



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

Andrew J. Rhey, Editor.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, March 18, 1852.

For President, JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.

For Canal Commissioner, WILLIAM SEARIGHT, of Fayette.

Advertisements.

J. B. Craig, has received a new stock of Groceries which he is prepared to sell cheap.

Proposals will be received by the Building Committee until the 26th, inst., for completing a Pastoral House for the clergymen of the Catholic Church.

Col. Lawson has a large sale of furniture, "Hotel Fixings," &c., at the foot of Pine No. 2 next Wednesday.

Col. Seely, editor of the Jersey Shore Republican, was in town on Monday. He is always a welcome visitor. The Colonel wants the people of Pennsylvania and especially Philadelphia, to remember that Jersey Shore is not over in "the Jerseys," but is in Lycoming Co., Pa.

Murder.

On Monday night a row occurred at the Central Railroad Tunnel near the Summit, this county, between the Irish laborers engaged in constructing that road, in which one Irishman was killed and another dangerously wounded. The particulars, and names of the parties killed and injured we have not yet learned.

The name of the unfortunate man killed was Patrick Breen. He was stabbed in the abdomen and left breast by Patrick Shiels, with a dirk knife, during a fight that occurred between them at Wilson's shanty. Shiels is represented as a desperate character. The murderer escaped and is still at large.

Election.

To-morrow an election will be held for a Burgess, Town Council, Constable Judges and Inspectors of the election. We believe that every citizen of Ebensburg will agree with us that the "Village Fathers" have done their duty during the year they have held office and exerted themselves for the improvement of the town. We hope an efficient and progressive board may be placed in nomination who will further improve and beautify our miniature city. Such only should be elected.

A Good Move.

The landlords of this place have resolved to sell no more liquor on Sunday, thereby carrying out the provisions of the law. An excellent resolve and one that will be admired by all and be creditable to themselves. The new arrangement goes into effect on and after next Sunday.

The Whigs of this county met at the Court House on Monday last, and selected Col. C. H. Heyer as representative delegate to the Harrisburg convention, instructed for Scott for President. Messrs. Hutchinson, Waters and Albright were appointed conferees to select a Senatorial delegate in connection with Blair and Huntington to said convention.

The Canal Board.

We notice that a number of democratic papers in the State complain, and with much justice too, of some appointments made by the present board of Canal Commissioners. The Eastern Argus, a paper whose tone we cannot but admire, states that the collector recently appointed at that place has always been a Whig! Such being the case it is the honest duty of the democratic press to unhesitatingly condemn the source from which such appointment emanated. Remedial measures should be always applied to appointments which suit not the community in which the persons appointed reside. The Collector of Tolls at Philadelphia is still high in office under the present board. At the election last fall he deserted the standard of our party and fraternized with the enemy for the purpose of defeating part of the State ticket. Truly was he guilty of treason in the democratic camp, and yet he is rewarded for it and is kept in office by a democratic Canal Board. There was a man (in the truest sense of the word) who made application for the collectorship of Philadelphia and had strong recommendations from men of influence and long-standing in the party. We refer to Col. RICHARD R. YOUNG. He had the fault, no the honor, to be born poor. By persevering industry and close application he made himself respected. He has talent, excellent qualifications, and stability of character. He has labored zealously and indefatigably for the success of democratic principles. He has been one of the few working-men for victory over our foes and has been true to the rank and file of his party, never swerving from the beaten track. Such a man should have received some reward. His application so far has been refused. Justice has been denied him and the man who sucks the life blood from our party is yet in office and likely to be continued. 'Tis monstrous, and such conduct on the part of those in power receives the condemnation of every man who sustains the party by his ballot, not asking or desiring of obtaining the "spoils of office." Instances of the same kind are not uncommon, and it is mainly from such causes that the almost universal cry of "retrenchment and reform," comes like a warning voice from all quarters of our State, and men who have heretofore considered the "ills we have" better to be borne than look to some plan for a remedy, now suggests the propriety of re-modeling the manner in which our State improvements are managed.

