A TURNPIKE AND A DIVORCE.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

A certain Captain M——, a hale good humored man, beloved by all who knew him, and a certain Dr. R——, one of the handsomest men alive, and a gentleman all over, met a few years since in Trenton. It was during the session of the Legislature, which as everybody knows, is whenever it happens, a great texture in Trenton life, and a pregnant item in the history of New Jersey.

Both the Captain and Doctor were borers—lobby members—not for the benefit of their own pockets, but of the public, and that portion of the public comprised within the limits of Camden, which as you know is a great city, located opposite the retired hamlet of Philadelphia. The Captain was "boring" for Camden as the seat of government, court house and jail, for the great county of Camden; the Doctor was boring for Long-a-Coming, which made similar pretensions. Long-a-Coming being a large city, composed of a blacksmith shop and two frame houses, and located somewhere between the extreme limits of Camden county and the Atlantic ocean.

In a word, the site of the county Court house was a disputed question,—the citizens of Camden wanted it in Camden—the voters of Camden county, just to spite the Camden people, wanted it in Long-a-Coming. Well, the Captain with his hearty honest face, and the Doctor with his honest very handsome face, came to Trenton, as "lobby members, to press the respective merits of Camden and Long-a-Coming, upon the notice of the great Legislature of New Jersey. A week, two weeks, three weeks, a month passed, and yet the legislature took no action, and Camden county was still without a seat of government, court house or jail.

The Doctor grew impatient; meeting the Captain one day in one of the passages of the singularly peculiar Capitol of New Jersey, he said to his friend—"You are here for Camden, I for Long-a-Coming; and here we have been for a month. Allow me to ask, in the most delicate manner, why in the devil don't this legislature take some action in the matter, and let us go home? Your business is suffering, and my patients are dying, and yet here we are, dancing attendance on the cursed Legislature. Why don't they—the assembled sand and wisdom of Jersey,—say Camden! or Long-a-Coming! and let us go home.

The Captain drew his young friend into the recess of a window, looked at him querily, with one eye half shut, and his mouth fixed on a wooden nutcracker."

"The fact is, R——" said he "you are green. Are you not aware that this is a great State, and that New Jersey is a great State, a New Jersey legislation, the tallest legislation out of jail!" The Doctor confessed that he was aware of some of these points, but dark as to others; he had some conception as to the *Ichthyosaurus*; (a big animal with a hard name, known to geologists which had the whole world to itself, a few million years before Adam) how the *Ichthyosaurus* looked, when he was about, but Jersey legislation was an animal which he had looked at on all sides, but could not understand. Whereupon the Captain took the Doctor good humoredly by the arm, and led him into a retired place, where a light candle shone upon the honest countenance of a bottle of real champagne—made in Newark, but labelled "France."

Over this bottle the Captain proceeded to give the Doctor some idea of Jersey legislation. If you could have seen the fine Roman features of the Doctor, and the good face of the Captain, a little ruddy, and topped by hair which was partly gray, you would have much enjoyed the startling narrative which fell from his lips.

"Albany is a great place," so the Captain began, "Harrisburg is another great place, —legislators can be had there, in great quantities, at reasonable prices, but Trenton is *the* place."

"Expound!" said the Doctor. Upon which the Captain illustrated his text by the following narrative.

"One winter there came to Trenton two men, named Smith and Jones, who had, both of them, designs upon the Legislature. Jones had a bad wife, and was in love with a pretty woman—he wished to be divorced from the bad wife, so that he might marry the pretty woman, who, by the bye, was a widow with black eyes, and such a bust! Therefore, Jones came to Trenton for a divorce. Smith had a good wife, plump as a robbin, good as an angel, and the mother of ten children, and Smith did not want to be divorced, but did want to get a charter for a turnpike, or plank road, to extend from Pig's Run to Terrapin Hollow. Well they, with these different errands, came to Trenton, and addressed the assembled wisdom with the usual arguments. 1st: suppers, mainly composed of oysters, with a rich background of steak and venison. 2d: liquids in great plenty, from 'Jersey lightning,' (which is a kind of locomotive at full speed, reduced to liquid shape,) and to Newark champagne. To speak in plain prose, Jones, the divorce man, gave a champagne supper, and Smith, the turnpike man, followed with a champagne breakfast. Under the mollifying influence of which, the assembled wisdom passed both divorce and turnpike bills, and Jones and Smith (a copy of each bill in parchment in their pockets,) went rejoicing home, over miles of sand, and through the tribulation of many stage coaches. Smith arrived at home on the evening, and as he sat down in his parlor, his pretty wife beside him, how pretty she did look! and five of his children asleep overhead, the other five studying their school lessons in a corner of the room, Smith was induced to expatiate upon the good result of his mission to Trenton.

