

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.

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

SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT. Who 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.

Table listing Senators by State and Party. Includes names like John P. Kennedy, James Buchanan, and others.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House consists of two hundred and thirty-three members and four Territorial delegates. These delegates, however, have no vote.

MEMBERS ELECT. List of names of newly elected members of the House of Representatives.

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES. Table showing the number of members by party: Democrats 143, Whigs 115, 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:

Table showing the result of the Presidential election by State. Lists names of candidates and their respective votes.

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AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

Now that we have seen Kossuth face to face, now that we have listened to his voice, we cease to wonder at the enthusiasm that followed him in England. He is simply the greatest orator living—perhaps the greatest that has lived for centuries; and in this lies his marvellous power.

Before he has spoken five minutes he impresses his hearer with a profound sense of his sincerity. His magnetic voice, his affecting presence, the associations that cluster around him, the justice of his cause, and the almost inspired fervor with which he utters his thoughts, do the rest. Few can read his speeches without a thrill; but to hear him is to become his temporary slave.

We doubt whether there were a dozen persons, in the immense auditory that greeted him at New York, who did not, for the moment, feel as if this country ought at once to declare war on Russia, unless the Czar would consent to let Hungary and Austria fight out their quarrel alone; and yet we doubt whether there were a dozen Americans in the crowd who would not, before they heard Kossuth, have discontinued all idea of interference on the part of this republic, in the affairs of Europe.

If this is not eloquence, we know not what is. But the illusion does not and cannot last. Removed from the magic presence of the great orator, his listeners begin to recover their equilibrium; they remember the warning of Washington against interfering in European politics; they recall the fact that the country has grown great and prosperous by adhering to his advice; and they reflect that a foreign war, by creating a vast national debt, would load us down with taxes, and thus pervert, if not destroy, our liberties.

Sober reason regains the ascendancy. As soon as the cost is counted, indeed, the perils of the enterprise appear, and we see that we cannot take up the quarrel for Hungary, much as we might wish to do it. Yet, to persuade us to this, is almost the sole motive which has brought Kossuth to our shores. Our heart bleeds, therefore, at the disappointment which he will meet with; and we are even angry at these public demonstrations, because, for a period, they may delude the poor exile. What is but an agreeable excitement to us, is a game of life or death to him. He carries the bleeding heart of Hungary in his hand, he shows it to us in order to arouse our sympathies; and we answer him with huzzas, that mean, alas! nothing. He comes here to preach a crusade for freedom; and we reply with infinite applause, but that is all.

The spectacle of a solitary, unaided man, traversing the world on such a mission, is too noble, too holy to be trifled with. We have no right to deceive Kossuth with our lying transparencies or after-dinner promises of support. We should be compassionate, and therefore outspoken, as he is himself, to his honor be it said. We can, indeed, give him our sympathy, and what assistance private individuals choose; but as a nation we can do nothing. We can neither send our fleets to the Baltic, nor our armies to Trieste; and if we have a grain of manliness in us we will tell him this at once.

But we have said enough. We would not check sincere and well-directed enthusiasm. Yet heaven forbid that we should insult our guest, or debase ourselves, by saying more than we mean, or in any way holding out false hopes.

From Sartain's Magazine for January, 1852. Heroldians. A song for the summer hours, Overhills, When my footsteps tread the flowers, Not when the winds were gone a-Maying, And above, The eve star had her saying, "Love me, love!"

When I said, "Shall we never part again?" And thus answered, "Never, never!" Heroldians. The moon gleamed sweetly, whiteley down the sky, As we lingered, dreaming brightly, Thou and I, Wild shadows that fair moon over, Fair in vain; And my mind's dream is over, Heroldians.

For the slant rain's dismal beating On the flowers, Shines spring, but there's no repeating Love like ours. The clouds that have darkened o'er me Are despair; Would thou hadst died before me, Then and there.

Then, while the winds went straying Down the grove, There, while thy lips were saying, "Love me, love!" So, however my life had laden Been with pain, Thy name had been linked with Eden, Heroldians.

Standing Committees of the Senate. Foreign Relations.—Mason, Douglas, Norris, Mangum, and Underwood. Finance.—Hunter, Bright, Gwin, Pearce, and Miller.

