



Democrat and Sentinel.

RICHARD WHITE HENRY C. DEVINE

WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

EBENSBURG, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 16.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES BUCHANAN. Subject to the Decision of the National Convention.

See new advertisements.

Bids for the Main Line.

We learn from the Harrisburg Patriot & Union that bids have been offered for the purchase of the Main Line. The Pennsylvania Rail Road Company propose to buy the whole of the Main Line at seven and a half millions, payable in ten annual payments from July, 1876, with interest at 5 per cent. They agree to keep the Eastern and Western, until the North Western Railroad shall be completed. They propose to buy the Columbia Railroad at the cost of construction, to be ascertained by three competent engineers, to be appointed by the State. They agree to pay a dividend equal to that of their own stockholders. They require the repeal of the tonnage tax, and that the State yield the right to purchase the Pennsylvania Railroad.

No Speaker Yet.

The House is still without an organization. The voting for a speaker is still going on with the same stubbornness on the part of the Know-Nothing and their allies, the Republicans. Our last advice (Tuesday) the vote stood as follows: For Mr. Banks, 95; Richardson, 62; Fuller, 34; Pennington, 9; scattering, 8. It will be perceived that things are getting no better, nor is there any hope that there will be, unless some new plan should be adopted. At the last accounts there had been over one hundred balloting, without changing the vote of either candidates. That the Know-Nothing and Republicans, have it in their power to elect, there is no doubt. The people are becoming tired of the performance, and have got a taste of the two new parties that were to correct all the ills that government is heir to.

Cambria County.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Auditor General's Report, Loretto Plank Road Company, Ebensburg & Susquehanna, Distillery and Brewery, etc.

New Firm.—It will be seen by a card in another column, that our young friend J. Patton Thompson, has become one of the firm of Marple & McClure, Philadelphia. The old firm will lose nothing in securing Mr. T. as one of their partners. As to business qualifications, he has few equals, and his well known popularity at home and abroad will enhance the business prospects of the new firm.

The Filibusters Rebuked.—The Policy and Duty of the United States.

The Washington Union contains an editorial article on "the President and the Walker Expedition." The editor describes the course of the Executive as "just and wise," and he is rejoiced to perceive that it has commanded a large share of the approbation of the American Press. The Union says:—"We allude to this somewhat remarkable expression, not so much to fortify the administration in its wise and just proceeding, as to point other nations to the fact that while this republic, reposing as it does, in conscious security upon an upright public opinion, does not hesitate to resist every usurpation upon its own rights, and to insist upon the fulfillment of all the obligations of other powers bound to it by treaty or otherwise; so, on the other hand, will it carefully and fearlessly perform all its duties to its own citizens and to other governments. The spread of republican principles over this continent is one of the fixed facts of the future; but the mission of truth cannot be carried out in defiance of international law, and by a system of military colonization at war with the whole genius of our institutions. When the other nations of this hemisphere rise of themselves and demand recognition, they will be welcomed into the family of republics with open arms. What has been done before, in this respect, will be done again. But it is not the spirit of the American people, to hasten the course of events by extending encouragement to those whose selfish ambition and reckless aggressiveness would bring reproach on the cause of free principles and discredit upon our happy country."

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Cambria Lodge of A. Y. Masons, held at their Hall, at Johnstown, on Tuesday evening, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1856, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, it pleased Almighty God in His Providence, on Friday, the 21st day of December, 1855, to remove from Time to Eternity, our late beloved brother, CHARLES H. HEYER, Esq., Therefore, Resolved, That this Lodge has heard with profound sorrow of the death of our late friend and brother, CHARLES H. HEYER, Esq. In his death society has lost a member whose life was illustrated by deeds of generosity; his country a soldier who was one of its bravest defenders; this Lodge a brother who was one of its chief ornaments, and his widow and children a husband and father, to whom they were bound by all the holiest affections of our nature. Resolved, That we do deeply sympathize with the sorrowing family of our late brother, and trust that "He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," will sustain them under their recent bereavement. Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the "Mountain Echo," and the "Democrat and Sentinel," and that Dr. John Lowman, Geo. Englebach, and A. W. Bryan, be a committee to transmit a copy to the family of our late brother. Resolved, That we do hereby sympathize with the sorrowing family of our late brother, and trust that "He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," will sustain them under their recent bereavement.

PANTHER KILLED.—

We have been informed that Mr. Richard Adams, and son killed a large Panther, last Monday, 7th inst., Clearfield township. He measured ten feet from the point of the nose to the tip of the tail. Two wild cats were trapped on the same day. One of the pets is alive and doing well.

