WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors. EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 15.

63- We are requested to inform the readers of the "Alleghanian" that no paper will be issued from that office this week. Reason, failure in receiving a supply of paper.

The election of a State Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon, Levi Foulkrod, took place on Tuesday. Henry C. Pratt. Whig and Know Nothing, was elected by a majority of 2,342 over J. Murray Rush, Democrat.

Hos. WM. H. SEWARD, Old Line Whig, has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of New York, by a majority of 5 in the Senate and 3 in the House. There is, in consequence, no little "wailing and gnashing of teeth" among the Know Nothings.

COSMOPOLITAN ART AND LITERARY ASSOCIA-TIOS .- It will be seen by an advertisement in today's paper that the distribution of premiums by this Association has been deferred until the 28th of this month, when the drawing will certainly take place. Those wishing to secure an interest in the distribution, by which they may become the possessor of a splendid painting, a fine statue, or a monthly magazine worth the subscription price alone, would do well by attending to the

A Fast Man.

In looking over the proceedings of the Legislature, we observe that a certain Know Nothing rat from the City of Philadelphia named George R. Smith, moved a few days ago, that the rules of the House of Representatives be suspended, for the purpose of taking up the bill erecting the proposed new county of Conemaugh. The motion did not prevail, for the reason that more important business was then pending before the House.

We would like to know why George R. Smith. has thus undertaken to interfere in this question. We have a representative at Harrisburg in the person of George S. King, who is perfectly sound on the Conemaugh county question, and the motion should have been made by him. George however is a modest man, and was induced from some motive to call to his aid, one of the universal Smith family. We have no objection at all to the motion referred to, if it comes from the proper source, but coming from a man so notorious in more ways than one, as George R. Smith, it can do Conemaugh no manner of good. This man Smith ought to be suspended politically, like Manomets coffin, between Heaven and carth. He would not then disgrace the City of Philadelphia as a member of the Legislature, and the people of Cambria would not be annoyed with his uncalled for interference in her local affairs.

Horrors.

We have already alluded to the war in the Crimea, and the sufferings of the troops. The accounts given in private letters are truly appalling. An assistant surgeon in one of the division says that most of the patients are compelled to lie on the ground, and that their entire covering consists of one or two blankets at the utmost. They have no tea or arrow root, or any other little thing thought indispensable in a London hospital. A regimental officer writes:

"This morning I was on a working party in the trenches from 4. A. M. to 4, P. M., and to morrow I am on picket again, and so on. Now, what manner of man, think you, can stand this? Today we went, at 4 o'clock, A. M., to break fresh ground for a battery, and we were kept there un-til 4 in the afterneon, while about 200 guns ranged over us; and when we were returning, a body of riflemen opened fire and peppered us well.—
However, only two men were hurt; but the wonder was that any one of us escaped. Theis was
a piece of work that only ought to have been atpted at night; but we have a comman officer over all- our movements here who leads us into more danger than any one but a madman would, and all for nothing. Besides which, who ever heard of making a battery so close to the enemy as I have described, without first making an approach? Yet so it was, and a similar system seems to pervade everything."

Another complains bitterly of the cold, says that rains and snows are almost constant, and that while the officers have houses built for themselves, the men have the most miserable accommodations. The cholera had also appeared in the ranks, and thus added to the sufferings and horrors. A soldier of the 93d Highlanders writes

"Last night I was on picket, and had to sit till three o'clock, A. M., half way up to the knees in mud, and wet to the skin with the heavy rain.— We were forced to sit, as the ground was so dirty that we could not walk about. In wet weather the men are very little better in their tents. I don't know what we are to do when the winter comes on; we are bad now, but we shall be worse then. But I hope in God we shall be out of this

" With the commonest method and forethought this army might be happy, healthy and comfortable—for hitherto, at any rate, the climate has not been so bad, considering it is winter—but the men are overworked, ill-fed, and without sufficient ime to get fuel. This arises from our having unertaken to do too much as to the siege, and too ittle as to the Commissariat transport. At Balaklava there is every thing, in the camp nothing, or but little, and that little has constantly to be fetched by sending men, just out of the trenches, twelve miles through nine inches deep of mud and mire, and keeping them standing or sitting in it for hours, until they can get what is to be given to them. The only bed for weeks in the hospitals in camp was an inch and a half of mud."

