.

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*," 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 the leading spirits of the age. The 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, viz:

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

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three greatest parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical: "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, 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 *reprinted* under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact *fac simile* of the Edinburgh edition.

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,	8 00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00	"
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00	"
For Blackwood and four Reviews,	10 00	"

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

☞ Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post paid or franked, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 Fulton street, New York.
mar 24— Entrance 54 Gold st.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON:

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 6.

The News from Europe.

We yesterday gave to our readers, in our telegraphic despatches, the most material facts connected with the arrival of the Humboldt at Staten Island at 12 o'clock on the preceding night. We will here add a few later items.

FRANCE.—The most stormy debate ever known, even in French parliamentary annals, had taken place in the Legislative Assembly, upon the proposition of the question for appointing an armed force for the protection of the Assembly. The project, if carried, would have had the effect of exciting civil war, inasmuch as the legislative would have arrayed against the executive powers a military force, and a collision must have resulted, the end of which no one can foresee. The measure was, however, rejected by a majority of one hundred and eight votes, and thus Louis Napoleon and his ministry completely triumphed. The National Assembly has so lost ground by its abortive intrigues against the President, that his position is now pronounced by his bitterest opponents for the moment to be stronger than ever it was since his election, and appearances seem to justify the belief that, unless he is guilty of some act of indiscretion, nothing can prevent his re-election to the Presidency, *even if some more certain and perpetuated appointment be not conferred upon him as ruler of the destinies of France.* The rage and hostility of the several factions of the Assembly are, however, unbounded, and it is hard to say what may be the next phase in the conflict going on. [Let it be remembered that this statement is from an *English* paper.]

Marshal Soult was dangerously ill, and his decease was hourly expected.

All important operations in commerce appear to have been suspended in Paris, in consequence of the uncertainty which existed relative to the differences between the executive and legislative powers. The number of foreigners was daily increasing in Paris, and the shopkeepers were beginning to complain. The manufacturers of the provinces were also complaining. Affairs were somewhat better at Lyons, where large orders had been received from the United States.

VIENNA.—Nearly two hundred persons had been forced to quit this city and the Austrian dominions in consequence of being suspected to have speculated on change, with a view to increase the price of silver. These individuals had to cross the frontier without delay, many of them torn from their families and homes without the means of subsistence elsewhere. Deep and lasting discontent has been occasioned by these unparalleled acts, and the quotations on the Vienna Bourse are now said to be entirely dependent on the caprice of the Minister of Police.

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—The London papers continue to publish fresh details of the extraordinary gold news from Australia, where the richness of the auriferous is said to exceed any thing yet heard of in California. The accounts received in London from Sydney, relative to the extent and probable productiveness of the Australian mines, are such as to lead to the belief that gold in immense and almost inexhaustible quantities exists.

Three Days Later!

The steamer *Niagara* arrived at New York at one o'clock *this morning!* She left Liverpool on the 22d ult. Her news is embraced in the following despatch:

NEW YORK, December 6.

The Niagara is in, with three days' later intelligence. The following items have been hurriedly obtained from papers brought by her:

The Russians have again been defeated by the Circassians with terrific loss.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker has been tendered a public dinner at Manchester.

The *Constitutionnel* states that there is a flagrant conspiracy in the French Assembly against the President. The editor of *La Province*, a Socialist journal, had been sentenced to one month imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs for an article offensive to the President and the republic.

The government was about to bestow the decoration of Legion of Honor on the French exhibitors who had obtained medals at the Great Exhibition.

The law restricting the exercise of suffrage would be repealed.

Two steamers had come in collision at Marseilles; one of them sunk, and *all on board perished!*

Madrid accounts state that the Spanish government had pardoned, on *the demand of Lord Howden!* twenty-three English subjects who had taken part in the Cuba expedition. Several thousand stand of arms had been embarked at Cadiz for Cuba.

It is announced that the Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany intends to abdicate.

Another ministerial crisis had occurred in Denmark.

MARKETS.—Cotton during the week had been firm but unchanged in price: sales 40,000 bales, of which 7,000 were on speculation. Fair Uplands, 5d.; fair Orleans, 5¼d.

Breadstuffs were firm with a good business.

Provisions dull and unchanged.

Trade in Manchester was very satisfactory. Money was easy, and bank stocks and railway shares were advancing. Consols for account closed at 98⅞@99.

BUSINESS IN WASHINGTON.—A cheerful and busy air should be manifested by every one who would thrive in business. Advertising gives an air of freshness to a paper; it shows forth a business character of a city, giving it respectability abroad, and satisfaction to its citizens.

Flogging in the Navy.

The following is taken from the *President's Message:*

"The determination of the questions of relative rank between the sea officers and the civil officers of the navy, and between officers of the army and navy, in the various grades of each, will also merit your attention. The failure to provide any substitute, when corporal punishment was abolished in the navy, has occasioned the convening of numerous courts-martial upon the arrival of vessels in port, and is believed to have had an injurious effect upon the discipline and efficiency of the service. To moderate punishment from one grade to another is among the humane reforms of the age; but to abolish one of severity, which applied so generally to offences on ship-board, and provide nothing in its stead, is to suppose a progress of improvement in every individual among seamen which is not assumed by the Legislature in respect to any other class of men. It is hoped that Congress, in the ample opportunity afforded by the present session, will thoroughly investigate this important subject, and establish such modes of determining guilt, and such gradations of punishment as are consistent with humanity and the personal rights of individuals, and at the same time shall ensure the most energetic and efficient performance of duty and the suppression of crime in our ships of war."