PLANK ROADS.—

The Ebensburg & Susquehanna, and Ebensburg & Jefferson Plank Roads, are so completely blocked up with drifted snow, that there has been little or nothing done on either roads, for a day or two. Persons have been at work opening them.

The Blair County Whig has placed the name of Hon. Wm. H. Seward at its masthead, as the National Republican Whig candidate for President of the United States.

Raymond, of the Blair County Whig, is not pleased with the election of Gov. Bigler to the U. S. Senate. The Democracy should have consulted Mr. Raymond before they committed the rash act.

WASHINGTON, Jan 14.

The Senate merely met at noon, and adjourned until Thursday. House.—Mr. Trafton corrected the mistake into which Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, had inadvertently fallen on Saturday, in stating that no copy of the Bible was to be found in the Congressional Library. On the contrary, there were many editions of that Holy Book there. The balloting for Speaker was then resumed. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH BALLOT. Banks, 95; Fuller, 34; Richardson, 66; Pennington, 8; Scattering, 8. Necessary to a choice, 106.

Pennsylvania Legislature. HARRISBURG, Jan. 12. SENATE.

Petitions were presented from Philadelphia for the modification of the usury laws, and for the repeal of the restraining liquor law. Mr. Wilkins presented a bill to establish the Western Lunatic Hospital. The bill to incorporate the Reading and Lehigh Railroad was passed on second reading. Adjournd. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker presented the annual statement of the Seaman's Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia. A bill relative to the Sunbury Canal and Water Power Company was reported. The following bills, with others, were read in place:— To incorporate the Union Bank of Reading; to incorporate the Carbon Mutual Insurance Company; to incorporate the Franklin Bank of Philadelphia; relating to the Hollersbach Company; supplement to the Common School law; supplement to the charter of the Huntingdon and Broad-top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company; to charter the Condersport Portage and Allegheny Railroad. Petitions were presented by Messrs. Leisinger, McCarthy, Smith, Morris, Irwin and Vail for the repeal of the restraining liquor law, and by Mr. Morris for the repeal of the Usury Laws. The House then proceeded to draw a committee to investigate the contested case of Jno. C. McGhee of Potter county. The following is the committee:—Samuel Hills, James B. Orr, George G. Brush, Henry D. Foster, John Thompson, John Fausold, John Parcel, Jesse Pearson and Seth A. Backus. The committee were then sworn by the speaker, and the hour of 4 this afternoon fixed for meeting to organize and begin the investigation. Adjournd till Monday.

Pennsylvania Legislature. ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR. HARRISBURG, Jan 14. SENATE.—

