TEMPERANCE.

The Temperance (Maine Law) party in Rode Island, having been cheated heretofore by the managers of the old parties, have entered the field, ahead of those parties, with a clean ticket of their own for State officers, as follows: For Governor, Wm. W Hoppin, of Providence; for Lieut nant Governor, Schuyler Fisher, of Exeter; for Secretary of State, Samuel S. Mallory, of Smithfield; for Attorney-General, Jno. P. Knowles, of Providence; for General Treasurer, Benj. Muford, of Newport. The Whig and Democra ic wire pullers are not a little disconcerted by this movement.

The Grand Jury of Allegheny County, Pa at their recent session, respectfully set forth "that for the last five years we have been engaged in the capacity of the grand inquest, sitting in and for the County of Allegheny; that during that time we found upward of one hundred and fifty true bills of indictment, and at the very lowest calculation four-fifths of this number are the results, either directly or indirectly, of the use of intoxcating liquors, thereby creating an enormous expense to be paid out of the public treasury, which must be relinquished by imposing additional taxation upon the industrious portion of the community, and at the same time this unholy traffic is producing poverty, wretchednes, crime and degradation that has a most ruinous and unhappy effect upon the public welfere."

The Indiana *Free Democrat*, of the 14tinst says:

We understand the Supreme Court of this State, now in session, in this city, made a decision, on Tuesday last, declaring the present liquor law of this State unconstitutional, on the ground of its being an act of special legislation. The effect of this decision, we presume, will be to cause all fines heretofore imposed for the violations of the present law to be remitted, and it allows anybody and everybody to engage in selling liquor, in future without let or hindrance. This decision may be sound law, but the heart stands appalled in contemplation of the flood of intemperance that is to be let loose upon our State for the next year, by its opperation. The result of this law shows the folly and uselessness of half-way legislation; and we hope the people may be aroused, in view of its impotance, to go in for something stronger and more efficient, that shall exturpapte the infernal traffic, root and branch. We want the Maine law, and we are very much mistaken if this is not to be the leading issue of our next State election. Things have been tending that way for some time past; and this decision will, no doubt, hasten that "consumation so devoutly to be wished." Let the friends of temperance gird on the armor for the fight.

All experience shows that no law can be adequately executed unless it is favored by public opinion and sentiment; and many have been prevented from giving their aid and influence to the passage of such a law as the Maine Law, lest public mind and feeling were not prepared to give their earnest support to its execution. Every successive experiment, however, has gone to prove that the great mass of the people are entirely prepared for the legal exclusion of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. It is supposed only by those who are interested in the horrid traffic, or whose particular friends are so interested. Hear the voice of MICHIGAN, where the law has lately been put into execution. Respecting the operation of the law in that State we give the followin extracts from the Detroit papers We think that if the law is carried out in Detroit, it is likely to be io the rest of the State.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—This law took effect this morning, and we believe that nearly or quite all the grog shops in the city have closed their doors, and those who have not done so, we suppose will shortly receive a visit from some official of the famous Carson League. Some of the saloons and casinos, after being closed, were hung in black mourning for the loss of their occupation. There appears to be a general feeling pervading all classes that the law shall be obeyed; still, we suppose the "striped pig" will be discovered in more guises than one.

We learn that operations in this line have already commenced, and that a lot of several brands of "pure old rye" was received yesterday, from Ohio, at one of the warehouses, which was branded "vinegar;" on a close investigation of the subject, the "critter" was found snugly ensconced in the innocent vinegar barrels. It is perhaps, useless to say that he will be properly taken care of.—*Detroit Daily Tribune.*

THE MAINE LAW.—The proprietors of the Biddle House, National Exchange, Andrew's Railroad Hotel, and, we believe, nearly all the hotels of any respectability in the city, have closed their bars in compliance with the existing law. This is right, and we are glad to see the law so generally and cheerfully complied with. We notice also that most of the grocers of any standing, who kept open bars for retail, have closed them. We hear of but few who are not willing to obey the law. Some few attempted yesterdy to disregard it, but were promptly prosecuted as soon as the evidence was known. We trust the law will be obeyed and enforced so long as it remains a law.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