Commerce.—Hamlin, Soule, Dodge of Wisconsin, Davis, and Sevier. Manufactures.—Sebastian, Bayard, Stockton, Upham, and James.

Military Affairs.—Shields, Clemens, Borland, Dawson, and Jones of Tennessee. Militia.—Houston, Dodge of Wisconsin, Borland, Morton, and Spruance.

Naval Affairs.—Gwin, Stockton, Mallory, Badger, and Fish. Public Lands.—Feltch, Shields, Dodge of Iowa, Underwood, and Pratt.

Private Land Claims.—Downs, Whitcomb, Clemens, Davis, and Hale. Indian Affairs.—Atchison, Sebastian, Rusk, Bell, and Cooper.

Claims.—Brodhead, Whitcomb, Bayard, Pratt, and Wade. Revolutionary Claims.—Walker, Chase, James, Foot, and Sumner.

Judiciary.—Butler, Downs, Bradbury, Berrien, and Geyer. Post Office and Post Roads.—Rusk, Soule, Hamlin, Upham, and Morton.

Roads and Canals.—Bright, Rhett, Douglas, Spruance, and Sumner. Pensions.—Jones of Iowa, Borland, Stockton, Foote, and Geyer.

District of Columbia.—Shields, Bradbury, Norris, Berrien, and Clarke. Patents and Patent Office.—Norris, James, Whitcomb, Dawson, and Smith.

Retrenchment.—Bradbury, Bright, Feltch, Mangum, and Fish. Territories.—Douglas, Houston, Gwin, Cooper, and Jones of Tennessee.

Public Buildings.—Whitcomb, Hunter, and Clarke. Printing.—Borland, Hamlin, and Smith.

Engrossed Bills.—Bayard, Mallory, and Hale. Library.—Pearce, Clemens, and Dodge of Iowa.

Enrolled Bills.—Jones of Iowa, and Badger. To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Dodge of Iowa, Walker, and Bell.

OLD WHITEY.—The Herald says: As one of the chief attractions in the procession, may be mentioned the horse which was ridden by the late General Taylor at the battles of Resaca de la Palma, Palo Alto, Buena Vista, and in other engagements, known by the name of "Old Whitey." He was harnessed to a light wagon, and decorated with rosettes, and a rich velvet cloth edged with silver, bearing the initials T. E. J., those of the present owner. The old charger looked well, and seemed nearly as spirited as when he bore the hero of Buena Vista through the dangers of the battle-field.

FRANCE.—An important seizure has been made in Paris by the agents of the police. Information had been received at the Prefecture that the secret societies had formed a plot for an insurrection on a large scale. This insurrection, it appears, was not directed against either of the two powers of the State, but simply to establish the Socialist Democratic Republic. A quantity of arms and ammunition has been seized, and also papers of importance, showing clearly the extent of this new conspiracy. Ten persons were arrested.

Hackett was soon to appear at Haymarket Theatre, London, at last accounts. [N. Y. Tribune.]

RELEASE OF ENGLISH SUBJECTS.—The New York Herald says:

"It appears that the Spanish government have released a number of British prisoners, who belonged to the Cuban expedition under Lopez. In an article commenting upon the matter, the London Times, in one of its characteristic articles, takes occasion to have a fling at the 'feble Government' of the United States. We will hazard the assertion that the American prisoners will likewise be released, notwithstanding the feebleness of our Government. We do not defend the present administration for their lack of energy in not preventing the sailing of the Lopez expedition; on the contrary, we have always condemned it for not taking measures to prevent it. But the Government (that is, the people) are not so feeble as the London Times would have it. If history is correct, England was glad enough to propose terms of peace with the feeble Government of the United States on more than one occasion. But how ungrateful is not the London Times, at the very moment when we are quarrelling among ourselves as to whether the United States shall protect England—as a child would take care of a dotting father—against the encroachments of Russian despotism, which threatens to swallow in one morsel 'the land of our ancestors,' as England will have it! How ungrateful is the London Times to speak of the 'feble Government' of the United States, when, at the same time, it knows full well its own government depends, from day to day, for its existence on the country it vilifies!"