A number of petitions were presented from citizens of York, Bradford, Crawford, Chester, Northampton and Berks counties, for the repeal of the Usury Laws. Mr. Wilkins read in place a bill to amend the practice in courts in civil cases; also a bill to amend the practice in county chancery proceedings. A resolution for the appointment of addition officers was discussed and postponed. A resolution to meet at 10 A. M., and hold afternoon sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays, was postponed till next week. HOUSE.—The committee on the contested election of Mr. McGhee, of Potter county, were authorized to employ a Clerk. The committee on Banks were requested to devise and report a system for the effectual suppression of the circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars. The bill for the more speedy cancellation of the Relief Issues, was reported back, with a negative recommendation. ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR. The two houses met in convention, at 12 o'clock, and proceeded to elect a U. S. Senator, to serve for six years from the 4th of March last. Wm. Bigler received 82 votes, and was declared duly elected.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE SPEAKERS.—Mr. Platt of the Senate, is said to be somewhat anti-slavery in his views.—Mr. Wright, of the House, is a native of Ireland. It is said that the non-conviction of Baker has given new life to ruffianism in New York. A manufactory has been established in New York, for the production of watches entirely of American manufacture. St. Mary's College, a Catholic institution, near Dayton, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. Michael McCarthy charged with the murder of Timothy Scanlan, has been convicted in Indiana county of murder in the second degree. There is no franking privilege in England. Even the Queen has to pay her penny. The New York Herald makes the losses by fire in the United States last year \$12,000,000. Bills have been read in place, in the state legislature, to incorporate banks in Mercer and Crawford counties. Beach, of the New York Sun, the first penny paper ever established, invented the first rag-cutting machine in 1828. Agitation in respect to the Usury laws has commenced in earnest in several Legislatures recently convened. The Corporations of Pennsylvania pay an annual tax into the State Treasury exceeding six hundred thousand dollars. Hon. John M. Berrien, ex-United States Senator from Georgia, and Attorney General under Jackson, died at Savannah on Tuesday, the 8th inst. The Cincinnati Sun says that such is the stagnation of business in that city that there are over ten thousand applications for relief from the public charities. Mr. Morehead, the new K. N. Governor of Kentucky, says in his message to the Legislature, he believes the national men, of all parties, will finally unite to save the Union. In case the next Presidency should be thrown into Congress, and the States should vote as they stand at present, there would be 11 Democratic, 11 Republican, 7 American, and two tie. Of the eighty members to the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention already elected, seventy-two are reported for Buchanan, five for Dallas, and three doubtful, on the Presidential question. Isaac Adams, the engineer of the Camden and Amboy rail road, at the time Dr. Hennekin caused the terrible accident on that road, was tried for manslaughter at Trenton and acquitted. The new Canal Board organized at Harrisburg on the 8th. Wm. Hopkins, Esq., retired, and Arnold Plumer, Esq., entered upon the duties of the office. The Board now consists of Col. Thomas H. Forsyth, President; Col. H. S. Mott and Arnold Plumer. All are Democrats. A depth of 586 feet has been attained in the Artesian well at New Orleans, and, contrary to expectation, a new layer of sand has been touched. The sand is of a greyish color, with but a very trifling admixture of sea-shells. In consequence of the looseness of the sand in which the augurs are now at work, it is found impossible to penetrate any further, until the pipe has sunk to the bottom of the existing excavation. A tub of butter, weighing about 200 pounds was recently discovered several feet beneath the surface of the earth, at Winsted, Conn. The spot upon which it was found had been occupied some twenty years before by a country store, and the supposition is that the butter has remained buried all that time. The cask was partially decayed, but its contents were sweet, and without any unpalatable taint or flavor.

Things in Washington.

A strong impression pervades political circles here that our relations with Great Britain are threatening, and serious apprehensions are felt and expressed by many Senators—several of them in the confidence of the Administration—of an early rupture between the governments. It is evident that there must be a fight or a back out on one side or the other. The report of Gen Shields, made a year ago, in the Senate, has been reproduced, in which Parker H. French is charged with obtaining two thousand dollars worth of government stores on a forged letter of credit, and branding him as an impostor. This has materially operated to damage Mr. French's prospects here. Highly important despatches have been received at the State Department from England, with reference to the understanding respecting Central American affairs.

DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON AND THE BRITISH CONSULS.—

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.—A decisive step has been taken relative to British enlistments. The long correspondence on this subject between the two Governments has been closed by an elaborate and conclusive dispatch to Mr. Buchanan, sent last Saturday, requiring the British Government to recall Mr. Crampton, or leaving the alternative of the Administration giving him his passports here. The same paper signifies distinctly the revocation of the exequatur of Consuls Barclay at New York, Mathew at Philadelphia, and Rayercraft at Cincinnati, who were implicated in the enlistments. England is indirectly prepared for this contingency by previous negotiations, but still the present demand may excite a temporary feeling and lead to some difficulty in the recognition of Mr. Buchanan's successor. It may also embarrass Lord Palmerston's official tenure. From positive developments this course is inevitable, and must be sustained. If England makes it the cause of exceptions in settling the Central American question the responsibility will be her own.—N. Y. Tribune.

An interesting murder trial to place in Burlington, Iowa, is November last.

The accused was a man named JOHN J. JONES, seventy-three years of age. He had been a soldier under Gen. JACKSON, and was with the old hero in several campaigns against the Indians. JONES was charged with murdering HORATIO W. McCLELLAN, a neighbor, some fifteen years ago. He made his escape and was not heard of until a short time before his arrest. Capital punishment having been abolished in Iowa, the prisoner was sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary during the remainder of his life.

Meeting of the Democratic National Committee.