A NEW STRIPED PIG.—The following description of a new "striped pig" arrangement is given by the Detroit *Tribune*. It shows the shifts to which the rumsellers of Michigan are driven by the Prohibitory law now work so well, generally, in that State:

"A party of three young men went from this city for a ride into the country a few days since. They stopped at a hotel in Dearborn, and asked for a little of the 'critter.' The landlord told them that he did not sell liquor, as the Maine Law was in force. 'But,' he continued, glancing at the crowd in the barroom, and speaking in a low tone, 'I have got some *crackers* in the other room; and if you walk in I will sell you some.' Whereupon our heroes followed boniface into the next room, and saw him open a cupboard, where indeed, could be seen a large pile of crackers, but they were well flanked by 'Old Madeira,' 'Jamaca,' 'Holland,' and 'Corning's Retchfield.'

'There,' said the obliging host, 'help yourselves to all the crackers you want' 'But,' and his eye twinkled with meaning, '*don't touch the liquor.*'

"Then going out, he left them 'alone in their glory.' When, in a few hours, the party came out to order their horses, the landlord, judging from appearances, probably, charged half-a-dollar for the crackers, for of course, they had not meddled with the liquor!"

☞ John Michell, it is said, is about to establish a paper in New York, which is intended to be an organ for his Irish countrymen.

Politeness.

Why not be polite? How much does it cost to say 'I thank you? Why not practice politeness at *home?* To your husband, your children, your domestics? If a stranger does you some little act of courtesy, how sweet the smiling acknowuledgement? If your husband—oh! it's a matter of course! no need of thanks.

Should an acquaintance tread on your dress, your very, very best, and by accident tear it, how profuse you are with your 'never minds—don't think of it—I don't care at all.' If a husband does it, he gets a black frown; if a child, he is chastised.

Ah! these are little things, say you. They fall mighhily upon the heart, let us assure you, little as they are.

A gentleman stops at a friend's house, and finds it all in confusion. 'He don't see anything to apologize for—never think of such little matters.' Everything is all right—could supper, could room, crying children—'perfectly comfortable,' Goes home where the wife has been taking care of sick ones, and working her life almost out 'Dnt see why things can't be kept in better order; these never were such cross children before.' No apologies accepted at home!

Why not be polite AT HOME? Why not use freely that golden coin of courtesy? How sweet they sound, those little words 'I thank you,' or 'You are very kind!' Doubly, yes thrice sweet from the lips we love, when the heartsmiles make the eye sparkle with the clear light of affection.

Be polite to you children. Do you expect them to be mindful of your welfare? To grow glad to your approach? To bound away to do your pleasure before the request is half spoken? Then with all your dignity and authority, mingle politeness; give it a niche in your household temple. Only then will you have learned the true secret of sending out in the world, really finished, gentlemen and ladies.

'What we say, we say unto all'—be polite especially at home.

The New-York and Erie Railroad.

——The facts about the Erie Railroad would be startling, if we had not been so often startled by statistical estimates and reports, that we take the most astounding statements as things of course—wonderful for any other nation, but no hing for us. Yet, under the shadow of the Pacific Railroad scheme itself, the annual report of the Erie Railroad cannot but make a certain impression.

The Erie Road—a respectable one of four-hundred and forty-five miles—is only the "parent trunk" of a vast ramification of roads. Seven tributary branches—five hundred and thirty-four miles in all—are even now completed. Five others—four hundred and fifty miles—have been contracted for and begun; and yet another five—four hundred and seventeen miles—are projected, and will be commenced, most of them, before the end of next year. In a year or two, therefore, the phrase "Erie Railroad," will stand in the public mind for a system of roads, including fourteen hundred and forty-nine miles of rail, which will have cost the round sum of one hundred millions of dollars. This is not a project, remember, nor a calculation, but a thing *done*, or all but done.