"A turnpike, my dear, I am one of the directors and will be president; it will set us up, love; we can send the children to boarding school and live in style, out of the toll. Here is the charter, honey."

"Let me see it," said the pretty wife, who was one of the nicest wives, with plumpness and goodness, dimpling all over her face, "let me see it," and she leaned over Smith's shoulder, pressing her arm upon his own, as she looked at the parchment. But all at once Smith's visage grew long. Smith's wife's visage grew black. Smith was not profane, but now he ripped out an awful oath. "D——n it wife *these infernal scoundrels at Trenton, have gone and divorced us!*"

[CONCLUDED ON MONDAY.]

A DROP OF OIL.—Every man who lives in a house, especially if that house be his own, should oil all the various parts of it once in two or three months. The house will last much longer, and will be much more quiet to live in. Oil the locks, bolts and hinges of the street door, and it will shut gently with luxurious ease, and with the use of a little amount of force. A neglected lock requires great force to cause it to shut, and with so much violence that the whole house, its doors, its windows, its very floors and joists are much shaken, and in time they get out of repair in all sorts of ways, to say nothing of the dust that is displaced every time the place is so shaken. The incessant banging of doors, scrooping of locks, creaking and screaming of hinges, is a great discomfort. Even the bell-wire cranks should sometimes be oiled, and they will act more certainly and with such gentle force that there will be little danger of breaking any part of them. The castors of tables and chairs should be sometimes oiled, and they will move with such gentle impulse and so quietly that a sleeping child or an old man is not awakened. A well-oiled door-lock opens and shuts with a hardly a whisper. Three pennyworth's of oil used in a large house once a year, will save many shillings in locks and other materials, and in the end will save many pounds in even the substantial repairs of a house; and an old wife living and sleeping in quiet repose will enjoy many more years of even temper and active usefulness. Housekeepers, pray do not forget the oil. A stitch in time saves nine, and a drop in time saves pounds.

ANECDOTE OF MR. CHOATE.—At the trial of the salvage case of the bark Missouri, at Boston, last week, the case in which a part of the cargo was embezzled by the masters of the two vessels on the coast of Sumatra, one of the masters was examined as a witness, and disclosed the plan of embezzlement, and stated the inducements that were offered to him by the other master. He said that he objected at first, and told his comrade they would be found out and convicted, but was overborne by the assurances given him. Mr. Choate cross-examined him strictly and paitionarly as to what the inducements and assurances were. The witness had the appearance of holding back a little, but at last he said: "Well, sir, he told me that if we were found out, he could get Mr. Choate to defend us, and he would get us off *if we were caught with the money in our boots.*" It was not five minutes nor ten minutes that it required to bring the audience back to a sober countenance. The counsel on the other side paid a tribute, in his closing argument, to the genius of Mr. Choate, the fame of which, extending to the antipodes, was relied upon as stronger than the law and the evidence.

"FODDER OR NO FODDER."—On Saturday evening, John Fodder, near New Albany, Iowa, shot his brother, Joseph Fodder. They had been hunting, and on their return a quarrel ensued, which resulted in John shooting his brother. He then beat his wife, pitched her out of the house, and broke up the furniture. The police brought him "up to the rack."

Daily Morning Post

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING.....DECEMBER 23.

MORNING POST FOR OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Books, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

Saturday Weekly Post.