United States Senator.

Private dispatches inform us that the elec-tion of a United States Senator did not come off yesterday. The election has been post-poned for two weeks. The following is the ote as reported to us:

FIRST BALLOT. 28 SECOND BALLOT

58 | Scattering -From the above it will be seen that Cameron Buckalew, and Scattering are the leading candidates. The man who can get Mr. Scattering, on next Tuesday week, to vote in his favor, will no doubt be elected, if Mr. Scattering has sufficient votes to carry him. - Daily COMMUNICATION.

For the Democrat & Sentinel. The proceedings of the citizens of Exensury and vicinity in opposition to any dismemberment of the county of Cambria, seem to have excited the ire of the cilitor of the Cambria Tribune, most tremendously, and make him empty out the vials of his wrath in perfect torrents. Did ungentlemanly language and billingsgate slang constitute sound argument or refute a charge, the position assumed by the editor would be perfectly impregnable. But as arguments clothed in such garbs have been always treated as unsound and illogical, we decline answering "a fool according to his folly," and prefer following the example of Socrates, who, when the ass kicked him, declared that Socrates ought not to kick the ass. Rather id we act on the good old proverb that "a answer turneth away wrath," and tempersoft answer turneth away wrath ate'v and candidly examine into the merits of the matters in controversy, extenuating nothing or setting down aught in malice.

One thing, we presume, will be conceded even by the greatest Conemaugh county Hotspur, that the citizens of Ebensburg have as good a right as those of Johnstown, to assemble publicly and express their sentiments upon any measure, calculated to effect any portion of Cambria county. Believing themse was still entitled to this privilege, they presumed to exercise it as they thought pro-per, and openly, plainly, and clearly stated to the world what they believed, and still believe, to be

The principal objection, in the Tribune, seems to be to the material of which that meeting was composed. On this, as well as on other points, the editor of the Cambria Tribune is laboring under a delusion. We can assure our fellow-citizens of Johnstown, that the meeting was neither composed of tavern keepers or lawyers. Had the editor examined the list of officers, or had he been presented. ent and looked upon the men who composed that meeting, he would have found amongst them many, whose heads had been whitened by the frosts of Cambria county winters-men who, when they express an opinion, believe it to be true. They called the meeting, and by them, and at their request, was everything done. Neither tavern keepers or lawyers did any more than they were requested to do by their fellow-citizens. Tr town, but not one unkind word was uttered against any citizen favorable to Conemaugh county. Their course appeared at least as disinterested throughout as that of the citizens of Johnstown, when acting lately in a similar capacity.—
The lawyers (poor devils,) thankful for the few crumbs that fall to their lot from the rich table of Conemaugh, were pleased to know at the same time, that the largest and fattert portion of pro-fessional gain had fallen to their brethren in Johnstown. Not the slightest feeling of envy or dissat sfaction was expressed on that subject. In this there was surely nothing "base, glaring or mali-cious." Neither did the meeting misrepresent public opinion, if unanimity of sentiment be a criterion to judge by. Not one of them supposed they were guilty of falsehood, or that their respectability would be called into question. That article is possessed alone by the friends of Conemaugh and we concede it to them, without a murmus stipulating however, for the right to entertain ful belief in the truth of the resolutions.

