John G. Floyd

Emanuel B. Hart J. H. Hobart H.

orge Briggs mes Brooks raham P. Stevens

liam Murray

* H. H. Sibley, (del.)

NEW YORK.

18 Preston King (F.S.) 19 Willard Ives 20 Timothy Jenkins 21 William W. Snow

21 William W. Snow
22 Henry Bennett
23 Leander Beboock
24 Daniel T. Jones
25 Thomas Y. How, Jr.
26 H. S. Walbridge
27 William A. Suckett
28 Ab. M. Schermerhorn
29 Jedekiah Hoyford
30 Reuben Robie
31 Frederick S. Martin
32 S. G. Huwe
33 Aug. P. Hascall
34 Lorenzo Burrows

110.

12 John Welsk
13 James M. Gaylord
14 Alexander Harper
16 William F. Hunter
16 John Johnson
17 Joseph Cable
18 David K. Cartter
19 Eben Newton, (F. S
20 J. R. Giddings, (F. 21 N. S. Townsond

13 James Gamble
14 T. M. Bibighaus
16 William H. Kurts
16 J. X. McLaushan
17 Andrew Parker
18 John L. Dawson
19 Joseph H. Kuhus
20 John M. House
22 John W. House
22 John W. House
23 John H. Walker
24 Alfred Gillimore

7 Meredith P. Gentry 8 William Cullom 9 Isham G. Harris 10 Fred. P. Stanton 11 Christopher H. W

* Joseph Lane, (del.)

Daniel Wallace, (S. R.)

James L. Orr, (S. R.)

J. A. Woodward, (S. R.)

James McQueen, (S. R.)

James McQueen, (S. R.)

1 Richardson Scurry, (U.) 2 Volney E. Howard, (U.)

*John M. Bernhisel, (U.)

1 John S. Millson, (S. R.) 9 James F. Strother
2 R. Kidder Meade, (S. R.) 10 Charles J. Fuulkner
3 Thos. H. Avereti, (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, (C.)

1 Charles Durkee, (F. S.) 3 James D. Doty, (F. S.) 3 Benj. C. Eastman

RECAPITULATION BY PIGURES.

Dem. Whig.

115

143

Kentucky, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island.

9 J. Glancy Jones 10 Miles M. Dinmick 11 Henry M. Fuller 12 Galusha A. Grow (F. S.)

1 George E. King

1 Andrew Johnson 2 Albert G. Watkins 3 Wm. M. Churchwell 4 John H. Savage 5 George W. Jones 6 Wm. H. Polk

Total thus far

Democratic majority thus far -Democratic majority in 1849 -

owing is the result thus far:

Delaware,

Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi,

Texas, Tennesse Virginia,

Georgia, Illinois, Indiana

Southern rights men (21 Democrats and 1 Whig)

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPECT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

occurs in case the Presidential election is re-ferred to the House of Representatives, the fol-

STIMSON & CO.'S

New York, New Orleans, and Mobile Express,

With regard to the vote by States, which only

Democratic gain . . .

majority of the House is Democrats elected

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 29, 1851.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, (EXCEPT SUNDAY,)
opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall, BY COMNOLLY, WIMER & MeGILL. At Ten Cents a Week, or TWO CENTS A SINGLE COPY.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS

Term commences March 4, 1851, and terminates March 4, 1858. sion opens on Monday, December 1, 1851.

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

SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT.
Whigs in italic; Democrats in roman—those marked F. S. are Free-sollers or Abolitionists; U., those elected as Union men; S. R., those elected as Southern or State Rights men.

ALABANA. Expires.

ALABANA. Expires.

Jeremiah Clemens - 1853 Alpheus Felch - 1853

Wm. R. King (S. R.) - 1855 Lowis Cass - - 1857 ARKANSAS.