PRESENCE OF MIND.—Presence of mind is often shown in quick conception of some device or expedient, such as we usually suppose to be an emanation of superior intellect. This has been repeatedly exemplified in encounters with the insane. A lady was one evening sitting in her drawing-room alone, when the only inmate of the house, a brother, who for a time had been betraying a tendency to unsoundness of mind, entered with a carving-knife in his hand, and shutting the door, came up to her and said, "Margaret, an odd idea has occurred to me. I wish to paint the head of John the Baptist, and I think yours might make an excellent study for it. So if you please I will cut off your head." The lady looked at her brother's eye, and seeing in it no token of jest, concluded that he meant to do as he said. There was an open window and a balcony by her side, with a street in front; but a moment satisfied her that safety did not lie that way. So putting on a smiling countenance she said, with the greatest apparent cordiality, "That is a strange idea, George; but would it not be a pity to spoil this pretty face I have got? I'll just step to my room to put it off, and be with you in half a minute." Without waiting to give him time to consider, she stepped lightly across the floor, and passed out. In another moment she was safe in her own room, whence she easily gave the alarm, and the madman was secured. [Southern American Advocate.]

RETIRED LISTS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.—We have seen nothing in any of the documents accompanying the President's Message which has pleased us more than the recommendations of a retired list for the army and navy contained in the reports of the Secretaries of those two departments. We know of nothing which could be more conducive to the prosperity of both branches of the service, which, as matters stand at present, are encumbered by an immense number of officers who are not and never will be fit for service again, and who yet stand in the way of others capable of rendering efficient service, and ready and willing to do it.

It is well known that the officers both of the army and navy, who most distinguished themselves in the war of 1812, were almost all young men, or men in the prime of life. Gaines was less than forty, Scott but twenty-eight, Macomb little more than thirty, Croghan but twenty-two, Brown not more than forty, Pike scarcely thirty, Hull not forty-five, Deatur little more than thirty-five, Lawrence, Blakely, Warrington, Biddle, Burrows, none of them more than thirty-two. It is by men like these, that the fire and ardor of youth, that an army is most frequently led to victory; that the fame of a navy is established on a solid foundation. Bonaparte was but twenty-six when he took command of the army of Italy, and all his generals were nearly of the same age.—Richmond Dispatch.

THE HAPPY MAN. How happy the man that owns not a pound, But lays up his fifty each year that comes round; He fears neither constable, sheriff, nor dun; To bank or to justice has never to run. His cellar well filled, and his pantry well stored, He lives far more blest than a prince or a lord; Then take my advice, if a fortune you get, Pay off what you owe, and keep out of debt!

IN THE REIGN OF LOUIS XVI.—"What," said the King to M. Vergennes, "do you take to be the difference between a Whig and Tory?" "Pence your majesty," replied the minister, "I conceive the difference to be just this—the Tories are Whigs when they want the places, and the Whigs are Tories when they have got them."

STERLING MONEY.—In the time of Richard the First, "money coined in the east parts of Germany began to be of especial request in England for the purtie thereof, and was called Easterling money—as all the inhabitants of those parts were called Easterlings," whence the word sterling was derived.

CAMDEN'S REMAINS. NIVEL SUTT AND HEAVY DAMAGES.—Col. D. D. Mitchell, of St. Louis, has received intelligence that one of the courts of New York has given judgment against him for the sum of \$187,000, for spoliation in Mexico during the late war. It appears that this amount was claimed from Government for forage for the use of the army, taken by Col. Mitchell. The Government having refused to allow the claims, suit was brought against Col. M., who considered it so ridiculous that he did not defend himself, and hence the verdict.

THE PRESIDENTRY IS OHIO.—The Youngstown Republic is in favor of Wm. Allen for the Presidency. The Hillsboro' Gazette leans to the same side; also the Cincinnati Enquirer. The Kalida Venture names Gen. Lane as its first choice, and next Houston. The Newark Advertiser (Licking county) has the name of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, at its mast-head for the same office.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.—The Bradford (Towanda, Pa.) Reporter, a Free-soil paper, nominates the following ticket: For President—Gen. W. O. Butler, of Kentucky; For Vice-President—William Bigler, of Pennsylvania.

DEMETER IS SINGING IN ALBANY. Hackett was soon to appear at Haymarket Theatre, London, at last accounts.