The Resolution in regard to the Poor House

Cambria county has contracted the debt and all the legislation that may be attempted can't destroy the contract entered into for the purchase of the property without violating the fundamental principles of justice. We speak from the record and by authority, when we say that such is the fact. The Act of Assembly was passed in good faith, and as we carnestly believe for the good of Cambria county; although at this time it may not be calculated to promote the interests of

As to the resolution reflecting on Mr. King, permit us to say that it stands fully endorsed by citizens of Cambria county who do not wish to conceal the names, or to take a silent part when they believe the interest of the county at stake. They do not however look upon that resolution, as one Tribune, whose cry for proof is like that of the thief when called upon to plead replied, "Guilty my lord but prove it." The charge has been made by those who hold themselves responsible for it, and when met in a proper manner, will be sustained. If this cannot be done, those who made it must acknowledge like men their error, and we feel satisfied no harm will be done to one so "superior in every respect" as Mr. King. The Tribune seems to admit that some kind of pledges were made, although they were perhaps not " itive." We will not quarrel about the adjective, but take the naked pledge—thank the editor for the admission—still entertaining the opinion that those to whom the pledges were made, are the best able to judge how they were qualified. Leaving the vote of Bedford and Fulton out of the question, we request the editor of the *Tribune* to inform us, how Mr. King could have obtained over 830 votes outside of the proposed limits of Conemaugh, had he been running as the avowed candidate of the he been running as the avowed candidate of the new county. Let him add that vote to that of Dr. Smith, strike the balance and inform us where he leaves King. To assist his calculation, he may throw in the 97 votes cast against King in Rickland. George S. King had he avowed himse openly as the champion of the new county, would not have received a single vote outside of its proposed limits. They were cast for him on the representation of men who pledged themselves, that he was running as the regular whig candidate, without regard to sectional feelings, and if elected he would pursue the honorable course taken un-der like circumstunces by Major John Linton. We rather think there were pledges about somewhere, and those to whom they were made have a right to insist on their fulfilment, when they find it asserted in high places, that King was elected on the issue of a new county, with Johnstown as a county seat. So much for the obnoxious resolu-

Happy are we that the smaller fry were not also annihilated. That they escaped seems somewhat Happy are we that the smaller fry were not also annihilated. That they escaped seems somewhat miraculous. Perhaps they were covered by certain resolutions lately passed at Johnstown, smacking rather strongly of old Blackstone, who has we believe said something about life, liberty and property. But he like ourselves, up to this time, never knew that the lives, liberty and property of the citizens of Johnstown were in danger, and sorry were we to hear it. That the liberty of some of the numerous criminals furnished by that seem of the numerous criminals furnished by that sec-tion of the county had been abridged, we had learned from the Records of the Western Peniteutiary, and would not have been surprised at their complaints, but we were not aware that the lives and property of any others in our county were in danger. We were always under the impression that the rights of the citizens of Johnstown had that the rights of the citizens of Johnstown had been as well cared for by Judge Taylor, as those of their fellow citizens elsewhere. Thus far he has proved himself an upright Judge, who as far as we know, never has placed in jo-pardy the life and property of any human being, unless by due course of law. His decisions may not at all times have suited citizens of Johnstown, because no made in their favor, but this they must attribute to lack of testimony or the badness of their causes. Nor is the complaint about delay of business well founded. Since the completion of the public works, Justice has been as expeditiously administered in our courts, as in those of any other county in the State. Nay we will venture to assert, that more verliets have been rendered at different terms here, than can be found in the same time, reterms here, than can be found in the same time, re-corded elsewhere. On this score there is therefore but little room for complaint, and it comes with a bad grace from our fellow citizens of Johnstown, when there is not over a half dozen causes on the docket from their neighborhood, any one of which can be tried in a half a day.

But the difficulty and expense of reaching the seat of Justice seems to be awful. It must be a great calamity for citizens of Johnstown to travel

ed to their lot, is that of the inhal expect to gain nothing by the for lawyers of Johnstown, who are ested, and only ask this boon erty and property. We really that our claw-citizens of Johns They surely do not think this claim has any intriusic merits. If they tainly would not ask it to be resorting to such means. That p resorting to such means. That people will office upon most subjects is undeniable, but they may do so, we presume, without using abusive or vulgar language. The question relating to a new county is one that has been agitated before and temperately discussed. We hope it will be treated in the same way hereafter. But if our fellow-citizens of Johnstown are not satisfied with the position assumed by us in this section of the county, let them withdraw their application for Conemaugh at this session, bring out King next fall as its champion, run him on that issue alone, and we will abide the result. In this there is surely nothing "arbitrary, arrogant, dictatorial, or con-trary to the genius of our free institutions."