The number for this week is issued to-day and contains the following articles:—Editorials: M. Soule and the Press; Somethings can be done as well as Others; The Sun and the Lightning; Japan Trade and Customs; Kossuth on the Eastern War Question; Whig thirst for Power; As cold as Ice. Miscellaneous: Extracts from Kossuth's speech; Foreign news in detail; Military strength of the belligerents; A column and a half of the condensed news of the week; Local news, &c., &c.; Poetry, and a tale by Oliver Goldsmith. For sale at the counter. To clubs of ten at $1 per year, or $2 to single subscribers.

RUSSIA AND THE ALLIES.

A great change has certainly taken place in the public sentiment of this country in regard to the position of the parties to the war in Europe. At first, public sentiment and sympathy was strongly in favor of Turkey and her allies. But the arrogance and pride of England and France; their determination to force all the powers of Europe into the conflict; and the insolent tone of English and French journals towards this country have set the American people to inquiring as to what our interests are in the war. The success of the allies, it is evident, cannot benefit this country. Their complete triumph over Russia would leave this country exposed to a degree of insolence not to be endured. Their disposition to give law to our government has been manifested in many ways; and nothing but the existence of the war with Russia has prevented a demonstration of hostility towards us that might result in war.

The combination of England and France is dangerous to the rights and safety of other nations; and in spite of the predilections of our people towards the English and French, it is easy to perceive that Russia, in the present state of the nations, is in some degree our ally. She is battling with nations that are jealous of the growth and prosperity of this country; and would gladly check its growing power.

Should the war result unfavorably to England and France, their power for mischief, and for insolent interference with the affairs of other nations, would be greatly impaired. They would no longer boast of their power to "bind all the world to keep the peace." That was the language of one of their journals some few months ago; and its meaning is that those two great nations combined could, and should rule the world. Until Russia is conquered they will confine their movements in regard to this country to mere protests and negotiations; and our interests as a nation would seem to be promoted by the success of Russia. They would at least be endangered by her utter defeat.

Such combinations of powerful states have always been regarded with jealousy by other nations; and all history shows that that jealousy has been well founded. Within the lives of some now living such combinations have resulted in the conquest and partition of Poland; the overthrow of the French republic; and the crushing of the liberties of Hungary. The combination of England and France is designed, as an English statesman lately said, to settle not only *Eastern*, but *Western* questions: in other words, to check the growth of Russia on the East, and of America on the West. This country has then an evident interest in the war now raging, even in the far Crimea. While we cannot desire the destruction of the gallant soldiers of England and France before Sebastopol, we cannot, on the other hand, desire the dismemberment of the Russian empire, or the great reduction of its power. If England and France combine to rule the world, Russia and America can combine, if necessary, to set bounds to their pride; and to defy their power.

HORACE GREELEY'S LECTURE.

Curiosity to see "the man of the New York *Tribune*," filled Masonic Hall with a very intelligent audience last night. His subject was on Education. Horace can make no pretensions either as a lecturer or orator. Nature never intended him for one; and, therefore, to use the arguments which he employed against the multitude of young men who were rushing into the professions, Horace Greeley should confine himself to what he has at least the primary qualification. No one can deny that there were many practical and useful suggestions thrown out,—just what every man who is in the habit of reading his paper expected to hear; but they were delivered in a most monotonous and disagreeable tone, accompanied by such gestures as would have disgraced a school boy in his first effort at declamation. It may be said he *makes* no pretensions to grace or elocution. This is very probable, for we are rather inclined to believe he courts the opposite extreme; but we contend a man who is so devoid of the first requirements of a lecturer, should employ some other method of communicating his ideas to the public. However, the Lecture Committee found Horace "a great card," and as that appears to be as much their object as affording pleasure and profitable instruction, (judging from other lectures that have gone before and the present,) we suppose the dose will be repeated *ad infinitum*.