Let us see what the road and its branches "*tap*"—to use a word from the vocabulary of railroad condensations. The main road is one of the three channels that let the wealth of the Great Lakes into New-York harbor; and the Great Lakes receive into their broad lape the wealth of a region large enough for an empire, and rich in resources, developed and undeveloped. It runs through a "tier" of counties of almost unequalled productiveness, taps four canals, and touches eighty towns which are growing fast into cities. One branch taps the head of the Ohio River; another taps Seneca Lake; another taps (the word is too expressive not to be repeated) Lake Ontario; another, taps the coal and iron region of Pennsylvania; another, the lumber districts watered by the Allegany, Genesee, and Susquehannah rivers. Within three years, two lines—seven hundred and fifty miles long—having the same "gauge" as the Erie Road, will extend to the Mississippi, and the Erie will *tap* the Father of Waters himself. West of the Mississippi, thre are now not a hundred miles of railroad; but the tremendous men of that country will, (they say,) before they are five years older, have five thousand miles in operation; and then the Erie Road will tap the Far West. By that time, the successor of General Pierce will be magnificently opening the Railroad to San Francisco; and then the Erie Road will tap the Great Pacific—tap China—tap the East Indies—tap Japan—tap, "in short," the Eastern Hemisphere.

We group together a few facts respecting the property, business, and construction of the Erie Railroad. Weight of the iron rails, 70,000 tons—iron spikes, 1,780 tons—780 miles of track, including 80 miles of turn-out—5 miles of bridge—158 arches over chasms 35 stables for the engines, and 15 turn-tables—14 passenger, 29 freight, and 56 station-houses—whole number of buildings owned by the company, 143—2½ miles of wood-shed—locomotives, 150, and 60 more ordered—telegraph the entire length of the road, with 57 offices and 65 operators—total receipts of the road for the year ending Oct. 1, $4,321,240, an increase of a million over those of last year—20 trains traverse the whole length of the road daily—anual number of passengers, 612,000.

To render the Erie Railroad a work which the public can contemplate with unmixed satisfaction, only one thing more is required, and that is a second track. The directors are fully persuaded of the importance of a double track, both to the safety of the passengers and the business of the road. About a quarter of the second track is completed, and the rest will be done as rapidly as the finances of the company permit. In ten years, probably *four* tracks will be inadequate to transport the incalculable quantity of merchandise which will then seek a market in New-York.—*Home Journal.*

☞ On Friday night, when the Cincinnati train for Cleveland was near Iberia, a man suffering under an attack of delirium tremens, was discovered naked, in the ladies' car, he having stripped off all his clothing. The conductor was remonstrating with him, when suddenly shouting, "I'm bound for Pittsburgh," he sprang out of the door, and off the platform. The train, which was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, was checked, and run slowly back to pick up the boby of the dead man who was discovered some two miles back dancing up on the track. The rear car struck him, and it was supposed that he was crushed, but he was found clinging to the platform and the brake—unhurt. He was taken into a car, but again shouting, "I'm bound for Pittsburgh," sprang off, and this time eluded pursuit.

His name is not known, but he took the cars at Cincinnati, and was "bound for Pittsburgh!"—*Cleveland Herald.*

THE JOURNAL.

FREMONT, OHIO.

JOHN MASTIN, Proprietor.

SATURDAY JANUARY 7, 1854.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The late disasters, which have befallen the Turkish fleet, and army, have produced a general excitement, especially among the European Nations. It is now thought to be, beyond the power of any nation, or nations, combined, to prevent a general war in Europe.

Turkey, as she had a right to do, has aimed to defend her Territory from invasion, her national honor from disgrace, and her citizens from the murderous jaws of the Russian Bear.

Russia is the aggressor, glorying in her superior strength and numbers she has thought by provoking a war with Turkey to compel the Sultan to submission to her dictation, and unreasonable exactions, or to suffer the alternative of annihilation.

The Turks, with a noble and undaunted courage have refused to succumb to Russian dictation, and Russian arms.

Turkish blood has been spilt, lives have been sacrificed, as the result of the Russian invasion upon the Territory and the rights of Turkey. Under these cremamstances, it would seem impossible to induce Turkey to submit to any terms, however favorable they might be. Turkey has been insulted, her citizens or soldiers have been murdered. A breach has been made, which Russia cannot heal if she would. She cannot bring up from the depths of the Black Sea the mangled bodies of the brave Turks, the victims of her unholy ambition, and breathe into them the breath of life, and, restore them to their heart broken wives, and Fatherless Children.