The following is from the *Report of the Secretary of the Navy:*

"But the most material defect in our naval code, is that occasioned by the failure to provide any punishment by way of a substitute, when corporeal chastisement was abolished. To supply, in some degree, this deficiency, I presented and recommended, at the last session of Congress, a substitute proposed by a board of officers, to whom the subject had been referred. In the present state of the law, there is no power to inflict any punishment, except confinement in irons, or without, unless by the sentence of a court-martial; such court must consist of not less than five nor more than thirteen commissioned officers, and be ordered by the President of the United States, Secretary of the Navy, or commander of a fleet or squadron 'acting out of the United States.'

"It is manifest, therefore, that there can be no other punishment during a cruise, whether long or short, except in vessels within the immediate reach of the commander of the squadron, and only then if there be at least five commissioned officers superior to all legal exception, who can be detailed on the court. It being known that two vessels rarely cruise together, but that single ships are despatched on distant service, and are often separated from the flag-ship and from home for many months, it is apparent that the delay of justice, the accused being meanwhile in confinement, is a serious grievance to him. But when it is remembered that the ends of punishment on shipboard are not merely for the sake of example and reformation, but to secure a faithful and specific execution of the contract of enlistment with the Government at the very time when duty is required, and to protect the rights of the dutiful, the honest, the peaceful, and orderly, any punishment, to be effectual, must be speedy and certain. Confinement is ordinarily a means of securing the accused from escape, and of preventing a repetition of positive wrong; but to obstinate, indolent, or vicious men, some of whom will perhaps be found in every ship's company, notwithstanding any precautions of enlistment, it is not a sufficient remedy to enforce the performance of positive duties. In civil life no provision is made by law for the specific fulfilment of contracts or duties, except in a few equitable cases where the time of performance is not material. The only remedy for failure in all others is by indemnification in money, to be awarded by courts of justice held at periods regulated by the convenience of the community. In military affairs, at sea or on land, it is far otherwise. Time as well as alacrity in performance are of the very essence of the contract, and upon them may depend the safety of the ship and her company from disaster at sea, as well as the honor of her flag. Again, theft, unlawful violence, and other wrongs, must be kept under wholesome restraints by the terror of punishment, at sea as well as on shore. But a public ship carrying no superfluous men, the service cannot without injury spare from daily duty those who commit such offences during the time necessary for their punishment by imprisonment, even if that were the appropriate punishment; to say nothing of weakening the ship's company by this process, and the imposition upon good men of double duty, and the menial service of waiting on offenders while thus imprisoned.

"The consequences of the change have been, thus far, detrimental to the service, and, it is apprehended, will become more serious, unless speedily remedied. When vessels arrive in port after a cruise, it is found impossible to keep the men on board until a proper muster, exercise at quarters, and inspection have taken place, which are the means adopted to ascertain whether officers have done their duty in keeping their ships and crews in effective condition. And, independently of numerous cases of delinquencies overlooked or disposed of by discharge, honorable or dishonorable, there have been nearly one hundred trials of enlisted men by courts-martial since the passage of the law in question. These details are exhibited, not to contravene the policy of the Legislature, but to demonstrate that the experiment of the abrogation of whipping cannot be effectually tried until Congress shall prescribe some substitute. Whether this shall be by the adoption of the system recommended by the board of officers above referred to, providing that courts-martial may be ordered by each officer in command of a ship, and summarily held to determine guilt, and then graduating punishments as therein stated, as well as holding out rewards, or by some other and more approved method, is referred to the determination of Congress."

We would ask our readers to preserve these extracts for reference, as we contemplate offering some remarks upon them which time and space do not to-day permit.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.—It is fairly open, the *Pennsylvanian* remarks; "the Democrats of many single districts, and several of the States, are preparing to give an early expression to their sentiments as to the men and measures of the party, and quite a number of delegates to the National Convention have already been elected. In addition to those we have heretofore mentioned, we see that the States of Ohio and Tennessee have called State conventions to meet at their respective capitals on the 8th of January next."

[Communicated.]

Mr. Secretary Stuart on Official Patronage.

"I also recommend that the law regulating the 'compensation of clerks be so modified as to 'enable the Departments to graduate their salaries according to the nature and value of the 'services rendered by them respectively. At 'present no temporary clerk can receive more 'than $3.33⅓ per day. This is insufficient 'to command the talents necessary for some 'branches of the service, and is more than 'enough for others! My proposition would 'involve no increase in the aggregate compensation of clerks, but only a more equitable 'apportionment of it!"—*Sec. Stuart's Report.*

In plain English, "Gentlemen members of Congress, give me the unrestricted *patronage* of the General Government to the annual amount of $100,000, to be used as political capital in such manner as I may think fit, to destroy the party lines of Whig and Democrat, and build up a great Union party for the advancement of my own glory and profit!" Congress will be very apt to comply with this reasonable request of our friend Mr. Stuart!

THE IR