K. Sebastian - 1853 David R. Atchison - 1855
Borland - 1855 Henry S. Geyer - 1857
connscriptor.

In Smith - 1855 John P. Hale (F.S.) - 1853
Moses Norris, jr. - 1855 1865 Moses Norris, jr. - 1856
1865 Wm. H. Sevard (F.S.) 1851
1867 Hamilton Fish - 1857
1865 Jacob W. Miller - 1865
1867 Robert F. Blockton - 1857
NORTH CAROLINA.
1855 Willie P. Mangum - 1855
1857 George Badger - 1855 DELAWARE. Bayard -- 1853 Salmon P. Chase(F.S.) 1855 - 1855 Benjamin F. Wade - 185 | 1855 | Benjamin P. Wade - PENNSTIVANIA. | 1857 | Richard Brodhead, 17. | 1857 | Richard Brodhead, 18. | 1858 | John H. Clarke - 1855 | Charles T. James - 80Uff CAROLINA. | 1853 | R. B. Rhett (S.R.) - 1855 | A. P. Butler (B.R.) - TENNESSER.

ssrs. 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.

WISCONSIN. 1855 Issac P. Walker - - 1855 1857 Henry Dodge - - 1857

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. 1 John Bragg, (S. R.)
2 James Abercrombie
5 George S. Houston
6 W. R. W. Cobb
1 Samp. W. Harris, (S. R.)
7 Alex. White ARKANHAR 1 Robt. W. Johnson, (S. R.) 3 C. F. Cleveland 4 O. S. Seymour 1 Edward P. Marshall 2 1 George R. Riddle 1 Edward C. Cabell

Junius Hillyer, A. H. Stephens, (Robert Toombs, (

2 Bernhardt Henn

MASSACHUSETTS. 6 George T. Davis 7 John Z. Goodrich 8 Horace Mann, (F. S.) 9 Orin Frioler 10 Zeno Scuider William Appleton Robt. Rantoul, jr., (F.S.) James H. Duncan

James H. Duncan B. Thompson Charles Allen, (F. S.)

3 James I. Conger

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 THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.

Devoted to African Colonization and Civilization to Literature and General Intelligence,

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 eadapted 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 CRUSTIAN STATESMAN will be of the size of the Home Journal or National Exc, 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 news-

results.—The Cartesian Education 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 reinitiances for the Christian Statesman, it will be supplied on the following

Single copy for one year
Single copy for six months
Three copies for one year
Six copies for one year 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 an
communications, addressed (post paid) to Gurley & Good
lee will receive immediate attention.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Rooms, Washington, June 11, 1851.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, held on the 10th instant, the incretary laid before the Committee the Prospectus of the everypaper, to be called the *Christian Statesman*, and the edvoted "to sound morality in Politics, to the Union on States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civiliation, and to all topics of a high and general interest to heir country"—to be published in this city, by the Rev. R. Gurley and D. R. Goodloe; after the reading of hich, it was their country"—to be pursued.

R. R. Gurley and D. R. Goodloe; after which, it was Resolved, That we cordially and carnestly recommend the Christian Statesman to the patronage of the friends of African Colonization throughout the United States.

W. McLAIN, Sec. Am. Col. Soc.

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS. BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

WING 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 treaties 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 LORDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE ROSERURGH REVIEW,
THE WISTERLED REVIEW,
THE HORDON GENERAL MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three greatest marties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical: "Black-readers are contained the views, moderately though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three greatest

BLACKWOOD'S EDISPURGH MAGAINE.

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 ecclesisatical 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 *rprinted* under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a gn Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage, by

this combination, of uniting in one work the best feature of both, as heretofore issued.

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

TERMS: For any one of the four Re

For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10 to
For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10 to
Puyments to be mode in all cases in advance.

Are Remittances and communications should be always
ddressed, post paid or franked, to the Publishers,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
TO Valtan street, New York. 79 Fulton street, New York. Entrance 54 Gold st

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A Ta meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parker ville Hydropathic Institute, held fifth month 15th, 1850, Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned. Having made various improvements, 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 Vincenz Preissnitz, the founder of the Hydropathic system.) and for several years past in this country, and particularly in the city of Philiadelphia, (where he has had mahy patients.) the Managers believe the afflicted 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 whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to

SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary.

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philiadelphia.