ENTERPRISE EXTRAORDINARY.—OUR sprightly and enterprising evening contemporary, the *Chronicle*, in its issue yesterday afternoon, gave another extraordinary proof that it is wide awake and fully up to the times. In a notice of Arrison, the torpedo man, it says: "We think the jury have not agreed or we would have been notified by telegraph." Now Arrison had been found guilty of murder in the first degree, on Wednesday night, and that fact was published in the *Morning Post* yesterday—just twelve hours before our neighbor penned the paragraph in question. We are inclined to think if he were to depend less on the telegraph and read the *Post* more carefully, the advantage to the readers of the *Chronicle* would be immense. We charge nothing for this advice.

PUTNAM FOR JANUARY.—The first number for the new year is a capital one. It is illustrated with an excellent likeness of the author of "The Conqueror's Grave," (Bryant,) besides eighteen original contributions from the pens of our first writers. We would ask the attention of the reader to one article in particular, viz: "Secret Societies—The Know Nothings." Gildenfenney and Miner & Co. are the agents.

Iowa Senator.

Thus far two ballots have been taken in the Iowa Legislature without any definite result. On the second the two highest were A. C. Dodge, Dem., who had 29 votes and Fitz Henry Warren, Whig, who had 18. It requires 49 for a choice. T. H. Benton (old Bullion we suppose) had four votes on the first and two on the second.

REWARD OFFERED.—The Commissioners of Holmes county, Ohio, offer $2,000 reward for John M. Shrock, the Treasurer, who absconded with the funds of that county. We hope they may find him, but don't believe they will. Any information of his whereabouts may be addressed to Josiah Given, District Attorney, Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio.

News of the Day.

A State Temperance Convention is to be held at Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 17th, 1854.

Mr. Wm. Mollvain, one of the oldest physicians of York, Pa., died on Saturday last.

The mercury at Lansingburg, N. Y., fell to sixteen degrees below zero on Wednesday morning.

A few specimens of the new penny have been given out by the Philadelphia mint. It is smaller and neater than the old one, but has the same devices.

The verdict of the jury in the case of William Arrison, meets with the silent concurrence of the great mass of the citizens of Cincinnati. Arrison maintains that he is innocent, and says he has been convicted by perjury.

Governor Bigler is absent from the seat of government, laying the corner stone of the Shamokin College, about to be endowed by the Hon. Judge Helfenstine, for the gratuitous education of indigent and worthy students.

The railroad system of Illinois has been extended rapidly, although at a severe cost to the capitalists. There are fifteen different roads, having 2,612 miles of railway, all terminating at Chicago.

To Rheumatics.

In another column will be found the advertisement of "Rev. Dr. Covel's Rheumatic Pills," for the cure of rheumatism and other diseases of that nature. This painful disease is very prevalent in our city, as indeed it is almost everywhere, and the afflicted would do well to give their attention to Dr. C.'s remedy, which is said to possess curative virtues of a very high order. Dr. Keyser in Pittsburgh and J. P. Fleming in Allegheny are the agents.

TIME EXTENDED.—It will be seen by a card in another column, that Dr. C. M. Fitch has concluded to extend his stay with us for a time. This will give many an opportunity to take advantage of his superior skill in the treatment of pulmonary complaints, and all should embrace the opportunity. He will certainly leave at the date fixed, as he has engagements in other cities after that time, that will preclude any longer sojourn here.

THE GREEK SLAVE.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association, in another portion of this paper. There is no humbug about it, but in all cases those who subscribe, will get the worth of their money in good reading in one of the best Magazines published in the country, besides a chance in the distribution of the valuable works of Art now in possession of the Association.

Depression of Industry in New York.

The New York *Tribune* gives a sad picture of the effects of the "commercial crisis" in that city and vicinity, particularly among the working classes. We condense the following from its statements:

The iron business is very much depressed, and large numbers of workmen are destitute of employment. In a recent tour through the foundries and machine shops we learned that upon the average not more than half of the men are now employed and the anticipations for the future hold out still gloomier prospects.

In Brooklyn, some five hundred men in this business have been recently thrown out of employment, and about a like number are now at work—many of them, however, upon half-time. One shop that employs a large number of hands has discharged a quarter of them, and put the rest on three-quarters time, and expects to be compelled to discharge still more. At the Novelty Iron Works about twenty-five per cent. fewer men are employed now than at the same time last year.