No! nothing but a consciousness of inferiority, and the fear of the annihilation of their Nationality, could now bring Turkey to a reconciliation with Russia. If Rusian blood has been shed, it has been Russia's own fault From this fact if no other, our sympathies are with Turkey. Though we despise war, and look upon it as the worst scourge that can possibly befall a nation, yet since Russia has commenced without any just cause, we hope her pride may be humbled before the powers of Europe and of the world. The four powers may, as the result of these demonstrations of war, redouble their efforts to bring about a termination of hostilities; but to us it seems too late. The Rubicon has been past and a general clash of arms must be the result. The crowned heads of Europe may strive to avert the awful calamities that awaits them, and for a time they may be successful but the crushed energies and down trodden millions, of despotic rule, will rise ere long in awful majesty, and avenge their wrongs upon the heads of their guilty oppressors.

Erie Affairs.

The mob spirit manifested at Erie, for the last few weeks, has excited the indignation of the whole West, so far as they are interested in the travel, and business of the Railroad. All lovers of good order, and those who desire and hope for the perpetuity of our beloved institutions, and the security of life and property, look upon the demonstrations at Erie with horror

If the Railroad Company were the only sufferers, the outrages committed, would be bad enough. But is this the way for an intelligent, and Christain people, to settle difficulties, or to seek redress? It might do for heathens, but *intelligent* and *christian* Erie, cannot, and will not be excused, by an intelligent and enlightened public. It will not do in this land of Liberty and Equal rights, for one man, or a set of men, or town, or *city*, in order to accomplish their own selfish ends, to interrupt the travel and business of nearly one half of the Union, and with impunity trampel upon their sacred rights. It is a declaration of higher authority than man, that "what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

The object of Erie is to make money, by compelling the reshipment of everything passing upon the road, at their city. But the sequel, will prove it, to have been an unfortunate speculation. Will men of business and capital, seek a city in which to expend their means, where the right of property is insecure, and the law, and decisions of our highest tribunals are disregarded? These outrages have cast a dark shade over the *City* of Erie, which the brigdt rays of the sun will never entirely dispel.

But this is not all. The conduct of the Governor, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and the public press in those cities, by their "hostile comments, on the recent injunctions, served on the Erie people and authorities," show, that their sympathies, are with the Mob City.

These facts have excited indignation against not only the Governor, but against the State, particularly Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Meetings are being called, in which resolutions are passed highly condemnatory, not only of Erie, but of the authorities of the State; and a united determination, to withdraw all intercourse, and business transactions from those cities, that have afforded aid and comfort to the rebel mob af Erie. Whether this is right or not we will not say, but it is human nature.

☞ In the last two numbers of the Crawford County *Forum* there has been published a Counting Room Almanac—well arranged. We cut it out, for the purpose of having it copied into the *Journal*, when taking a second look at it, we descovered that it was all *wrong*. The Almanac refered to, makes Saturday the first day of the year, when it should be Sabbath. We suppose the boys kept Saturday as New Years day which probably led to the mistake.

NOTICE.

Rescue H. & L. Co., No. 1.

A meeting of this Company will be held at the COURT HOUSE, on Monday evening Jan. 9, 1854, to elect officers of said Company and to nominate candidates for the offices of Chief and first Assistant Engineers, of the Fire Department.

By order of the Foreman,

G. C. CAMPFIELD,
D. S. CAMPFIELD, Sec'y.

Extra Session in Michigan.

A Convention has been called at Jackson, to take in consideration the propriety of convening an extra session of the Legislature Lansing the Capitol of the State, cannot live very well without *Sessions*; and the Rail Road interest of the State, is thought by those who expect to be benefited, by the enactment of a General Rail Road Law, sufficient to demand an extra session. The convention have expressed their views, in a long string of Resolutions, and wind up, by recommending the Governor to call an extra session. But a general law will not build Rail Roads. Laws general or local can easily be obtained. How to get "Material aid" is the great question at present.