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Purkeville 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 contains 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. urposes.
In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hun

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.

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, surmounted by a large codar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure coid water in the side of the hill, by "a hydratile 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 douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche 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.

CHEPPARD & VAN HABLINGEN. No. 274 Chesput. New York, New Orleans, and Mobile Express,

CONNECTING with the swiftest and most responsible
expresses between the principal towns in Maine, New
Hampelire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Lower Cannds, 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 are so extensive and perfect that we can gia 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

SHEPPARD & VAN HABLINGEN, No. 274 Chesnut street, above Teuth, Philadelphia, have just received per steamer splendid Table and Plano Covers, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Moreens, and Worsted Damasks

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

The Continental Guards. The following correspondence will doubtless be read with interest:

Letter to G. W. P. Custis, esq. Sin: The "Continental Guards of '76," volunteer corps recently organized in the city of Washington, have charged us with the duty of communicating their desire that you will consent to be regarded as an honorary (and

honored) member of the company.

The Continentals, in adopting the venerable name, design also to revive some of the peculiar associations of the Revolutionary era. The times seem to require that by every means in our power we should ally ourselves more closely with its modes of thought and action. To this end even its minutest observances may be not unworthy of resuscitation. As no one in an equal degree with yourself has cherished the spirit and cultivated the recollections of '76, the corps would gratefully receive any suggestions which it might be your pleasure to give them respecting the practices and the costume of that heroic period.

We have the honor to be, associations of the Revolutionary era.

t heroic period.

We have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, &c.

C. A. ALEXANDER,

JAMES E. MORGAN, JOHN L. SMITH. To GEORGE W. P. Custis, esq., &c.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, Nov. 18, 1851. My DEAR SIRS: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed letter of the 14th instant, in which you inform me that the Continental Guards of '76 have done me the honor to elect me an honorary member of their respected

I feel much flattered by this compliment, paid me in my old age—having, through all the vi-cissitudes of a long life, steadfastly adhered to the principles of the "brave old days of '76." I was taught to consider them as the true principles of liberty in my boyhood at Mount Ver-non; they have grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength during the whole of my better days, and will be the pride of my gray hairs, even to the grave.

While we cherish in our hearts the high and

holy memories of the "times that tried men's let us perpetuate the costume of our

gallant forefathers, as worn in the heroic age of our country's independence.

The Highlander delights in the "garb of the Gael:" it reminds him of the fame of his fathers, and the glories of the Tartan in a hundred foughten fields. Let the American soldier of the present age preserve the costume of his forefathers, and show to rising generations a portrait of the soldier of the Revolution, in the brave old days of '76.

THE UNIFORM OF THE STAFF. Blue and buff, the ancient whig colors of England. This was adopted and worn by Washington when captain of the old Blue and Buffs, a volunteer company organized at Alexandria in the commencement of the troubles with the mother country—John Fitzgerald, first lieutenant. Captain Terrett the elder was said to be the last survivor of the old Blue and Buffs. Washington continued his first uniform in the cause of liberty as the uniform of the general staff of the American army at Cambridge. Buff underclothes, black boots, coat lined with buff silk or shalloon, and the tail-flaps hooked together with hooks and eyes; when going on parade, cocked hats, white

plumes. THE INFANTRY. Blue coat with red facings and cuffs, collar lined with white, white buttons; white under-clothes; black cloth half gaiters; caps, with white and red plume. Officers, cocked hats, black ribbon cockade; after the alliance with France in 1778, a small white cockade was worn in the centre of the black one. Officers, crimson sashes of silk, cotton, or worsted, worn around the waist, under the coat; coat flaps hooked together with hooks and eyes, so as to show the white lining. If light infantry, then short coatees; epaulets white.

ARTILLERY. Blue, red facings; collar and cuffs lined with red; blue and red plume; red waistcoat; un-derclothes and gaiters same as infantry. Long Cavalry various. Lee's Legion, green and buff; Baylor's Horse, called Lady Washington's

Dragoons, white, with blue facings, &c. LIFE GUARD.