Many of the leading book and job printing offices have discharged two-thirds of their employees, and have reduced the remainder to two-thirds of a day's work. A large number of journeymen printers have left the city—others are working a day or two in a week as substitutes in the offices of the daily journals, but many more are totally destitute of work. The stereotypers have reduced the number of their hands two-thirds. The type-founders are doing scarcely anything. One house alone, for the enormous sum of $4,068,975 which is at the rate of $20,400,000 per annum. During the quarter ending June 30th, the revenue from gold licenses and escort fees, amounted to $741,450. From duties on spirits, tobacco, wine and beer, to $995,065, and for duties on tea and coffee to $95,000; for licenses to sell liquors to $323,890—in one quarter only, bear in mind. From the proceeds of the sale of land and town allotments, $1,760,270; from leases and licences to occupy lands, $90,500.

SOME GOOD EVERYWHERE.—Bayard Taylor, the traveler, says that he prefers Mexico for the beauty of its scenery, Germany for its society, California specially for its climate, and the United States for its government.

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dec23:daw

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AGENTS.

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DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, do
R. R. SELLERS & CO., No. 57 Wood street.
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. dec23:daw

☞ **Great Cure of Rheumatism.**—The editors of the Richmond *Republican*, of December 24th, 1852, say that Carter's Spanish Mixture is no quack medicine.

They had a man in their press room who was afflicted with violent mercurial rheumatism, who was continually complaining of misery in the back, limbs and joints;—his eyes had become feverish and watery, neck swollen, throat sore, and all the symptoms of rheumatism, combined with Scrofula. Two bottles of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE cured him, and, in an editorial notice as above, they bear testimony to its wonderful effects, and say their only regret is, that all suffering with disease of the blood are not aware of the existence of such a medicine. They cheerfully recommend it.

☞ See their certificate, and notice in full, around the bottle. dec1:1m

Know Nothing Ticket.

The following is the ticket of the K. N.'s for the Third Ward, Pittsburgh, at the ensuing election. It may be relied on as the ticket selected by that party. Our authority for saying so is reliable:

Aldermen: Samuel Lightner and Wm. M'Kee. Select Council: John B. Chambers. Common Council: Saml. Myler, W. D. Reiter, J. W. Chadwick and P. H. Lauffman. School Directors: A. Russell and Wm. B. Shaffer. Constable: Robt. Criswell. Assessor: William Camp.

[From the New York Herald, 23d.]

Arrival of 12 Convicts and 180 Paupers from Belgium—Arrest of the Former, and Detention of the Latter Yesterday afternoon, Sergeant Bell, attached to the Mayor's office, received information that the Belgian schooner, Capt. Stickpole, was bonding at the Battery, loaded with 180 paupers and 12 convicts, which had been sent here by the Belgian government, being shipped at Antwerp for the New York. He immediately, with three others, despatched his squad of men on board the vessel, before she had reached the wharf, and had the twelve convicts arrested. They were taken before Judge Beebe, who was sitting in his chambers, who ordered them to be locked up in the Tombs until some provision is made for their conveyance back to Belgium. These convicts gave their names as Jacques Gillis, J. Babbite Maoe, Joseph Werr, G. Bolonger, Joseph Poisons, Felix Bager, John Wagerman, John De Hague, Charles Van Huck, Lambert Joureenier, F. W. Schmidt and Pierre Mack. For some time past many European governments have been in the habit of sending their convicts to this country as a matter of economy and safety to themselves. It has been found very convenient on the other side of the Atlantic to make a penal settlement of the United States, and accordingly large numbers of their convicted thieves, forgers, and other villains of the worst description, are continually arriving in this city from the principal seaport towns in the north of Europe. This great evil should be in some way alleviated, if not abolished, for the great increase of crime in the metropolis is really beginning to become alarming. We hope that the strictest measures will be used to avoid a repetition of such another embarkation as that of yesterday; and we also hope that the authorities will lose no time in sending back those convicts that they have at present under safe lock and key in the city prison.