Something must be done to benefit the people

and to reduce the onerous taxes now levied upon the "bone and sinew" of the land, for the express purpose of keeping in order and use works that have already cost us too much money. Whether the bill for the "better regulation of the public works," which we published some weeks ago, and which has passed our State Senate, is the most certain remedy we are not finally prepared to say. However, there is something, in fact, much in it. Instead of our public works producing an annual revenue, they are annually in debt, and the deficiency comes from the pockets of the people. A new "sinking fund" will soon require adoption to sustain them. In the hands of individuals our State works would net a handsome revenue, and a gentleman of long experience in the management of canals, and railroads, suggested to us two weeks since the propriety of renting, say for the first year one million dollars or less, and increasing yearly fifty or one hundred thousand dollars, until the amount reached its real level, which he supposed in ten years could not fall to be a yearly revenue of one and a half million dollars, which amount would pay three fourths the interest on our State debt. The persons renting to keep their respective lines in as good repair as when received. Even should the amount not exceed half a million, it would be better than the present system of losing that amount.

The Hollidaysburg Standard, Pittsburg Post, Pottsville Emporium, and Bedford Gazette, have spoken their sentiments freely and deserve credit for their exposition of the feelings of the people on the "frequency with which men of no use to the party, are appointed to lucrative offices in preference to those who keep up the organization of the democracy." The Philadelphia Argus, also speaks out, and from its columns we extract the following:

"We had sincerely hoped that the official action of the Canal Board upon this subject of such vital importance to the future success of the party in the State, would have saved us from the necessity of speaking in terms of condemnation of their conduct. But we have hoped and waited in vain. There appears to be some unseen and powerful influence which controls the action of certain members of that body, and compels them to a course of action, not only totally unsatisfactory to the Democracy of the State, but suicidal to the best interest of the State, but improvements over which they preside. If there is bad management in a Board possessing the power over so vast an amount of public investment, the people should know it, and it behooves the Representatives of the people at Harrisburg, to watch with a jealous eye, the actions of those who have thus forgotten the hands that raised them to power. It is vital to the purity of our republican institutions, that the interests of private speculation should not control the action of men in public trusts, yet it is said that some appointments have been and are controlled and made with a view only to their operations upon the financial schemes that are in the keeping of the interested ones, and that others are appointed and kept in office as a result of corrupt bargains made to secure the success of a peculiar dynasty in that Board may be certain and fixed. The honest taxpayers of the State will, we are sure, repudiate such a course of conduct, and applaud the course, no matter where the arrow may strike."

The doings of the Williamsport Convention are already sufficiently obnoxious to the honest voters of the party, and we trust that the revelation of the truth of such hints may not render them still more so.

Death of Tom Moore.

The arrival of the Asia, from Liverpool, brings intelligence of the death of Tom Moore, the Irish Poet. He was in his 72d year.

"The Harp that once through Tara Halls The soul of music shed," no longer yields to the touch of minstrelsy—its soul has fled. The land of song mourns for Moore, with his own wild notes, in melancholy strains.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Senate: The private calendar occupied the session. Sixteen bills of no public interest were ordered to be engrossed. The bill making an appropriation for the completion of the cemetery, near the city of Mexico passed the Senate.

House: The House went into committee of the whole to consider the Senate joint resolutions authorizing the continuance of the work on the two wings of the Capitol. Mr. M'Nair stated that the investigation going on found the walls in a dreadful condition.