In pursuance of previous notice, the Democratic National Committee assembled in the city of Washington, at 12 o'clock, M., on the 8th of January, 1856, and was called to order by Hon. R. M. McLane, of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee. On motion of Hon. George W. Jones, of Tennessee, Wm. H. English, of Indiana, and George Read Riddle, of Delaware, were chosen Secretaries. On motion of Mr. Henning, the roll was called; whereupon the following gentlemen answered to their names, viz:— Maine—Cyrus Moore. New Hampshire—John H. George. Vermont—David A. Smallay. Massachusetts—B. F. Hallett. Rhode Island—Welcome B. Sayles. Connecticut—James T. Pratt. New York—John P. Beekman. New Jersey—Joseph C. Potts. Pennsylvania—John Oakford. Delaware—George R. Riddle. Maryland—Robert M. McLane. Virginia—William H. Clark. North Carolina—Warren Winslow. Alabama—C. C. Clay. Mississippi—A. G. Brown. Louisiana—John Shidell. Ohio—Alfred P. Edgerton. Kentucky—J. M. Elliott. Tennessee—George W. Jones. Indiana—Wm. H. English. Illinois—Isaac Cook. Michigan—T. F. Broadhead. Florida—S. R. Mallory. Iowa—George W. Jones. Wisconsin—Benj. S. Henning. California—J. W. Denver. Mr. Broadhead moved that the meeting adjourn until 12 o'clock to-morrow, which was decided in the negative. Mr. Riddle moved that the committee now proceed to fix the time for the meeting of the next Democratic National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, which motion was decided in the affirmative. Whereupon, Mr. Jones, of Iowa, proposed the first Monday in June next, at 12 o'clock, M. Mr. Henning, the 4th of Mr. reh. Mr. Riddle, the third Tuesday in May; and Mr. English, the first Saturday in June. Mr. Henning moved that the committee adjourn until to-morrow: decided in the negative. Mr. Henning and Mr. Riddle having withdrawn their propositions fixing the day for meeting of the National Convention, the question was taken upon the proposition of Mr. English, and was decided in the negative. The motion of Mr. Jones, of Iowa, was then unanimously adopted. Mr. Cook moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair for the purpose of carrying out the resolution of the last National Convention in reference to procuring a hall, arranging seats, &c., for the approaching convention; whereupon the chair appointed the following gentlemen said committee: Mr. Edgerton, of Ohio. Mr. Cook, of Illinois. Mr. Broadhead, of Michigan. Mr. Henning moved that the thanks of the meeting be returned to the Hon. R. M. McLane for the highly satisfactory manner he has discharged the duties of chairman; and the vote being taken thereon by Mr. English, one of the secretaries, was unanimously decided in the affirmative. Mr. Riddle, in behalf of the Jackson Democratic Association of Washington city, invited the committee to attend a meeting of said association this evening; which invitation, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Iowa, was accepted. On motion, the committee then adjourned.

ROBERT M. McLANE, Chairman.

Attest, WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, } Secretaries. GEORGE READ RIDDLE, }

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In pursuance of a call regularly made, the "Democratic National Committee," consisting of one from each State, appointed by the Democratic National Convention of 1852, to "promote the Democratic cause," and "designate the time of holding the next convention," met at the National Hotel, in the city of Washington, at 12, M., on the 8th day of January, 1856, and with entire unanimity.— Resolved, That the Democratic National Convention of 1856 meet in the city of Cincinnati, at 12 o'clock, M., on the first Monday of June next. The National Convention of 1852 adopted the following resolution as to the number of delegates to be chosen:— Resolved, That in constituting future National Convention of the Democratic party, in order to secure the respective rights of the States to their relative representation in such conventions, each State shall be entitled to twice the number of delegates that it has votes in the electoral college, and no more; and that the Democratic National Committee, in making arrangements for the next National Convention, provide such number of seats therein for each State, and secure the same to the delegates elect."

It is requested, with a view to the proper arrangements of seats of members, that the delegates from the several States or districts of the United States to the next National Convention forward to Hon. A. P. Edgerton, Hicksville, Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of arrangements, their respective names and Post Offices; and the Democratic papers throughout the United States are requested to copy this call, and the proceedings of the Democratic National Committee. By order: ROBT. M. McLANE, Chairman.

Attest, WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, } Secretaries. GEORGE READ RIDDLE, }

WESTWARD THE COURSE OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY.—

A paper published at St. Paul, Minnesota, after giving the details in reference to the formation of the proposed new State of Superior, concludes in the following enthusiastic manner:—"Then hail! all hail! to the now coming State of Superior! and all hail to the State of Decatur, which, West of the Big Sioux and of the Red River of the North, and with its center in the glorious valley of the river Jacques, shall bound Minnesota on the West. All hail to another sovereign community still beyond in the fertile valleys of Blackfeet, (the Sitkah,) amidst the spurs of the Rocky Mountains."