Paraffine.

The last week's Scientific American has this in reference to the recent discovery of a new valuable mineral:

By the Edinburgh Witness, Hugh Miller's paper, we learn that, at a law-suit, lately prosecuted in London, one of the parties, James Young, of Bathgate, on being sworn, deposed that "he manufactured and sold at the rate of 8000 gallons a week" of the paraffine oil, which is procured from the Torbanehill new mineral. Eight thousand gallons a week are 416,000 gallons a week or 21,632,000 gallons a year, and accordingly Mr. Young's counsel, Mr. Bramwell, stated that his client sold, in round numbers, "20,000 gallons of his oil yearly," Mr. Bramwell adding, while his counsel repeated the statement, that from the chemical works near Bathgate, which produce the paraffine oil procured from the Torbanehill mineral, there are sold of this oil "upwards of 100,000 (nearly $500,000) worth." We say that it is to be borne in mind that the consumption of this very large sum is clear profit. It was also added that Mr. Young was the owner of many parties in Europe who produced and obtained this mineral for years and in large quantities. This mineral is, only obtained from a small district in Scotland, and, from the foregoing, some idea of its immense value, in a commercial point of view, may be obtained.

We invite the attention of our geologists and mineralogists to search for minerals of the same character and quality in our own country. We have no doubt but they exist in some of our extensive coal fields, especially in the neighborhood of the central coal beds in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri.

POSITIVELY AUSTRIA.—We believed in quarters generally well informed, that before long Austria will be forced to declare unequivocally, whether she really means or not to take an active part with the allies in the operations now going on. To a note which has been received within the last few days from Vienna, which purports to contain the position of that power, and which declares her continued adherence to the notes of the 8th of April, an answer of a decidedly categorical kind will be returned by this Government. Indeed, matters have reached such a point as that a formal rupture with Austria is not considered as improbable or distant. In the meantime, it is asserted that a resolution has been adopted by this Government, in concert with England, which will bring matters to a crisis—namely, to send two divisions of French troops into the Danubian Principalities, independently of the two which were embarking at Toulon for the Crimea.—*Paris Correspondent of the Times.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The revenue of the British colony of Victoria, during the quarter ending June 30th, amounted to the enormous sum of $4,068,975 which is at the rate of $20,400,000 per annum. During the quarter ending June 30th, the revenue from gold licenses and escort fees, amounted to $741,450. From duties on spirits, tobacco, wine and beer, to $995,065, and for duties on tea and coffee to $95,000; for licenses to sell liquors to $323,890—in one quarter only, bear in mind. From the proceeds of the sale of land and town allotments, $1,760,270; from leases and licences to occupy lands, $90,500.

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R. R. SELLERS & CO., No. 57 Wood street.
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. dec23:daw

☞ **Great Cure of Rheumatism.**—The editors of the Richmond *Republican*, of December 24th, 1852, say that Carter's Spanish Mixture is no quack medicine.

They had a man in their press room who was afflicted with violent mercurial rheumatism, who was continually complaining of misery in the back, limbs and joints;—his eyes had become feverish and watery, neck swollen, throat sore, and all the symptoms of rheumatism, combined with Scrofula. Two bottles of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE cured him, and, in an editorial notice as above, they bear testimony to its wonderful effects, and say their only regret is, that all suffering with disease of the blood are not aware of the existence of such a medicine. They cheerfully recommend it.

☞ See their certificate, and notice in full, around the bottle. dec1:1m

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the O'Reilly Lines for the Morning Post

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 22.—SENATE.—Mr. Toombs reported the judiciary bill, fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme and District Courts of the United States, and of the Orphans' Court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Slidell moved that the bill for the removal of obstructions in the south-west passage of the Mississippi river be made the special order of the day, on the 9th of January. Agreed to.

Mr. Badger suggested that as the Senators yesterday understood that the meeting of the Senate was *pro forma* because Monday was Christmas, it was not fair to transact business. Whereupon the Senate adjourned until Tuesday next.