Congressional.

We never expect Congress to do any business, of importance, until after the Holidays The Session thus far, has been occupied in referring the different items in the President's Message to the appropriate committees, and giving notice of the future presentation of bills and presenting memorials, &c. In refering that part of the message relating to the Koszta case, a discussian sprung up of some interest. Mr. Gerrit Smith, of New York, leading off in the discussion. He made an able speech, an extract of which we give on our first page Every citizen should read it.

Mr. Preston of Kentucky, replied in a very gentlemanly, and able manner. Notwithstanding it was on the subject of Slavery, which to a Southern gentleman is the most exciting of all other National questions; yet Mr. Preston kept cool, for which the the South is down upon him, like thunder and lightning

Candidates for the U. S. Senate.

The following are said to be the gentlemen named for the Senatorship.

Wm. ALLEN,	S. MEDARY.
G. E. PUGH,	Judge BELDEN
D. A. STARKWEATHER,	B. F. LEITER.
JUDGE JEWETT,	J. A. CORWIN.
H. B. PAIN,	E. B. OLDS.
Old Hard DAVID TODD,	
M. BURCHARD,	G W. MANYPENNY

Poor fellows, some of them, must of necessity be disappointed. It is thought that the contest will lie between ALLEN and MEDARY; and as MEDARY is more *cunning* than ALLEN, that he will be the victor.

Governor's Message.

The Governor's Message has come to hand. It is a long document We shall give it to our readers next week.

We have received the 7th Vol. of the Ohio Cultivator. The publisher will please accept our acknowledgments.

"Willi's Musical World."

This is a valuable work. See the Circular and terms in another column.

Volunteers for Turkey.

A company of men has been organized in New York, with the design of participating in the war now waged by Turkey against the Czar of Russia. The committee on organization say that these men are without capital, but only ask enough to reach the Turkish frontier. Lodges and military companies are requested to participate in the movement.

On the 12th inst., the members assembled at the Maurer Lodge, Eckart's Hotel, No. 72, Leonard street, a committee was elected, and the following resolutions adopted:

1. Each and every one who is desirous to participate in the coming conflict, asks for a free passage to the place of hisdestination, no other support, and wherever he goes, he goes as a free citizen, and not as a European fugitive.

2. The committee has full power to raise the funds for the transport.

3. The Trustee is the only man who is entitled to receive money, and he has to give a receipt for every cent he receives.

4. The committee, as well as the Trustee have to report at every meeting about the matters of the company.

5. All the public papers are requested to lend their room and their influenced, to receive collections and refund them to No. 72 Leonard st. New York.

Meetings will be held every Tuesday night after 7 o'clock, and on Sunday mornings after 9 o'clock, No. 72 Leonard st.

THE COMMITTEE.

F. M. Shindo, President; Dr Kultsar, Vice President; Eckart; Thussuff Effendi, Bondilla Johnann Kopesich, Commander; Schäffhauser; Cor. Sec'y.

What madness, for men to run into war, and death itself; when if they would stay at home, and mind their own business, these consequences would be avoided.

☞ We re-publish the following established weights of various articles of produce, and the rates by which they sho'd be bought and sold.

A bush. of	Wheat	60	lbs.
"	shelled corn	56	lbs.
"	corn on the cob	70	lbs
"	" Rye	56	lbs
"	" Oats	34	lbs.
"	" Barley	44	lbs.
"	" Potatoes	60	lbs.
"	" Beans	60	lbs.
"	" Bean	20	lbs.
"	" Clover seed	60	lbs.
"	" Timothy seed	44	lbs.
"	" Flax seed	56	lbs.
"	" Hemp seed	44	lbs.
"	" Buckwheat	52	lbs.
"	" Blue grass seed	14	lbs.
"	" Castor beans	46	lbs.
"	" Dried peaches	33	lbs.
"	" Apples	22	lbs
"	" Onions	57	lbs.
"	" Salt	56	lbs.

One Week Later from Europe.

Arrival of The Canada.

SLIGHT ADVACE IN BREADSTUFFS.