Mr. Brown of Mississippi, made a hasty speech in which he took a retrospect of the rise and progress of Southern rights movements, which went down from the first Union Convention was held in Mississippi. He then passed on to speak of his colleague having spoken in bad taste of the old line of Democrats, as trying to sneak back into the Democratic party. They were never out of the party, Mr. Wilcox and his associates took themselves outside the pale of Democracy by joining the Union party. Mr. Wilcox rose and said that he had been prepared for this attack upon him, but the missiles of his colleague were weak and had fallen harmless. His colleague had said that a secession party in Mississippi existed as a chimera, and that there was no party in favor of secession. I have thought that the gentleman had too high a regard for truth to make a declaration so baseless of truth. Mr. Brown said: I desire to ask, does he say I have been guilty of falsehood? Mr. Wilcox: I have spoken boldly, my language can't be misconstrued on that point. Mr. Brown: Do you mean to say what I have stated is false? Mr. Wilcox: If you say there is nobody in Miss., in favor of secession, it is false! The last word was scarcely uttered before Mr. Brown planted a blow on Mr. Wilcox's face, which that gentleman returned with clenched fist. A scene of excitement ensued. It was with difficulty the combatants were separated and their disgraceful scene put an end to. After quiet had been restored by the speaker, both gentlemen made explanations.

Arrival of the Steamer Arctic. New York, March 8.—The Arctic arrived this morning. A Conservative Protectionist Ministry has been formed in England. The Earl of Derby (formerly Lord Stanley), is Prime Minister. The Niagara reached Liverpool at noon on the third. The Arctic made her last passage in less than twelve days.

ENGLAND.—The Ministerial crisis had absorbed all the attention of the British public. Lord John Russell's resignation was definitely accepted by the Queen, on the 21st of February, and Lord Derby was sent for on the 23d. The latter nobleman submitted his list of a Cabinet to the Queen, and kissed her hand on his appointment to the office of First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister of Great Britain. The following is a list of the Ministry formed: Earl Derby, Prime Minister; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Lubbock; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Malmesbury; Secretary of the Home Department, Lord Malmesbury; Secretary of the Colonial Department, Sir John Parkington; Lord Chancellor, Sir E. Sugden; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl of Lonsdale; Lord of the Privy Seal, Lord Lyndhurst; President of the Board of Control, Mr. Herbert; President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Henley; First Lord of the Admiralty, Duke of Northumberland; Postmaster General, Earl of Harcourt; Lord Lyndhurst declined to accept office.

Both Houses met on Monday and received the formal announcement of the resignation of the late Ministry, and then adjourned till Friday. The new reform and other bills, which were peculiarly government measures, are considered as defeated. At the moment the steamer was about to depart, the question was whether Lord Derby would go on with the same in the House or dissolve Parliament. Probably the dissolution would be postponed till summer.

Lord Lansdown, in the House of Peers, and Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, both declared they would resist any attempt to re-impose a duty on Corn. Generally speaking, the new Ministry were well received. A report prevailed that the opposition would refuse to vote supplies until Lord Derby announced the principles upon which the new administration would act.

FRANCE.—The only incident worth notice, was the arrest of Mr. Baroc, one of the Trustees of the Orleans property, on a charge of circulating seditious publications, addressed to Napoleon and protesting against the Autocrat. The charge is suspected to be without foundation. M. Dupin has declined to stand for the Legislature. The Secretary of the Pacha of Egypt arrived at Paris on a special mission. The Bank of France is about to reduce its rates of discount to 3 per cent.

The election in Paris was to have taken place on the 29th of February and 1st of March. The Illustrated London News had been stopped in the French post offices.

Belgium.—The demand made by France to remove the Waterloo monuments, created quite a sensation in Belgium. Diplomatic relations between Russia and Belgium were about to commence.

Telegraphed for the Pittsburg Dispatch.

New York, March 11th.—The Steamer Asia arrived at 8 o'clock, with 90 passengers and a very heavy cargo. No American steamer had arrived at Liverpool since the Arctic.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Lords, on the 27th, Lord Derby gave a short programme of the principles which were to govern the new ministry, repudiated an extension of the franchise, and expressed a preference for the principles of the American tariff rather than a free trade system. His foreign policy will be conducted with the determination to maintain peace. He has declared an intention of imposing five shillings duty on corn, but would first take the sense of the country on the question; while avowing himself an enemy to bribery at elections, which he would repress by all means in his power, he could not assent to the plan of reform introduced by his predecessors; in the extension of education he would mainly rely on the parochial clergy. In relation to fugitives from other nations, Lord Derby said it was the duty of government, without descending to a system of espionage, to keep watch over the movements of such as abused English hospitality. Earl Gray deemed the Premier's explanation unsatisfactory, with regard to import duties, and implored him not to keep the country in suspense as to what his real intentions were. Earl Fitzwilliams disapproved of the tone assumed by Earl Grey. Lord Aberdeen declared his intention of supporting Sir Robert Peel's commercial policy, by every means in his power; on all other points he should be able to support the new government. Mr. Villiers had given notice of a resolution pledging the House to maintain the policy of free trade, and arrest attempts to impose a production duty on corn. Mr. Hume gave notice of his scheme of parliamentary reform. The House adjourned until March 12th. Reform meetings continue to be held. At Lambeth it was resolved that the termination of Russell's ministry should not deter men of that borough from pressing for thorough reforms in the House of Commons. At Birmingham similar demonstrations took place, where the vote by ballot was considered a sine qua non in any new reform bill. Earl Shrewsbury offered £10,000 to build a Roman Catholic cathedral at Shrewsbury. Dr. Murray, Catholic archbishop at Dublin, died on the 26th ult, in his 83d year. A soiree was given by Mr. Lawrence, at London on the 26th, at which the whole diplomatic corps was present, except the Austrian minister. Moore, the Irish poet, died on the 26th, aged 72 years. Buihon in the Bank of England increased £352,000—whole stock £18,948,000.

FRANCE.—It is reported that a despatch had been transmitted from the Emperor Nicholas to the President, intimating that the cabinet of St. Petersburg would not admit of the transformation of the French President into an Emperor. The French and Austrian governments are less friendly, inasmuch as Nicholas declares, if Austria moves one step to assist France in disturb-

ing the treaty of Vienna, he will interfere with an armed force. The feeling in Paris is that peace will be maintained. Some of the opposition candidates have declared, if elected, they would refuse to take the oath prescribed by the constitution. Since receipt of Russian Emperor's note relative to Austria, Napoleon had suddenly directed his Minister in Austria to protest against a recent augmentation of duties on French goods. The French funds are steady.

SWITZERLAND.—It was understood a second note had been received from France, repeating the demand contained in the first, and asserting a right to indicate refugees for expulsion, which she should require to take place.

ITALY was quiet. The Carnival continued with vivacity. Antipathy against the French soldiers was decreasing.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 11, 1852.

SENATE.—There was a very large number of petitions presented from all parts of the State and signed by over 30,000 names in favor of the enactment of the Maine Liquor Law.

The Committee of Conference upon the amendment of the House to the bill providing for the election by the Legislature of a State Librarian reported that they could not agree upon the subject of salary in dispute. [The Senate had fixed upon \$1,000, which the House struck out, and inserted \$750.] The report was accepted.

Mr. Bucklew then introduced a bill similar to the other, providing for the election of a State Librarian and fixing the salary at \$850.

The Committee on Finance reported back to the Senate the bill relative to the collection of taxes in the city and county of Philadelphia, with an affirmative recommendation.

The following bills were severally considered and passed:

To incorporate the Union County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

To incorporate the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of the borough of Carlisle.

To incorporate the Allegheny Gas Company.

The bill relative to the Schuylkill County Prison and the discharge of convicts.

Mr. Muhlenberg's bill for the better regulation and management of the public works of the State, was then taken up on its final passage, and after some further debate, passed—yeas 19, nays 13, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Baily, Barnes, Carothers, Carson, Crab, Darlington, Guernsey, Hamilton, Haslett, Kinsey, McMurtrie, Malone, Mathias, Muhlenberg, Myers, Robertson, Shimer, and Walker—19.

Nays—Messrs. Bucklew, Evans, Fernon, Forsyth, Fraley, Fulton, Hamilton, Hoge, Jones, McCaslin, McFarland, Packer, and Sanderson—13.

The bill to incorporate the Shiffler Fire and Hose Company, in the District of Southwark, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Fraily moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Bank bills on file, and that they be taken up in numerical order.

The motion was then disagreed to—yeas 7, nays 23.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House, after the presentation of numerous petitions, resumed the consideration of the special order, being the Congressional Apportionment Bill, and after a lengthy speech from Mr. Speaker Rhey, it was passed to a second reading, and then postponed—yeas 82, nays 10.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Schuylkill Haven and Mine Hill Railroad Company.

The bill gave rise to an animated and excited debate, and finally the previous question was called on the floor again sustained.

The question being taken on the section it was agreed to.

Pending the further consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

Apportionment of the State.

The following are the principal features of the apportionment of the State for Congressional elections, which was passed second reading in the House on Thursday last.—Under the new ratio the State is entitled to 25 members, and they are thus apportioned:

- First District—Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Kingsessing, West Philadelphia, Blockley, New Market, Spruce and Lombard Wards; 2—City except the above wards; 3—Northern Liberties and Kensington; 4—Spring Garden, North Penn, Richmond, White Hall, Frankford, Bridesburg, Aramingo, and Unincorporated Northern Liberties; 5—Montgomery County, Lower Dublin, Muncy, Roxborough, Germantown borough, Germantown tp., Bristol, Byberry, and Moreland; 6—Bucks and Lehigh; 7—Chester and Delaware; 8—Lancaster; 9—Berks and Lebanon; 10—Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne; 11—Luzerne, Columbia, Montour and Wyoming; 12—Bradford, Tioga and Susquehanna; 13—Lycoming, Sullivan, Clinton, Union and Northumberland; 14—Dauphin and Schuylkill; 15—York and Adams; 16—Cumberland, Franklin, Perry and Fulton; 17—Bedford, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin and Centre; 18—Somerset, Fayette and Green; 19—Blair, Cambria and Westmoreland; 20—Washington and Beaver; 21—Allegheny; 22—Butler and Lawrence, together with Findley, Moon Ohio, Franklin, Pine, West Deer, and East Deer tps., in Allegheny county; 23—Venango, Mercer and Crawford; 24—Erie, Warren, McKean, Potter, Elk and Clearfield; 25—Armstrong, Indiana, Clarion, Jefferson and Forest.

Gen. Blake has arrived at Tampa, Fla., with a large delegation of Seminole Indians from Arkansas, and expresses great confidence of being able to affect the removal of all the Indians now in Florida during the present Spring.

A merchant in Indiana offers to make a bet of \$5,000 that he will swim from Cincinnati to Madison, in the Ohio river, upwards of 80 miles, in the month of August next, without sleep, and with only fifteen minutes rest and refreshment every six hours.

From Our Exchanges. NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—By an arrival today from Brazos Santiago, we have advices from Brownsville, Texas, via Indiana, to the 24th ult., stating that hostile operations had been renewed by Carvajal, the 18th ult., with a largely increased force, and that on the 20th he had stormed and captured Camargo, after but a feeble resistance from the Mexican troops. The accounts represent the force of Carvajal much to exceed his former force, and that disaffection with the Government was spreading, thus increasing his chances of success.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Intelligencer of this morning publishes an official despatch, from New Orleans, stating the receipt of information from Brazos, by the steamship Fanny, that Carvajal had been defeated in his recent attack upon Camargo. He had with him 622 men, of whom only 81 were Mexicans, the balance being mostly Texans. The revolutionists, after their defeat, had fled to the American side of the Rio Grande.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—Louisville, March 10.—The Democratic State Convention to select delegates to the National Democratic Convention met yesterday, and elected delegates pledged to the support of Gen. Cass as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. The name of Mr. Buchanan was withdrawn before proceeding to ballot. Electors were also appointed favorable to Mr. Cass.

SPRITED CONTEST.—The war between the Maine-iacs and the Cogniacs is raging fiercely. A Western cotemporary thus closes a "First Rate Notice" of a friend of his—a dentist:—

The Dentist pulls a tooth elegantly—the operation being attended with the most exquisite pain imaginable.

OLD BEERS A CENTENARIAN.—On the 11th of this month, Berks county was one hundred years old—having been erected out of parts of Philadelphia, Lancaster and Chester, (then the only three counties into which Pennsylvania was divided) on the 11th of March, 1752.

POUCHETTES, March 6.—A successful experiment was performed here to-day by Professor Gustin, of Trenton, N. J., on his electro-magnetic engine, demonstrating a considerable amount of power with a small amount of battery. The evidence is conclusive that the power can be produced as cheap as steam.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Washington Intelligencer says the Government of the United States has, according to its uniform usage in such cases, recognized the existing authorities of France as the National Government of the country. International duty and respect alike demanded this, and this Government could do no less.

Pipe-bowls, in the form of liberty caps, are forbidden things in the French republic. Twelve boxes, filled with pipes, of which the heads were made in the shape of the bonnet rouge, or bore likenesses of Danton, Robespierre, or red republican leaders, were lately seized by the French police, on the premises of a pipe-maker at St. Omar. The manufacturer is to be prosecuted.

Some wag asks the editor of the Boston Carpet Bag whether, under the "Maine Law," a man is allowed to wear his arm in a sling, to make merry over the London Punch, to sell soap in bars, to communicate with therapeutic spirits, to administer "a drop of comfort" to a suffering friend, to punch his neighbor's head, to purchase corned beef, to tap his enemy's charet, to eat rum cherries, or to beat the spirit-stirring drum!

Mr. Gibbon, the Egyptian lecturer is at present in New Orleans. He unrolled a mummy, with great flourish of arms a few evenings ago, of which the Crescent says:

"The only thing remarkable about it was, that it had a very lean and dried aspect, and emitted a fragrance much like ancient cow-skin, spoiled in the drying."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL BOARD.—The Canal Commissioners, a few days ago, appointed Gen. Charles Carter, Assistant Cargo Inspector at Johnstown; James W. Rhey, Eugene Don-ly, J. Moorhouse, and John H. Dopp, for passenger cars; C. B. Cotter and James Oslow, emigrant cars on the A. P. R. R.; J. R. Hibbs and John Wynne, emigrant cars on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad; Charles H. Deder, Collector at Williamsport.

NO TIME TO SWAP.—The man who was crossing the river, and who was thrown from the boat, with a large horse and a small pony—was emphatically "quick witted." He seized upon the pony's tail, that being the nearest to him, for he could not swim a yard. Some one on the shore cried out—"Catch hold of the tail of the big horse!" "No, no," he answered—"this isn't exactly the time to swap horses."

ALL FOR CHARITY.—One of the counsel, in the late trial of Willis vs. Forrest, for assault and battery, informed the jury that the amount of the verdict rendered in favor of Willis; after paying his four lawyers, would be devoted to charity. We understand, says the New York Mirror, that Forrest has bought up "judgments" against Willis at ten cents on the dollar, so that he discharges the verdict at a cost of only about two hundred and fifty dollars. This is what would be termed in Wall street a shrewd business transaction.

THE WINTER IN EUROPE.—The winter, which has been so severe here, has been very spring-like in Europe. In Paris, at the beginning of February, roses, lilacs and hyacinths filled the flower markets. "According to advices from the north, a milder season has not been experienced—even as far as Norway—since the commencement of the century."

An English newspaper states that the Duke of Wellington has received, in reward for his services, from the British government, thirteen millions of dollars. He now receives an income from the public offices which he holds, of about forty thousand dollars. In addition to this he has a large private estate. One would say that with rigid economy and frugal management he might be able to make the two ends of the year meet.

"CHEVALIER" WYCOFF.—The Genoa Gazette received by the America, gives the end of this affair, and Wycoff is now in quod:

"A curious case was lately tried by the Tribunal of the First Instance of our city—namely, the illegal seizure of Miss G. C. Gamble, by an American, M. Henry Wycoff, with a view to extort a promise of marriage, or at least, one-half the fortune of the young lady in case of failure. A Frenchman, Louis Vannaud, the courier of Miss Gamble, and a Genoese, Luigi Cavallari, were accused of being his accomplices. The latter was acquitted, and the two others sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment."

THINKING OF THOSE AT HOME.—In looking over a list of drafts from Sacramento city, advices of which were received by the last California mail, the editor of the New York Journal of Commerce was struck with a large number made payable to females. Out of one list of ninety-four names, thirty-four were of the class notified, and no doubt many of the rest made payable to the other sex were intended likewise for women. This shows that fathers, husbands, and brothers, who are toiling among the mines, have not forgotten the dear ones at home.

The Common Council of New York appear to be fond of the good things of this life. The cost of the tea-room for the month of January was \$681 27 1/2. The bill of fare comprised chickens, turkey, venison, quail, partridges, ducks, &c. Four thousand agars and seven gallons of brandy were consumed.

The people of this country pay enormous sums of money for the foreign made silks, which they wear. It is stated in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for February that the amount of silks passed into consumption at the port of New York alone, for the twelve months ending December last, was \$2,488,456. What the amounts may have been at other ports we can only conjecture, as no returns have been published. We will assume them to be \$3,000,000, and this gives us the enormous amount of \$5,488,456 for one year's cost of foreign silks.

A LETTER FROM MEAGHER.—A gentleman in New York has received a letter from Mr. Meagher, dated Robert Town, August 25th, 1851—Mrs. Mitchell and her children had arrived there in excellent health. Mr. Mitchell has taken a firm, upon the proceeds of which he intends to support himself and his family. O'Brien and his companions are well, but feel intensely the death-like existence they are doomed to drag out in that receptacle of drags and outcasts of English villany.

Porter's "patent repeating rifle," says its inventor, will discharge sixty-nine bullets in succession as fast as a watch tick.

The sermons preached in a single year in the United States would fill a hundred and twenty millions of octavo pages.

It is mentioned as a remarkable circumstance that within the past month ice made firmly into Lake Ontario, a distance of three miles from the piers, to the depth of four inches. Such a thing is not recollected by the oldest inhabitants, and may not be seen again for a century to come.

A race on snow-shoes came off near Montreal on the 20th ult., by soldiers belonging to the garrison at Montreal. The first prize, five dollars, was gained by a man who ran half a mile in three minutes.

It is proposed in England to arm the police, and put them under a course of military drill, as an additional measure of security against the French tyrant.

The French Government are buying large numbers of horses in England, for the artillery and cavalry service.

Gov. Wright, the Democratic candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Indiana, is emphatically a working man. He made a speech when a candidate for Governor, in a Court House in Indiana, every brick of which was made by him.

The Governor has appointed the Hon. George M. Dallas to co-operate with the Hon. James Campbell, Attorney General of the Commonwealth, in representing the interests of the State in the suits growing out of the Wheeling Bridge case. The selection of Mr. Dallas as one of the counsel of the State, in this important case will meet the full approbation of the public. With two such advocates the right and interests of Philadelphia will be well guarded.

SAY! Do you believe in the Ketchester Rockets? Do you love tamps' lungs? Do you live near the shot-heavy pop? Did you ever ride in a waggot boggon?—Sunday Mercury.

Ye-s-s! Was you ever shocked by a baler's gattery, did you hear Wanied Delster's late speech in your city, did you ever see a steam-boat bite her bumper, did you ever drink a scottle of botch ale—and—oh speak! do you always vote the tig whiget?—Ky. Rifle.

Some of the Massachusetts papers have adopted the custom of publishing births as well as marriages and deaths. It has now become a mooted question among them whether the notice of births should precede those of marriages, or vice versa. The advocates of one side urge that births very naturally follow marriages, while their opponents triumphantly ask, "who ever knew of a man's being married before he was born?"

Mr. Weed says, in a letter from France, "During a journey of five weeks through this country, I have not seen five drunken persons—indeed, I cannot remember but one decided case, ana yet every one drinks."

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—Letters from Paris, says the New York Express, state that the British government has officially informed the French government that the moment a French soldier is sent across the Belgium territory, the city of Antwerp, and the forts on the Scheldt will be occupied with an English army of ten thousand men.