HOUSE.—Mr. Houston, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department, and for the transportation of the mails in ocean steamers and otherwise, for the year ending June 30th, 1855. Referred to committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Fuller, from the committee of commerce, reported a resolution with a view of the better preservation of life. It authorizes the President of the United States to open a correspondence with the British government, or any one of her dependencies, in order to procure the erection of a first class light-house at Cape Race, Newfoundland, the United States to pay an equitable portion of expense.

Mr. Cutting adverted briefly to the resolution, saying that the great loss of life and the immense travel combine to render its passage necessary.

Mr. Smith, of Va., opposed the resolution. He regarded it as the commencement of a system to build foreign light houses.

Mr. Fuller said it was of great importance to have a light house at Cape Race, where lines of steamers start and arrive. It was necessary for the safety of naval and commercial marine.

Mr. McMullen opposed the proposition as novel and unprecedented.

Mr. Fuller mentioned two cases where appropriations have been made by Congress to build light houses outside our limits on the Canada shore.

Mr. Chandler favored the resolution, saying that he had sanctioned the means. Whatever is right cannot be commenced too early.

The resolution passed—78 against 52.

The report of the Superintendent of the coast survey, for 1854, was received.

Mr. Robbins moved for the printing of 10,000 extra copies. Referred to the printing committee.

The bill relative to coasts of the District of Columbia, was taken up and passed finally—113 to 35.

The House then, after being some time in committee on private bills, adjourned until Tuesday.

Decision in the Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.—In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to-day, Justice Black delivered an opinion in the case of Von Swartin vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: from Allegheny county. The case was summary conviction for selling spirituous liquors on the Sabbath, and a penalty of $50 had been imposed by the Alderman. The defendant claimed the right of trial by jury and denied the jurisdiction of the Alderman. Judge Black affirmed the judgement of the magistrate, and in explanation of the law said that cases like this were not suits at common law but criminal proceedings under a special act.

The same judgment was rendered by the Court in several other similar cases from Allegheny.

Judge Lewis dissented and argued against the whole principle of summary conviction. Trial by jury was designed by the public security and all summary convictions were invasions of its provisions. To authorise a justice to impose a fine of $50 and imprison for non-payment with no appeal to a jury was an effectual and plain abolition of trial by jury; a right which it was a privilege of every citizen to claim.

Southern News.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22.—New Orleans papers of Saturday are received; there is nothing important.

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned tonight. The bill to modify the laws relating to the introduction of free negroes, after passing two readings in the House and three in the Senate, was laid on the table.

The Charleston *Courier* has, by the arrival of the schooner British Queen, Nassau dates to the 9th.

The schooner Vallonia, of Halifax, N. S., was wrecked and thoroughly gotten off.

The ship Sunny South, from New Orleans for New York, with a cargo of 2009 bales cotton, was wrecked on the Bahama Banks on the 28th ult., 1200 bales of cotton were saved in a dry state. The vessel was going to pieces.

There was no salt at Turk's Island. The demand at Agua exceeds the supply, price 30 cts. and tending upwards. Flour 50s.

Employees' Strike.

BALTIMORE, December 22.—The employees on the second section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have struck against the extension of the hours of work.

The coal trade of last week amounted to only 3000 tons. The Savage Iron Co. have suspended operations in their rolling mills and furnaces.

Distress on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, December 22.—There is much suffering among the crews of vessels caught in the ice along the Lake shore. Unavailing efforts are made to get the crews ashore. It is intensely cold.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Organized for the Encouragement and General Diffusion of Literature and the Fine Arts on a novel and original plan.

THIS NEW ASSOCIATION IS DESIGNED TO ENCOURAGE and popularize the Fine Arts, and disseminate a healthy and wholesome Literature throughout the country. For this purpose a Gallery of Art is to be permanently founded, which will each year contain a choice and valuable collection of Paintings, Statuary, &c.

For Free Distribution.

The Association will publish and issue to its members each year, the best Literature of the day, consisting of the most popular Monthly Magazines, Reviews, and Pictorial Library works.