Turkish Affairs in Statu Quo.

HALIFAX, Jan. 4.

The Steamship Canada, from Liverpool, Dec 24, arrived this morning en route for Boston.

The Baltic arrived off Liverpool the 22d ult.

The political and general news by the Canada possess no feature of marked importance, but the details will be found quite interesting and will be transmitted in time for publication, Thursday morning.

Imminent danger of a general war is, in no respect, less than it was at the date of our last advices. The London money market had undergone no material change but consols still further declined.

Transactions in American stocks very limited and quotations nominal.—*San. Reg.*

Congressionnal Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

SENATE.—Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the bill providing for a Territorial Government for Nebraska, with a substitute for the bill.

Mr. Seward's resolution relating to the question whether Mr. Phelps was entitled to his seat in the Senat was taken up. Mr. Foot said that the delicacy and embarrassment of the position or his colleague was sensibly felt by him. The prevailing opinion in the State of Vermont and in the Legislature, adjourned without filling the vacancy, the appointment by the Governor would continue. He thought that this subject ought not to be disposed of in a running discussion, but should be decided upon after a careful examination and report by the Judiciary Committee. He urged its reference to that Committe.

Mr. Badger, of N. C., concurred entirely in the desire that this subject would be referred to the committe.

Mr. Butler said his report for the State of Virginia, for the Senator and for commission, he would induce him to withdraw all opposition to the motion. The Senator himself had long been a member of that Committe and he knew no one to whose judgment he would more willingly refer the matter, than that of the gentleman himself. Mr. Phelps addressed the senate on the subject and it was referred

HOUSE.—Mr. Cutting called up his resolution as to Collector Brouson's removal and warmly urged its adoption, saying, in reply to a question from Mr. Orr, that he proposed to take such further action in the matter before the committee as the fact might call for.

SENATE.—Mr. Fields, from Committee on Millitary Affairs, reported back the House resolution giving a sword and the thanks of Congress to Gen. Wool It was taken up and passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

HOUSE.—The Speaker appointed Messrs. Chandler, Seward, Taylor of Ohio, Jones of Louisiana, Smith of New york, Eddy, Belcher, Dowdell, and Franklin, a Select Committee to inquire into the expedience of withdrawing the Smithsonian fund from the Treasury, and vesting it in some stock or in such other ways as may be made for the interest of the fund.

Mr. Horton, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation for fortifications and other works of defense. Referred to the Committee on the Whole.

Mr. Bailey, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the ascertainment and satisfaction of claims of American citizens for French Spoliation. Referred to Committee on the Whole.

SENATE.—Yesterday a very interesting correspondence was read, in relation to the Clayton and Bulwer contracts and the Central American Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

Mr Seward presented sundry petitions in favor of the Niagara Ship Canal.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition for the repeal of all duties on Coal.

Pennsylvanian Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 3.

The House met at 11 o'clock this morning and organized by electing E. D. Pesse as Speaker. The members were sworen in and then adjourned.

The Senate meets at 3 P. M.

TROY, N. Y. Jan. 3.

The first train on the Albany and Northern Railroad came through this morning. One of the axeltrees broke on the long bridge, completely demolishing the car and killed the brakeman. The cars contained sixty passengers—none were hurt.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Thursday night in a difficulty in a coffee house on the corner of Race and Columbia streets, a young man named Wm. Linn was shot, the ball entering the right side. Two of the party, named John Russell and Patrick Buttekin were arrested, and were this morning in the Police Court held to bail for future examination. Linn was removed to the Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious situation.

A man shot in a Coffee House!! Where else does quarrelling, fighting and murder originate, but in these strongholds of the Devil.

☞ The body of a frenchmen named——was recovered, Monday, from the water, near the Peninsula. He left, last week, for Ottawa County, in company with two others, and, crossing on the ice, the whole three got into an "air hole,"—the two escaping, but the Frenchman, comming up under the ice, was drownded. Marking the spot, the friends returned and fished up the body Monday morning. He was interred in the cemmetery, after an inquest.

The Panama Railroad bridge, over the Chagres river, at Barbacos, was completed, and a train of five cars passed over it on the 24th of Movember. The engineer expects the road will be completed to Panama by next August. There is a great difference in the height of tides in the two oceans. At Panama the tides rise sixteen to twenty feet, at Aspinawll they are only three to four feet. The summit level of the road, between the two oceans, is only two hundred and eighty feet above the sea, and the neighboring hills, perhaps one thousand feet high.

A New York lecturer says that a wife dresses her temper with care, but leaves a pin sticking out, on which, of course, the husband scratches himself, and then the row begins. Where and how it ends, is too well known to be talked about.

Capital Punishment.

BY BILLY BLUFFUM

One of the most cruel and inhuman penalties, that can be inflicted, by a nation, upon the violator of its laws, is that of Capital Punishment. Although the common plea of the vindicator of that law, that punishes with death its offenders, is, that he who violates them does it voluntarily, and knowing that if detected he must suffer the consequences This is a feeble one; for many, indeed most murders are committed without the slightest thought of the punishment consequent upon the commission of such an act, until the murderous deed is done.

But still, if the individual slaying his fellow, had considred before he performed the infamous act, that he was about to loose his life if detected, it is no reason why his life should be taken, so long as there are other punishments that might be devised and inflicted, which would not only be more beneficial to the criminal, but would seem more befitting a civilized community.

To kill the man, who, in an unguarded moment has committed an infamous crime, after the deed has been performed can, certainly, be of no advantage to the unfortunate being who was his victim, nor can it be of any benefit to society; unless his abscence from the world, instead of from community and the bitter pangs of sorrow which continually harass the minds of his friends, be an advantage to it; and, what is more, it affords no means of reformation to the criminal, whereas, if some punishment were instituted, which would not destroy the life of the individual upon whom it was to be inflicted, there might be some chance of his reflecting upon the iniquitous business in which he had been engaged, and could he be brought to see the wickedness of his act, he might repent of it, and, afterwards prove the sincerity of his repentance by leading an upright and irreproacable life; whilst now, he is hurried from the sunny shores of time—from the happiness of the domestic fireside, from friends and all that he holds dear; upon the billowy tide of Eternity; there to plead his infamous cause before the dreaded bar of his Maker, with the blood of his murdered victim still fresh upon his hands. Nor is this all; the thoughts, that must rush with electric speed across his mind, even for one hour before the fatal moment that is to terminate his earthly journey, must be more severe than dying ten thousand deaths.

To think, that in one more short hour, must be severed the brittle thread of his existence, and he must be suspended between Heaven and Earth by the murderous halter—writhing in the agonies of death—an awful spectacle for a gaizing multitude, too destitute of humanity and of sympathy to feel any pain at the sight, must be punishment enough for the whole world at once.

But, notwithstanding all these bitter thoughts and cruel pangs of grief that continually flood the hearts of his friends—notwithstanding their petitions and entreaties for his safety, the cruel vindicator of this unrighteous law, drags his wretched victim forth to the scaffold prepared for his execution, and in the hearing of an admiring world concentrated in that place to behold an unfortunate human being handed into eternity, he pronunces the awful words to him, that the time has come for him to bid adieu to the busy scenes of life, and prepare for his journey to the spirit world.

Then the fatal signal is given, the weight drops, and that wretched man—a spectacle too horrible for human eyes to witness—suspended over the murderous scaffold struggling with death, breathes his last; and his spirit wings its way to eternity where iron hearted men and *Capital punishment* are unknown.

But his body, alas! connot ascend with the spirit, but must remain in the hands of its inhuman punisher, by whom it is conveyed to some lonely spot; apart from the common burial place of man, and there deposited in the cold earth; and no splendid tombstone to herald his memory to future eyes; no friend to shed the sympathetic tear, or strew one flower upon his loney grave; he lies there unmourned; uncared for, and soon forgotten.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, *December* 30, 1853.

Prayer by the Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY.