The Beauties of Know-Nothingiam. We call the special attention of our readers to

e speech of Mr. LITTLEJOHN, the Speaker of he New York House of Representatives, upor the subject of Know-Nothingism. Its beautie are faithfully set out, and forcibly presented.

Mr. Littlejohn (the Speaker) had supposed that when he last addressed the House it would be the last he would have to say on this question. But ince then nothing but charges upon charges been made against his character as a man. He was no man of change. He would, in what he and to say, endeavor to treat every man in proper spirit. The gentleman from New York, (Mr. Petty) had said be (Mr. L.) had come down u the floor to speak. Mr. L. said, if when he took the Chair as Speaker of this House his constituency was to be deprived of his voice, forever begone the honors of the Chair. With regard to is feeling that the cause needed assistance L. said it was not Wm. H. Seward he loved but his principles. He disclaimed that he asked single vote to place him in the Chair of the House No one had a scrap of paper from him containing any pledge. Thus he denied that he had deceived one. Whenever spoken to on the subject, he had always replied that he intended to leave the matter to the Whigs of the House. He never belonged to a Know Nothing lodge in his county, and never made any promise to vote against Wm. H. Seward. He had never been inside of a Know Nothing lodge. He had not wanted to be returned to the House, but his party friends insisted upon his receiving the nomination, and he took it.

As to the Temperance nomination, though he received such nomination, it was without his influ-

ence or advice. As to his connexion with the Know Nothings, he would tell all he knew of it. Last March, while a member of this House, some of his friends asked him to attend a lecture went with them to a room, where he was asst by the officers of that Society that he was to do nothing that was contrary to anything against which his conscience would revolt. He was asked to make a promise. He did make the promise, and if his recent course was treason, make the most of it. If he had perjured himself, make the most of that. He now declared himself opposed to the principles of this Association. As to his pledge to vote against William H. Seward, rooted might be his tongue to his mouth if he ever made such a pledge. He would give, as briefly as he could, a complete exposition of Know-Nothings; but he would say, from the moment that he left that room in this city, to this, he percent entered it. that room in this city, to this, he never entered it again. It was enough for him to say that he saw in that room what would prevent an honest man from ever entering again. As to who he saw there. their names would never be divulged by him.—
He admitted that the foreign vote had an undue influence in our election. And he saw this in the

Had Mr. Seward the influence over foreigners ascribed to him, do you suppose that Mr. Scott would have been defeated? It was this feeling against the influence of foreign voters which led him to go to the meeting he had alluded to. This organization, in its original idea, was simple—to meet the banding of men on one side, to meet the banding of men on the other. But no political nomination was to be made. And thus far it was right. But what was it now? Was it an institution to which an honorable man—a freeman—a Christian—could belong? He thought it was not. He believed men here belonging to it were honest, but that they were deceived by political tricksters. In July last a Grand Lodge was organized, called a Grand Council. Go to New York and you find the Grand President—J. W. Barker—occupying a power in the State equal to a monarch. And this Grand President alone apa monarch. And this Grand President alone appoints one deputy in each county; and what sort of a man will this deputy be? Why, a second self. And what does this deputy de? He is armed with the power to create as many lodges in the towns of the State as he pleases. He selects nine men as the nucleus of these lodges, to establish them; this second self of J. W. Barker selects these nine men, and these nine men select three delegates to the Grand Coupeil, to make nominations and oaths to bind body and soul of the innocent members of the Order. These officers are thus the creatures of one man—James W. Barker,

Did ever a man conceive anything so humble in Republican Government. These delegates are to remain as such three years. Two hundred lodges send thus 600 men to this Council—all of whom are the creatures of Barker. The duty of these men-this Grand Council is to make oaths bind men who are invited to hear lectures L. had read here proceedings of the Grand Council, the purport of which was, that no delegate was to be received who did not sustain their State ticket, and members not voting for Ullman, were expelled. Mr. L. commented on these proceedings, pointing out their tyranny. He inquired if in Europe there was any power so despotic. Had anything in this broad land ever been heard of equal to this? Was ever a man called upon and required to say, under oath, whether he did that which the Constitution says he may do? Whether he voted against a certain man? And what was the crime of voting for Gov. Clark? An yet this Society, called American, expelled me for voting for Gov. Clark. Was such a Society worthy of the name of American. predict that in twenty four months no man with such a political engine. Who were the non this Executive Committee? He would not it of all, but some of them were men of brok

There was another power centered with these nine men, which was that any five men of these Councils may reject or blackball any applicant. Was this Democratic? But why was this? Why, James W. Barker might lose the power and control he had. This scheme was perfect, and could not be altered in three years. There was no power to alter it. It has been said the Councils may interest these three delegates to account the struct these three delegates, to overcome the designs of J. W. Barker. But this is not true.—
The by-laws gave the right of appeal to J. W.

ed them since his arrival in Albread resoulutions, directing emito Albany, to defeat the re-election of Win H. Seward; as also other proceedings, ex the powers of the Order. These proceedings read from a newspaper. The first re-said Mr. L., required the collection of sor sand men here to instruct members vote on the Senatorial question. Had the

sent idiots here to represent them?

The next was, directing measures to be taken in regard to offending Councils. And what was the offence? They had dared to act independ-ently. The Grand Council had made nominations, and because some dared to exercise their rights as freemen, to go against the nor knowing, perhaps, they had been made,—the do this much, what was there they might not do! He remembered the Inquisition—the acts of the Jesuits—but their powers would be as nought. compared with this organization. Who keeps the thumb-screw—the tortures of the Institution—might yet be ordained by this New I Council. But American power and Amer freemen will never, he believed, submit to the taclishment of this organization. Mr. L. read proceedings of a Council in Brooklyn, we of the Grand Council. He only had the the Grand Council. He only had this scar to now that that had already commenced, which could be carried out throughout the State. He scant that this political engine would be hurled com power in this State. There already exists nother organization which carries out that prin

He found published in the Times resolutions ion denouncing Slavery as a moral and politic it, and all the others he could assent to. Tho who experienced the true American feeling could bin this organization. And he based his predicon on this movement, in which men who felt the oke of the other organization, would turn to this or relief and power to overthrow the others.—
Therefore, could an oath, which was in violation of a man's conscience, be binding. The sin was in intentionally taking such an oath, and he con-sidered it one which he ought now to be forgiven. sidered it one which he ought now to be forgiven. It was a sin against his country. It was like an oath to commit a murder. It was a murder of the man's rights. If a man breaks a wicked oath, would the Creator punish him for it? No. Sir He was willing to risk his reputation and all else upon it. And so will the 130,000 others, when they will come to have calmly considered this question. He had read an oath published by this Association, taken in the third degree, in which men are required to swear they will not divulge the secrets of the society, even before a

Major Generals of the Pennsylvania Militia. 1st Division-Philadelphia-Robt. Patter-

2nd Division-Bucks, Deleware and Montgomery counties—Paul Appleback.

3d Division—Chester and Lancaster coun-

ties-Thomas S. Bell. 4th Division-York and Adams counties-

5th Division-Berks, Lebanon and Dauph in counties-Wm. H. Keim. 6th Division-Schuylkill, Monroe, and Car-

bon counties-Geo. C. Wynkoop. 7th Division-Northampton and Lehigh counties-David Laury.

8th Division-Northumberland and Union 9th Division-Columbia, Wyoming and Lu-

erne counties-Francis L. Bowman. 10th Division—Susquehanna and Wayne ounties—Alex. H. Farnham.

11th Divison—Lycoming, Clinton and Pot-ter counties—No return. 12th Division—Clarion, McKean, Elk and Forest counties-R. B. Bell. 13th Division-Bradford, Tioga and Sulli-

van counties-Jas. P. Magill. 14th Division-Juniata, Mifflin, Centre Huntington, and Clearfield counties-John C. 15th Division—Cumberland, Franklin and Perry counties—Edward Armor.

16th Division-Bedford, Somerset, Cambria, Blair and Fulton counties-A. H Cof-

17th Division-Westmoreland, Favette. Washington and Green counties-James Coul-

18th Division-Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana, and Jefferson counties-Wm. Larimer, 19th. Division-Butler. Beaver, Mercer and

Jefferson counties-W. W. Taylor. 20th Division-Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren counties-John Kilpatrick.

IMPORTANT TO THE SUNDAY PAPERS .- A curious case has lately been heard before Judge Roosevelt, in the Supreme Court, and its deeision will have an important bearing on the prosperity of the Sunday papers. The case alluded to is that of Smith vs. Wilcox. The plaintiff is proprietor of a newspaper which is saued on Sunday, and he sues defendant for work and labor performed by the publication of an advertisement in said newspaper. The defence set up is that the contract is illegal under the statue, which declares all agree-ments made for labor to be performed on the Sabbath to be null and void. The Court evidently inclined to the belief that plaintiff could not recover, but reserved the decision until the general term. It may be held that the labor s performed during the week; but that would is performed during the week; but that would not be a competent defence, because the publication is made on Sunday, and that publication is the only proof of the contract. In fact it is the contract itself. Should the general term decide according to the principles laid down by the defence in this action, the proprietors of the Sunday newspapers will not be able to receive any debts due to them by process of law, either for advertisements or subscriptions. It will be equivalent to an act of scriptions. It will be equivalent to an act of outlawry.—N. Y. Her.

DESERTIONS FROM THE ENGLISH ARMY Desertions to the Russians from the Britisl Army in the Crimea are reported. The first desertion noticed in the accounts of the Crimea was of a marine employed at the batteries. It was given out, to produce an effect, that he was a "Yankee," who had found his way into the English navy, and the letter writers at the seat of war were at pains to circulate the re-port that the dastardly deserter was not an English soldier.

HUTS YOR THE FRENCH ARMY .- The manu facture of these buts is proceeding with rapidsufficient for the accommodation of 30,900 men will have been despatched. Wooden tables for 10,000 horses are being con 5th of January next, a sufficient number of

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Mayor Wood is "down" upon the fortune tellers in New York. He has instructed the police to hunt them out and report them to l

OF Gov. Pollock has nominated A. K. M'Clure, of Chambersburg, as Superintendent of the Public

13-The New York merchants have already contributed \$4425 to a fund for a testimonial to Com.

03-The British Government have given notice officially that British subjects contributing to a loan in behalf of Russia, will be guilty of high 63-An advertisement in a Boston paper, lately,

for a young man to work in a store, was answered by eighteen applicants, but one for a gentleman to travel and play on the banjo met with 409 re-The Maine Law passed the House of Repreentatives of Indiana, at Indianapolis on Friday,

and is now the law of the State. There is great rejoicing at Indianapolis in consequence, 83-In the House of Representatives, on Satur-day, the bill conferring the title of Lieut. General

83-There were 6,701 emigrant arrivals at the -a falling off of nearly one hundred per cent.,

as compared with the same months of the year

80-President Pierce has recognized the appointment of Placide Gratwohl, as Vice-Consul of the Swiss Confederation, for the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the Territory of Minnesota.

The ships Florida and Consul recently sailed from Savannah, for Liverpool, with cargoes of Tennessee copper.

to reside at Detroit.

At The Masonic Grand Lodge of Mississippi, at ts late session, appropriated \$500 for relief to the poor of Philadelphia.

10 The Vienna Presse states that, with the consent of the Porte, Austrian engineers are about to ascertain the difference of the level between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

A Manufacturing firm in Boston has just ompleted a quantity of machinery for the Cuban government, to be used in a school for practical engineers and machinists. Cuban planters are now dependent on the United States for the labor of this class of artisans

63-There are now upwards of 1000 workmen employed in the Navy Yard at Charlestown, and neglect of the British Government, and the Mass. The larger proportion are on the new frigate Merimac, while the balance are employed on diers sent to the seat of war, but 14,000 are left the sloop-of-war Saratoga in the dry dock, and in in a condition to bear arms, and not over 2,000 other departments of the Yard.

The Pension Roll of the United States du ring the past year amounted to about 14,000 names. There were 1,000 Revolutionary soldiers. 7,999 widows of soldiers, and 5,006 invalids. During the year the list has decreased 648 names by deaths.

Samuel S. Cox, editor of the Ohio Statesma and Democrat, has received the appointment of Secretary of Legation to Peru, in place of John B. Muller, of New York, whose name was withdrawn, after being submitted to the Senate. Mr. Cox is ar. accomplished scholar and will doubtless make an able diplomat

63-The continued illness of Mrs. Breckenridge now sick in Washington City, has rendered it impossible for Major Breckenridge to leave for Spain. and he, therefore, on Friday, resigned the comsion which he had accepted as Minister to that Government. Thereupon the President nominated Senator Dodge, of Iowa, for that position, and on the same day he was confirmed by the

The first bridge across the Mississippi river is completed. It is just above St. Paul, Minnesota. It is a single span 630 feet long, and cost over \$35,000. Another bridge across that river is being constructed at Rock Island, it will be much onger and more expensive than the one at St.

83-Lieut. General James Robinson Arnold, died at his residence, in Onslow square, London, on the 27th ultimo. It is said he was a gallant officer, second son of our Major General Arnold, (the traitor,) and of Margaret, daughter of Edward Shippen, chief Justice of Pennsylvania The [Ladies' Calhoun Monument Associa-

tion of Charleston, realized \$550 and upwards from Mr. Meagher's lecture. At-Lieut. James H. Rowan has been ordered to

the command of the United States brig Bainbridge, vice Lieut. Hunter, dismissed. 13-The Washington Star of the 8th inst., states

that the British Minister has sent orders to the squadron in the Carribean Sea, not to allow Col. Kinney's expedition to land in any part of Central America.

03-About fifty women attacked a tavern in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, lately, and demolished all the casks, battles, &c., of liquor they could find. Warrants were issued for the arrest of about 20 of them, but could not be served.

The British Admiralty Chart of the Arctic sea, lately issued, gives to the land discovered by the Grinnell Expedition the name of "Grinnell's Land." In a former chart it had been called Prince Albert's Land.

During the past month, nearly forty fires occurred in the United States, where the loss exseded \$10,000. The total loss reached \$1,055,-000. Eight lives were lost by the above fires.

During January last, 48 American vessel have been reported as totally wrecked, and one, a new ship, burnt. Of these, 7 were ships, 3 barques 17 brigs, and 17 schooners. The value of vessels and cargoes was \$1.244,000; the insurance amounted to \$1,095,000.

03-The west wing of the asylum at Beaupres near Quebec, was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 2d. Loss about \$12,000. The institution contains nearly two hundred patients. but none of them were injured.

from there over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad houses to lodge 3,000 officers, 80,000 sol- in the month of January, were \$140,678 85, being diers, and 10,000 horses will have reached \$16,000 more than was ever before received at at present, is "The Midsummer Night's Dream,

City Correspondence.

From Philadelphia.

Correspondence of the Democrat & Sentinet

The Sleighing—Young America's Determination to enjoy it—The Foreign News—A Sad Commentary on British Braggadocia—The Cincinnati Sleam Fire Engine—Value of City Property and Expenses—Virtue Overpowered—New Device of the Fortune Hunters—Midsummer Night's Dream—The Markets, &c. PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1866.

Our streets have rarely presented a more anima ted appearance than during the last few days -The pangs and pains of the extremely cold weather of the early portion of the week, when the thermometer obstinately persisted in hovering around that point so terribly expressive of an Arctic atmosphere, zero, have been amply compensated for by the glee and hilarity which good slei, produced. All the pleasures of the world are said to be fleeting, and as those which depend upon the continuance of snow in this region are particularly so, great eagerness has been maniested to make the most of the occasion at once.-A grand rush was made upon the livery stable keepers, who, as a particular favor considered to upon Winfield Scott, passed by a vote of 126 to bire out their horses and sleighs to the pleasure seekers at the moderate rate of \$5 an hour. the fast young men and all the fast young ladies port of New York for the month of January last who are the objects of their adoration, were determined to have a good time of it, and the expedients which have been resorted to, to obtain the necessary funds on the part of those who were "hard up," outwitted in ingenuity all the fruitful schemes that pass through the heads of our " great financiers," and many a beautiful gold watch, or expensive trinket, is snugly stored away in a pawnbroker's desk, as collateral security for the re-payment of sums advanced for the purpose. Upon nearly all the omnibus lines, sleighs have also been placed, and all the close packing your good readers ever witnessed, read, or dreamed of. is but perfect looseness, when compared with the compactness with which passengers have been jammed together in these vehicles. The only redeeming feature of the arrangement, was the important fact, that a fair proportion of them, probably one half, were ladies, and in that sort of a compound a vast amount of tight squeezing is borne with perfect good humor.

The foreign news by the Atlantic brings us no intelligence of new battles but a startling account of the continuation of the merciless and horrible slaughter and butchery of the English troops not by the barborous Russians-but by that far more potent and relentless enemy-the ignorance officers in command. Out of 54,000 English solare in even a tolerably good state of health. The London Times computes that at the present rate of destruction, from the combined effects of cold. hunger, and disease, by the 15th of March no thing will be left of the British army except Lord Raglan and his staff.

The Russians are in high spirits. Lord John Russell has resigned his seat in the English Cabinet, principally an account of the storm lowering over its members on account of the mismanagement of the war. It is probable that Lord Palmerston will take charge of the War Department. The English press is very apt to twit Brother Jonathan with being possessed of a vain spirit of boasting, but when we contrast the actual condition of their forces and their achievements during the present war, with the arrogant pretensions and prophecies indulged in at its commencement. we know not where to find a parallel for the spirit of the braggadocia they have indulged in in this instance. Let them ever hold their peace here after of Yankee bragging.

The Cincinnati Steam Fire Engine has been in our city for some days past, and a trial of its powers has anxiously been looked for, but so far postponed on account of the weather. It is now announced to take place on Monday, and an eager throng will be present to witness its operations .-Our volunteer fire system has been for some years past a nucleus around which all the rowdvism and viciousness of the city seems to have concentrated, and although many bold, daring, and useful spirits are connected with it, even their good brave deeds are insufficient to suield it from odium. A re-organization of the entire department by the employment of paid firemen, has long been in contemplation, and the success of the Steam Fire Engine would prove a great auxiliary to this movement, which is violently opposed by the present firemen, who therefore look with jealous eves upon the "great skwirt," as they term it. A statement of the value of the property owned

by the city of Philadelphia was presented in Councils the other day. It amounts to over \$16,-600,000, without including the public squares.—
The annual revenue derived from it is stated to be over \$1,000,000. The appropriations for the expenditures are very heavy. During the month of December, 1854, they reached \$1,226,136; in January, \$465,521, and bills have already been reported during the present month for the appr priation of \$397,464 more.

A man named Edward Virtue, becoming intox icated, laid down in the streets the other night fell asleep and was nearly frozen to death—the physicians having had great difficulty in restoring him to consciousness, so that you see even virtu

The office of the Receiver of Taxes, has for son time past, been much thronged with a crowd of tax-payers, anxious to avail themselves of the de duction allowed for prompt payment. Among them have been quite a number of gallant young fancy gentlemen, who are as destitute of property as of brains, and who never condescend to do anything so vulgar as to contribute to the support of the government. For a time it was matter of surprise why they should be so punctual in their attendance at a place where they could have no legitimate business; but a cute observer soon detected the purpose of their visits to be the institution of as minute an inquiry, as the circ paid by the widowed ladies who visited the information which they desired as a guide i their arduous pursuit of that glorious prop o idleness and sovereign remedy for ruined

The most prominent of our public at the Walnut Street Theatre, which ha