The officers of the Association for 1854 have the pleasure of announcing that the subscription books for the current year are now open, and that the first annual distribution of Works of Art contained in the above Gallery will take place in January next; on which occasion there will be distributed among the members of the Association, free of charge, several hundred superb Works of Art, among which will be the original and world-renowned statue of Hiram Powers,

The Greek Slave,

purchased at an expense of over $5,000! Also, a large and very choice collection of magnificent OIL PAINTINGS, consisting of the best productions of celebrated American and Foreign Artists, among which are the works of Sontag, Meeker, Read, Bennett, Griswold, Clough, Frankenstein, and other eminent American Artists, which, with the contents, will be distributed through an agent now in Europe, will render this by far the most complete Gallery of Art in the United States.

The Literature

published for dissemination among the members of the Association, for 1854, will consist of the following Monthly Magazines, and Reviews, &c., viz: Harper's, Putnam's, Graham's, Knickerbocker, Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, and the Illustrated Magazine of Art, together with the following Quarterly Reviews, re-printed in New York, viz: Westminster, London Quarterly, North British, and Edinburgh.

This Association is open to all; any person may become a member on the payment of $5, which entitles him to a membership and any one of the above Magazines or Reviews for one year, and also a *free ticket* in the annual distribution of statuary, Paintings, &c. Those who take five memberships are entitled to any five of the Magazines or Reviews, and five tickets in the distribution.

The wide-spread fame of the above periodicals renders it useless to say anything in their praise, as it is conceded that, as literary organs, they are far in advance of any others in the world. The publisher's price of each is invariably $3 a year; thus by becoming a member of this Association, it secures to all the two-fold benefit of three dollars' worth of sterling literature and a ticket in the distribution of the most magnificent collection of choice works of Art in the country.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, *Weekly*, will be furnished one year and two memberships for $6.

The Gallery of the Association is located at Sandusky City, where superb granite buildings have been erected for it, and in whose spacious saloon the whole collection of Paintings and Statuary will be exhibited. The net proceeds derived from the sale of memberships, are devoted expressly to the purchase of Works of Art for the ensuing year.

The increasing interest felt in the advancement of the Fine Arts warrants the belief that this Association will, with the powerful aid of Literature, become at once universally popular, as it not only cultivates and encourages the Fine Arts, but disseminates sterling Literature throughout the land, thereby adapting itself to the present wants and tastes of the American people, enabling both rich and poor to make their homes pleasant and attractive, by the aid of Sculpture, Paintings, and the best reading matter which the wide range of American and Foreign Literature affords.

A few of the peculiar advantages derived by joining this Association are—

1st. All persons get the full value of their subscription at the start, in the shape of sterling Magazine Literature.

2d. They are at the same time contributing toward purchasing choice Works of Art, which are in turn to be distributed among themselves free of charge.

3d. Each member is also directly encouraging and patronizing the Arts and Artists of the country, disbursing many thousands of dollars through its agency.

Those who purchase Magazines at bookstores will observe that by joining this Association, they receive the Magazine and *free ticket* in the annual distribution, all at the same price they now pay for the Magazine alone.

All persons on becoming members, can have their Magazine commence with any month they choose, and rely on its being mailed to them promptly on the first of every month, direct from the New York and Philadelphia publisher. Back numbers furnished if desired.

Books open to receive names at the Eastern office, New York, or Western office, Sandusky.

Persons remitting funds for membership, should mark letters, "Registered," and state the month with which they wish their Magazines to commence, and also their post office address in full, on the receipt of which, a certificate of membership, together with the Magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

☞ Offices of the Association, at the Knickerbocker Magazine office, 348 Broadway, New York, and at No. 106 Water street, Sandusky, Ohio. Address, (at either office,)

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. & L. A.

Memberships may also be obtained at No 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, of

oct28:dzawawtf GEO. H. KEYSER, Druggist.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Notice.**—The Democrats of the THIRD WARD are requested to meet at the Allegheny Market House, Fifth street, on NEXT SATURDAY, December 23d, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating Ward Officers for next year.

dec22 MANY DEMOCRATS.

☞ **CITIZENS' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.**—WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAM