



AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

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

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.

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, including names like Jeremiah Clemons, Wm. K. Sebastian, and others.

MEMBERS ELECT.

Table listing newly elected Senators by State and Party, including names like John H. Beagly 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.

Table listing newly elected Representatives by State and Party, including names like John H. Beagly and others.

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 distribution of House members by State and Party, including columns for Democratic and Whig States.

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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.

C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D., Surgeon Dentist.

Office near Boston Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, Charge 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.

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SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE BIBLE DEPOSITORY, corner of E and 10th streets. [See 1st—] JAMES K. NORTON.

J. McNEALE LATHAM, Attorney at Law.

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JNO. B. KIBBEY & CO., Dealers in FINE GROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS.

No. 5, opposite Cent Market, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. d & y

GEORGE E. KIRK, House and Sign Painter, and Glazier.

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J. A. KIRKPATRICK, MARBLE AND FREE-STONE CUTTER.

Established 1834 and 1846, Washington City, D. C. MARBLE MANTLES, Monuments, Tombs, Head and Pedestals, &c. &c. of all kinds of stone, for Building, &c. All kinds of work in his line faithfully executed at the shortest notice. ap 16—6m

PRINTERS' JOINER.

W. M. INGRAM, Cabinet-maker, Carpenter, and Printer. Estimates given for Furniture, &c. by Inquiring at NOBLE & BOYD'S Venetian Blind Manufactory, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, south side. ap 16—6m

JAMES W. SHEAHAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

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Old Wines, Liquors, Segars, Fresh Foreign Fruits, Confectionaries, &c.

FOR SALE BY JAMES T. LLOYD, Pennsylvania avenue, 3 doors east of Fifteenth street. may 17—1y

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.

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

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN is published weekly 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 the importance of a high and general policy 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 receive, and they will endeavor to explore 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.

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES.

Table showing the recapitulation of House members by State and Party, including columns for Whig, Dem., and Total.

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A NEW BANKING HOUSE IN GEORGETOWN.

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CITY COUNCILS.

CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON. BOARD OF ALDERMEN. Monday, December 15, 1851.

Present: Messrs. Dove, Magruder, Bayly, Wilson, Towers, Borrow, Sweeny, Maury, French, (President), Wirt, Thornley, Gordon, Morgan, and Page.

The CHAIR laid before the Board a communication from the Mayor nominating Dennis Callaghan as police officer for Fifth Ward; which was read, and on motion ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. BORROWS, the Board resumed the consideration of the bill "in relation to Tiber Creek"—and the question being on the third reading of the same, it was decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Borrow, Sweeny, Wirt, Thornley, and French—5. NAYS—Messrs. Magruder, Bayly, Wilson, Gordon and Morgan—5.

The resolution was rejected.

The following bills from the Board of Common Council were severally taken up, read three times, and passed, viz:

"An act authorizing the construction of flag footways in the Second and Third Wards;"

"An act for graveling Delaware avenue;"

"An act making an appropriation for the repair of the plank footbridge at M street south;"

"An act for the relief of Daniel Dunn."

The following bills from the Board of Common Council were severally taken up, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Improvements, viz:

"An act authorizing the taking up and relaying of the gutter on the south side of D street north, between 8th and 9th streets west;"

"An act for completing the grading of L street north;" and

"An act making an appropriation for a gravel walk in the First Ward."

The bill from the Board of Common Council "making an additional appropriation for defraying the contingent expenses of the Corporation for the year ending 30th of June, 1852," was taken up, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The resolution from the Board of Common Council "authorizing an application to Congress for the establishment of an asylum for lunatics," was taken up, read twice, and ordered to lie on the table.

The amendment of the Board of Common Council to the bill "for graveling Louisiana avenue," was taken into consideration, and agreed to.

The bill from the Board of Common Council "authorizing the curbstones to be set and the footway paved in the south parts of squares 345, 375, 405 and 429," was taken up, read twice, and referred to the delegation from the Second and Third Wards.

The resolution from the Board of Common Council, "authorizing Miss Ann R. Dermott to extend the steps to her house seven feet six inches from the building line," was taken up and read twice, and the question on the third reading being taken by yeas and nays, it was decided in the negative by an unanimous vote.

The resolution from the Board of Common Council, "to regulate the description of real estate sold or transferred in the city of Washington," was taken up, read twice, and referred to Messrs. Magruder, Maury, and Thornley.

The resolution from the Board of Common Council, "authorizing an application to Congress for an amendment to the city charter," was taken up, and having been twice read—

MR. THORNEY moved to amend the same by adding the following:

"And further, to ask Congress to grant a portion of the public lands, or, in lieu thereof, a sum of money, the better to advance education in the District of Columbia," which was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was read the third time and adopted.

MR. THORNEY, from the Committee on Claims, reported unfavorably on the petition of Henry Wheeler, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and they were discharged accordingly.

MR. MORGAN on leave submitted a resolution in relation to the reorganization of the "Fire Department," which was read and adopted.

MR. DOVE on leave introduced "An act making an annual appropriation to vaccinate the poor of the city," which was read three times and passed.

And the Board adjourned.

[For proceedings of the Board of Common Council see to-morrow's paper.]

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Despatches to Spain.

The Republic understands that George H. Miles, esq., of Baltimore, left this city yesterday as a special bearer of despatches from the Department of State to Mr. Barringer, United States minister at Madrid, and infers that these despatches relate to the release of the prisoners captured in Cuba, as members of Lopez's expedition, and also to the case of Mr. John S. Thrasher.

The Administration acts with deliberation, and in this respect, at least, reminds us of greatness, and power, and deep premeditated resolves. There are those, however, who could appreciate and commend greater alacrity.

The Fire Department of Washington.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, on Monday evening, Dr. Morgan offered the following resolution, which was, we believe, unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Fire Department be, and the same is hereby, instructed to report to this Board the propriety of reorganizing that department in the following manner:

1st. To make each member a police officer from the time the apparatus leaves the engine-house until it is returned into the same.

2d. To appoint a chief of the fire department, with power to commission each fireman, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, and to fix a proper salary for the same.

3d. To give to the said chief of the fire department the power to constitute any citizen a fireman for the time, and to fix a fine for the refusal of said citizen to comply with his commands.

4th. To make each of the city police a fireman, and to fix a penalty for any person unauthorized to take hold of, or to interfere in any way with the fire apparatus.

We think the plan here revealed will form the basis of as good an organization as can be well devised upon the voluntary system. The third proposition, however, is objectionable. We can get along with either a pay or a voluntary system; but a coercive system will never answer.

Shakespeare.

He was the wizard's spell, The spirit to enchain— His grasp o'er nature fell— Creation owned his reign.

[From the New York Herald.]

The Gathering Storm.—The Field of Revolution in Europe and America.

A fearful storm is lowering over Europe. The portents are as distinct as the sepulchral stillness and the gathering darkness which precede the terrible descent of a tornado. Already we may detect the glimmer of the lightning over France, and hear the deep and solemn reverberations of the warning thunder from distant Italy; while the heavy clouds of revolution are thickening and blackening along the whole extent of the Danube and the Rhine. The present condition of the Continent, in all its aspects, is a condition of awful and impressive grandeur. The deep and deadly spirit of hatred and revenge between the people and their rulers, the oppressive armistice between existing institutions and revolutionary principles, comprehend not only the imminent approach of a continental war, but issues and consequences which mock the application of historical examples, and defy the limited powers of all human sagacity. The revolution not only threatens to involve the existing political systems of Europe in one common ruin, but to strike at those moral, traditional, and religious elements which lie at the basis of society, not only in Europe but throughout the civilized world. Such is the fearful magnitude of the impending revolution, and such the startling measure of the consequences to be involved in the contest. In a word, we are approaching the crisis between the past and the future, between the churches and philosophy, between old traditions and new theories; between despairing despotism and fierce anarchy—and God defend the right.

Our latest intelligence from France explains the industry of Kossuth towards the great objects of his mission, since his arrival upon our shores, and justifies his arrangements for a speedy return to England. Europe is already ripe for action. The revolutionary elements are impatient of delay. They may not await the appointed signal of the French presidential election. Mazzini, Ledru, Rollin, Louis Blanc, and other revolutionary leaders, are perfecting their plans in London, while their secret agents are diffusing their circulars from the Rhine to the Rhone, and from Paris to Italy. Kossuth is naturally desirous to be at headquarters before the rattle is sounded. His mission is not limited to Hungary. He is recognized chief of the European republican conspirators. But he is a wise man. He has, with the energy of an enthusiast, the skill of a diplomat. He is the recognized head of the projected European movement, which is to be simultaneous and co-operative throughout the continent. This explains his grand idea of "the solidarity of the peoples;" and it was confirmed in the formidable display of the republicans of all nations, last week, in their united strength before the Irving House.

In this view, the undisguised hostility of Archbishop Hughes to the great Hungarian is easy of solution. To be sure, Kossuth in his speeches in England made several palpable hits at the Jesuits, and the "Jesuitical government of Austria," and that is something naturally calculated to excite the hostility of a true Jesuit. Kossuth has lured England to the skies, and that is enough for an Irishman, a Catholic, an Archbishop, and possibly a Cardinal. The Ecclesiastical Titles bill is a law of the English Parliament, declaring the bull of the Pope, laying off the British Islands into Catholic bishoprics, a nullity, and obedience to it a criminal offence. Kossuth's prose of England, after that paltry bit of anti-pope legislation, is scarcely more palatable to Archbishop Hughes than to Cardinal Wiseman, or the Primate of all Ireland. But the hostility of our Archbishop to Kossuth lies upon a broader and deeper foundation than mere extraneous circumstances like these. The disciples of Loyola are proverbial for their far-reaching sagacity, and their persevering devotion to great objects, however distant. The Jesuit will plant an acorn, satisfied that the order will enjoy the shelter of the oak. The bearings of the present upon future events are their particular study. Archbishop Hughes belongs to this school. He is something of a Talleyrand in politics, or a Richelieu on the wrong side of the Atlantic. He is, of course, devoted to the government,

but the first interest is the Church. A danger menacing the Church is superior to all other dangers. And this is the point. It requires no Talleyrand nor Richelieu to foresee that in the event of a continental revolution, the temporal and even the ecclesiastical government of the Pope are in immediate danger of extinction—not of a mere removal to Gaeta, for a few months, but of extinction and extirpation from the face of Europe.

In France, though nominally Catholic, is infidel in fact. The seed sown by Voltaire has taken deep root in the soil. At his day religion had again degenerated into ceremonialism and superstition, and from superstition to infidelity the gradations are natural and easy. Throughout Germany, the doctrines of the schools of philosophy have almost entirely eradicated the true principles of the Catholic church; and even in the Protestant societies there is more of empty formality than of honest devotion. We might fill this prime cover of evidence to this point—that the prime movers of revolution, and the masses of their adherents throughout Germany, as in France, are free-thinkers, often to the extreme absurdities of atheism. The late revolutionary struggle in Rome, and the guard which the French army has been compelled to maintain over the Pope from that day to the present hour, betray the extent of the mutiny in the camp of Pio Nono, even under the shadows of the basilica of St. Peter. In truth, as in 1848, so in 1852, the first blow of the general revolt will probably be struck in Italy—in Rome—and at the Pope and the Papedom. Hence we find the French army in Paris, in anticipation of the necessity, harnessed upon its duty of defending the Pope. The programme of the projected revolution, then, may be said to run down as comprehending the deposition of the Pope, temporal and spiritual, and the extirpation of the College of Cardinals, the schools of the priesthood, monks and friars, monasteries and convents, from the continent. With the success of the revolution, it then becomes probable that the Pope and the church will be driven to America for safety and protection.

Here, then, as the chief of the revolutionary conspirators—as the great apostle of liberty—to whom all parties in Europe bow with deference and respect—here, in this danger to the Pope and the church, may Kossuth trace the deep foundation of the hostility of Archbishop Hughes. It is no new hostility; it existed as fervently in 1848 as in 1851. The mission of Kossuth is identified with all the revolutionary elements of Europe; their plans and principles menace the Pope and his church with the most imminent peril. Archbishop Hughes has not been to Europe on a fool's errand; he has not been to Europe to exist; he has seen it in Rome; he feels it here; and he hates the agitator whose mission is fraught with such disastrous contingencies.

The destruction of the Pope, and of the formidable organization of his church, would be a subject of great rejoicing to the Protestants, from the hierarchy of England to the seventy Elders of the Latter Day Saints at the Great Salt Lake. It was the building of St. Peter's that worked out the reformation of Luther; but its destruction will be followed with far more radical changes, and operating over a far wider range of revolution. We shall feel the effects, on this side the Atlantic, in the due progress of events.

Quite as manifest as the reactionary spirit against the Church of Rome, is the popular sentiment of Europe against the American institution of slavery. In England and on the continent, the equality of all races is admitted. This was illustrated at the Crystal Palace, in the flirtations between the rosy daughters of the island, and the darkey and woolly-headed descendants of Congo or the Gold Coast of Africa. We see it illustrated in the French Assembly. The two delegates from the island of Martinique, sitting in that body, are black as the King of Dahomey, but are, in caste, on a footing of perfect equality and fraternity with M. Berryer, Victor Hugo, and the whole Assembly, and the whole nation. The same principle is universal on the continent. The Hungarians, from their isolated position, are practically ignorant of the nature of our internal controversy on this question. But the rest of Europe understands it, and the socialist Germans are, especially, identified in sentiment with our Abolitionists, next to the English agitators. At this time, socialist agents of the continental revolutionists are busy among us promulgating the doctrine of negro emancipation. Dr. Kinkel is blending his German national loan collections with abolition meetings in the West. At Cleveland, Ohio, at a late Kinkel meeting, it was distinctly declared that after the people of Europe are delivered from despotism, the slaves of our Southern States shall be liberated. We might also produce proofs from certain journals in this city, and from certain meetings as far south as Richmond, Virginia, disclosing a revolutionary programme in behalf of the people of the United States, even more radically democratic than the crudest democracies of ancient Greece. After the liberation of Europe, it is thus disclosed that the work of reformation is to be undertaken here, and that the slaves of the South are at an exterminating conflict in that section, like that of bloody St. Domingo.

Unfortunately, Kossuth has fallen into the hands of the philanthropic Abolitionists of New York. To some extent they have betrayed him and his cause, in trusting their abolition and negro deputations upon him, as if resolved, in defiance of all good feeling and respect for the man or the South, to make him the victim of their black designs. We find the same officious intermeddlers foremost in the management of the proposed Hungarian loan. And thus it is that we may account for the delay of the Senate in passing the resolution of welcome, and the distrust which has been awakened among Southern men, in and out of Congress.

In conclusion, while we know that an impending revolution menaces Europe with a general war between despotism and democracy—while the issues involved are beyond all human comprehension—it is equally evident that the Pope and the Church of Rome are in the most imminent danger. Hence the hostility of Archbishop Hughes to Kossuth and his mission. But at last the Abolitionists, having imprudently forced the great Magyar under their protection, while Dr. Kinkel is co-operating with Abolitionism in the West, we may well account for the misgivings of the South, when it is declared that after the liberation of Europe, the next blow shall be struck for the emancipation of the slaves of our Southern States. There is method in the madness of Archbishop Hughes, and the consistency of a jealous alarm in the minds of Southern men. And thus it is that between zealots and demagogues the greatest enterprises are betrayed.

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