Mr. PETTIT. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day, it be to meet on Tuesday next.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury department, transmitting, in compliance with the act of March 3, 1853, a report of Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendant of the Coast Survey, showing the number and names of the persons employed in the Coast Survey during the year ending June 30, 1853, their compensation, and the time of their employment, together with a statement of all expenditures made under the direction of the Superindent; which was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, the report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey was referred to the Committee on Printing.

PETITION.

Mr. BENJAMIN presented the petition of Henry Yates and Richard McIntyre, praying for permission to locate certain lands; which was referred to the committee on Private land Claims.

PAPERS WITHDRAWN AND REFERRED.

On motion by Mr. FITZPATRICK, it was

Ordered, That the petition of Thomas Rhodes be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads,

On motion by Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, it was

Ordered, That the memorial and petition of Jacob Gideon, praying compensation for past services in the execution of certain binding for the Navy Department, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, and referred to the committee on claims.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. FITZPATRICK gave notice of his intent on to ask leave to introduce a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Joshua Kennedy, deceased.

Mr FISH gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to authorize the business of banking in the District of Columbia, and to regulate the issuing and circulation of notes as money.

REPORTS FROM A STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, from the Committee on Psivate Land Claims, to which was referred the petition of John B. and Thomas Johnson, praying remuneration for expenses incurred in defending a defective title to land from the Unitsd States, asked to be discharged from the further consideration thereof, and that it be referred to the committee on claims; which was agreed to.

He, also, from the same committee, to which was referred the petition of Priscilla Prewitt, reported a bill for the relief of the heirs and representative of Uriah Prewitt, deceased; which was read, and passed to the second reading.

Mr. ALLEN, from the Committee on Privte Land Claims, to which was referred a bill for the relief of Ira Baldwin, reported back the same without amendment.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

Mr HAMLIN, I am requested by the Senator from Florada, [Mr, MALLORY,] who is now at his lodgings, to submit a motion to the Senate to excuse him from serving on the Printing Committee. The state of his health is such that he thinks he will be totally unable to discharge the duties that will be devolved on him by that position. I therefore submit the motion to excuse him at his request.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN. I now submit a motion that the President *pro tempore* fill the vacancy occasioned by the honorable Senator's resignation.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. FITZPATRICK was appointed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it is provided by the second article of the convention of the 16th of June, 1852, between the United States and Prussia, and other states of the Germanic Confederation, for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice in certain cases, that the stipulations of that convention shall be applied to any other State of the Germanic Confederation which might thereafter declare its accession thereto:

And whereas, the Government of Wurtemberg has declared its accession to the said convention, and has caused the said declaration to be lodged in the Department of State of the United States.—

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, have caused this information to be made public, in order that the stipulations of the said convention may be observed and fulfilled with good faith in the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at Washington the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [L. S.] fifty-three, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-eighth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

HOME.

The object of all, should be to be happy at home. If we are not happy there, we cannot be happy elsewhere. It is the best proof of the virtues of a family circle, to see a happy fireside.

Home always prized, seems doubly dear during the long winter evenings, with a blazing fire, a supply of choice books and papers the company of friends and kindred spirits; and having Christ as our Savior. Happy he who has such a home; thrice happy he who loves it.

Let others seek for empty toys,
At ball or concert, rout or play
Whilst far from fashion's idle noise,
Her gilded domes and trappings gay.

I while the winter eve away—
'Twixt book and lute the hours divide,
And marvel how I e'er could stray
From thee, my own lov'd fireside!

MARRIED.

By Rev. H. Lang, Janury 1st 1854, at St John's Church, Mr. Henry Lanz and Miss Mary Catharine Overmyer, both of Jackson.

FREMONT PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat per bushel	118@120
Flour per barrel	$6,50
Corn per bushel	50
Oats per bushel	33
Butter per pound	16
Eggs per dozen	12
Cheese per pound	10
Lard per pound	10
Salt per barrell	2 00
Hides per pound	4 a 8
Flax seed per bushel	1 00
Timothy seed per bu	2 00
Clover seed per bu	5 00
Pork per barrell	21 00
Hams smoked per pound	10@12
Beans per bushel	1 00
Potatoes per bushel	25
Onions per bushel	75
Apples green	50
Apples dried	1 25
Beeswax per pound	22