Blue, white facings, collar and cuffs; blue and white plume; underclothes and gaiters same as infantry.

This, my dear sirs, is a detail of the costumes of the glorious old times! Choose as you may, you cannot go wrong. Permit me to repeat my sincere acknowledgments for your very great kindness to an old American, who had the honor of bear-

ing a commission in the last army commanded by the beloved Chief, fifty-two years ago; and with warmest wishes for the success of the Con-tinental Guards of '76, I have the honor to be, gentiemen, faithfully,
Your obliged humble servant,

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS. Honorary Member Cont'l Guards of Col. C. A. Alexander, Dr. J. E. Morgan, and John L. Smith, esq., committee, &c. &c.

We learn that the commissions of the officers of this company have been duly received, and that their first parade will be made with full numbers in complete costume.

PAUPERISM.—The society for improving the condition of the poor in New York have made a report of their operations the present year According to the county official returns, the number of paupers chargeable to the State during the past year was 104,399; and during the same period, the alien emigrants in th State, chargeable to the Emigration Department, were officially reported to be 50,000, making the whole number relieved 154,399. Of the State paupers, but 45,116 were natives, while 59,283 were foreigners; to which add the before-mentioned 50,000 recent emigrants, and the result shows that 118,283 foreigners, or more than 70 per cent, of the whole number relieved or supported, were from foreign countries, and 45,116, or less than 30 per cent., were natives. The report says that "during the year just closed, although the cases of pauperism have not abated in activity, the number requiof the increase of population, but was numeri-cally less, by three hundred and twenty-five families, containing twelve hundred and sixty persons, than in 1850."

A silver penny of Hardicanute, A. D. 1040, has been found at Edington, Yorkshire, and is in possession of Mr. Julian.

The Power of the Executive to Com mute the Death Penalty.

MESSES. EDITORS: Upon the trial of John Day for murder, at the last term of the Crimi-

nal Court for the District, (if I am right in the recollection of facts,) after the case had been given to the jury, that body requested the Court to inform them whether the President had the power to commute the death penalty. The Judge replied in the negative; and the District Attorney, by his silence, acquiesced in the decision of the Court. The inference was, had the Court decided the other way, that the jury the Court decided the other way, that the jury would have at once returned a verdict of guilty, (instead of being locked up in their room for several days thereafter,) with a recommendation to the Executive to commute the punishment of death to some punishment of a milder character. This decision of the Court struck me as a very strange one at the time. My object now, however, is not to comment upon it, but to call attention to an extract the structure of the collection. to call attention to an extract from the opinion of Attorney General CRITTENDEN furnished the President, upon the application for a pardon for Sec-sec-sah-ma, an Indian sentenced to be hung for murder in the District Court of the United States for Missouri. The President acted upon the opinion of the Attorney General, and commu-ted the punishment of death to that of imprisonment in the Missouri penitentiary for life; and will act upon it again, I presume, whenever, in his opinion, a case may arise which may warrant such an interference of Executive authority.

The next term of the Criminal Court for this District will commence on the 1st December; and as there are at least two murder trials to take place then, it may not be uninteresting or unimportant to our citizens to know the extent of the power which the Executive has upon the subject. I therefore enclose you the extract referred to, which will be found in the fourth column of the Opinions of the Attorneys General, page 369, now in the course of publica-tion in this city. It is dated May 10, 1851, and is as follows:

"The general power of pardoning, conferred by the constitution upon the President, includes the power of pardoning conditionally, or of commuting to a milder punishment that which has been adjudged against the offender. The commutation of the punishment is but a condi-tional pardon; and that the President may grant such a conditional pardon has been al-ways recognised and decided.—(United States vs. Wilson, 7 Pet. 158.) Where the condition is such that the Government has no power to carry it into effect, the pardon will operate as a general and unconditional pardon; and it is therefore necessary to consider the means of carrying into effect the prescribed condition or commutation. There can be no doubt, I think, as to the power of carrying into effect a pardon commuting the sentence of death into confinement or imprisonment in any State prison or penitentiary within the district where the con-viction took place, 'the use of which may have been allowed or granted by the legislature of the State,' &c.—(See the act of 1825, author-izing such confinement, section 15; 4 Statutes at Large, 118 and 739; and the Revised Statutes of Missouri, p. 442.")

The City of Washington.

In quoting the following article from the Union, we omit some passages designed for the reading of those who are not familiar with this zens will read with interest.

* * * I have had time to become com pletely fascinated with the place, and have made up my mind to "pull up stakes" in the Queen City of the West, and locate myself on the left bank of the noble Potomac river, within the correpublic. * * * Washington is certainly the most lovely and refined city on this continent that I have resided in. It is worthy of being the capital of the United States. Washington is separated from Georgetown by Rock creek, over which there are several bridges, one of which is composed wholly of iron; and from Alexandria by the Potomac river, over which is a bridge upwards of a mile in length, of poor construction, and a miserable substitute for the granite bridge proposed by Gen. Jackson during his glorious administration, and defeated by Col. Mercer of Virginia, who is the father of the present perishable, structure. * * * The city is well supplied with good spring water for drinking purposes; but I have a well-matured plan for furnishing the whole city—and, if re-quired, the whole District—with an inexhaustible supply of excellent water from the Potomac, and discharging the same in jets upwards of second, receiving a loaf of bread, wrapped in a and discharging the same in jets upwards of ninety to one hundred feet above the highest part of the Capitol, which I intend to lay before Congress at its approaching session. * * *
Trains of cars run to and from Baltimore three times a day, and sometimes oftener; but the fare (\$1.80) is entirely too high. * * * The public buildings are not yet very numerous, but such as are already finished surpass in architec-tural beauty those of any city in the United States which I have visited.

* The President's House is a small freestone building, of two stories, elevated on a rusticated basement, embellished with the Roman-Ionic style of architecture. It is about 185 feet in length, by a width of 85 feet, badly arranged interiorly, and entirely too small for the Chief Magistrate of this republic. It is about large enough for the Secretary of State. Soon the nation must provide a more suita-ble mansion for its President, to enable him to receive the people on public occasions as they expect him to do.

The south front of the City Hall is a chaste specimen of Grecian-Ionic architecture, whose parts are simple, bold, and harmonious—producing a fine effect at a distance of about 200 yards. The whole front is about 250 feet by a neight of 40 feet. In viewing this beautiful specimen of architecture, the beholder, if he have the least soul for the fine arts, cannot but be delighted. Whoever designed this façade certainly was a master in architecture.

* * * * *
The Washington Monument is a plain obelisk of about fifty feet base, and now over one hundred feet high, and intended to be elevated to a height of five hundred feet. It is built of blue rock, covered on the outside by white marble from the Baltimore county quarries. When finished, I think it will be as imposing as the Bunker Hill Monument, provided the architect be built for the different railways in his empire, does not surround the base with the small Grecian columns represented in the engraving, which will spoil the simple and grand effect of

intersection of several avenues, on the bank of

PRICE 2 CENTS.

the Potomac river.

The National Observatory is placed on the summit of a hill, in the centre of University Square, on the left bank of the Potomac river, near Georgetown, about one hundred feet above tide-water. It is a poor-looking building.

instruments, however, are very fine, and kept

in good order.

The Smithsonian Institute Building is a stran looking structure. I know not what style of architecture to call it. Some call it the Noreast baronial battlements, and on the west moeast baronial battlements, and on the west monastic roofs and low doorways. The interior is
badly arranged for the purpose for which it was
intended. The apartments are entirely too
small. The public lecture-room, instead of being
capable of accommodating five thousand persons, will not comfortably seat five hundred.
The picture gallery contains scarcely a single
suitable spot to place a picture, and instead of
introducing the light through the roof, it is admitted through the walls, against which the
pictures ought to be suspended. The libraryroom is very small and badly arranged. The
room designed for the museum is not yet reroom designed for the museum is not yet re-constructed. I am told it fell in when half finished, a few seconds after a number of persons had left it. I consider this building a miserable abortion, and only worthy of the dark ages, from whose architecture it is pretended to have been borrowed.—
Instead of being fire-proof, the interior is mostly of wood. It is badly located on the great Mall, which will be thus broken up by it, and the adjacent walks and fences. The Mall should not have been cut up and subdivided into small sections as we see it, but should have been left, as General Washington had it laid down on the original map, tip one grand park, extending from the Capitol to the Potomac, for the benefit of the people; and the primeval oaks and other forest trees should have been preserved in groups to protect the people from the rays of our burning summer sun, and for giving it the appearance of a beautiful land-scape, instead of cutting down the "old oak tree" for fire-wood. One of the trees cut down was said to have existed several centuries, and to have produced twenty cords of wood. Had vided into small sections as we see it, but should to have produced twenty cords of wood. Had I been present at the cutting of its venerable trunk, I should have exclaimed in the language

of Morris, "Woodman, spare that tree!" I intended to have given a brief description of other public buildings and places in Wash-ington—of the Arsenal, Navy Yard, Congres-sional Burial Ground, Almshouse, Penitentiary—of several beautiful private residences—of the public schools, churches, and the public parks, and to have said something about the natural advantages Washington possesses for successful prosecution of manufactures and commerce; but, as this article is already extiary—of several beautiful private res tended to a tiresome length, I must defer to another day what I have to say upon these sub-

NEW PURCHASE FOR LIBERIA.—The New Jersey Colonization Society has recently made a new and valuable purchase of land for colonization purposes. It lies beyond the previous bounds of the colony, interior, in a northeasterly direction from Cape Mesurado, between the St. John's and St. Paul's rivers, and contains about two hundred and fifty square miles, or one hundred and sixty thousand acres. city. We take only such parts of it as our citi- Its nearest point is about twenty miles from the coast. It is represented as having a beautiful elevation, an abundance of sweet, cool water, in running brooks from the mountains, over white pebbly bottoms, excellent timbered forests, a plenty of brick clay, and, what is more noteworthy, a good supply of granite stone suitable for building purposes. Some of the brooks have elevated banks from five to sixty feet high, Some of the brooks and offer excellent mill sites. The whole tract was purchased of the natives for a small sum: and what is specially gratifying is, that a strong desire was expressed by the native kings and their people to have the colony established within their borders, that they might enjoy the protection and advantages of instruction t would afford them. The site of a town had been selected, and twenty-five families of old settlers had volunteered to commence the settlement.

MR. THRASHER.—A letter has been received at Boston from Mr. Thrasher, the late editor of the Faro Industrial, who was convicted at Havans on the charge of participating in the late Cuban invasion, giving an account of his trial. Among the charges preferred against him were piece of paper, containing the arrival of the United States ship Cyane; third, that his mother sent him cakes in a newspaper which had an account of the Lopez expedition. The court met on the 12th, and consisted of a president and six military officers.

A captain in the army made a lame defence for the government. Mr. Thrasher read a powerful protest against the proceedings. He roughly checked whenever he referred to the treaty with the United States and Cuba.

The sentence of Mr. Thrasher, as previously announced, is confirmed. He is allowed two hours each day to see his friends, through the bars of the prison. He says the whole affair was a ridiculous mockery.

In a family residing not more than one thousand miles from the city of Erie, Pa., there are five daughters unmarried, each of whom ap-peared in public, on a recent occasion, clad in beautiful and warm woollen frock, of their own manufacture! The father of that family has money to loan.

Rev. C. Brooks, of Boston, says-"The three best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman."

It has been suggested that the names of streets should be painted on the glass of the street lamps—the latter to occupy the corners. The plan appears to be practicable, and a very good one.

How much we dreaded, in our school-boy days, to be punished by sitting between two girls. Ah! the force of education. In after years we learned to submit to such things without shedding a tear.

According to Galignani, the Emperor of Russia has just ordered six thousand carriages to in order to facilitate the conveyance of troops.

The Prince of Wales completed his tenth year the plain Egyptian obelisk. The site is well on the 9th instant. The event was celebrated at chosen, in the centre of a space formed by the Windsor by the usual rejoicings.