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Eastern War and the Rumors of Peace.— Probable Resignation of Lord Palmerston. The rumors of peace are repeated, and with some show of probability. It would appear that, in the first instance, Austria proposed that the conference should take place in Paris, instead of Vienna, but to this the French Emperor objected. Towards the middle of November, Austria, after having declined a previous proposition from Prussia, to join her in a pacific intervention, proposed to the Allies to prepare conferences having peace in view. This she did without any formal assurance from Russia that she would take any part in such conferences. In the meantime, Prussia, without coming to any understanding with Austria on the subject, is understood to have made similar propositions to Russia, suggesting the expediency of treating on the basis of the four points, and making some concessions on the third. Those familiar with Russian politics, and in constant correspondence with St. Petersburg, say that Russia is ready to join the other great powers in a peace conference, but will reject all propositions for curtailing her territorial limits. And there was a rumor in Paris on the 19th of December, that the Emperor of Russia had written to the King of Prussia, stating that, if he wished, he could not agree to the demands of the Western Powers, the nature of which he was perfectly familiar with, although they had not reached him in an official form. And a letter from Paris, of the 18th, says: "As far as I can learn, the general impression in Paris is, that Russia will refuse to negotiate on the terms which Austria has forwarded to St. Petersburg. At the same time, all who feel any interest in the welfare of Europe assert that the Allies could not have asked less, in justice to the cause which has cost so much life and treasure." The Paris Pays, in speaking of the plans and prospects of the belligerents, holds very significant language. It says, after recounting the results already accomplished by the Allies, that the ends of the war have been already accomplished. "But the question now is—will Russia consent to sanction these results by treaty? If she will, peace is possible; if not, the war must continue—not for any additional or indefinite objects, but to compel the Czar to subscribe to the conditions which constitute the law of safety and repose for modern nations." A private letter in the London Times, from one who is said to have paid great attention to politics, indulges in some speculations which imply that there must of necessity be great difficulty in negotiating a peace, if the views of the Allies should be at all in conformity with those here suggested. The writer says:—"Let us suppose for instance that peace is concluded on the most advantageous conditions that we can permit ourselves to hope at the present moment; that Russia pays the expenses of the war and abandons the Crime; and that this peninsula is restored to the Sultan, alone able to keep it; suppose that, to strengthen the line of the Pruth, the Danubian provinces, united under the rule of a single hospodar, will remain subject to the Porte without its authority being weakened by any sort of protectorate, and that fortified places and good Turkish garrisons again defend that frontier,—suppose all this, and I admit that the Ottoman empire would be then safe from its formidable neighbors; but the danger to Europe would not be less, the Russians would be only obliged to change their direction; for, if the events which have taken place for the last two years have exhibited to us Turkey as stronger and more capable of resistance than was supposed, they have also proved the excessive weakness of Germany and of most of the secondary States."

The London News of the 21st says:—

"On the Stock Exchange, business continues greatly restricted at present, pending the receipt of intelligence from St. Petersburg. General opinion is decidedly adverse to the probabilities of peace, but the influential buyers, whose operations have of late formed so marked a feature, maintain their position, and still afford great support to prices." But the most remarkable article is to be seen in the London Telegraph,—in which the writer states that Lord Palmerston is about to resign; and also sketches the new plan of pacification. We copy it in detail:—"From the London Telegraph. PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF LORD PALMERSTON. We are in a position to state, upon authority which is unquestionable, and derived from exclusive sources of official information, that Lord Palmerston has intimated his intention to resign the reins of the Government, at an early period, and that Her Majesty has signified her gracious intention to accept the resignation of the Premier, so soon as other arrangements have been completed, which will prevent any inconvenience taking place at the present juncture to the country at large. We are further enabled to announce the fact, that several members of the present Government will retain their offices in the new Cabinet, which will be strengthened by the addition of several eminent public men, amongst whom we can positively mention Lord John Russell. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three other members of the Government will follow Lord Palmerston into retirement. Her Majesty has opposed and signified her disapproval of the intention of Lord Palmerston to have an early dissolution of Parliament, and it is in consequence of the Queen's remonstrance that his Lordship has intimated his intention to resign at an early date. What is, however, of far more importance is, that it is now placed beyond all doubt, that terms of peace have been tendered by Russia, which have been approved by the Emperor of the French, and backed by Austria. These terms must fully and completely secure to Turkey the objects for which the present war was undertaken by the Allies. The liberties of Europe are protected by guarantees the most stringent, and Russia has conceded every point demanded of her, little short of that national dishonor, which no brave nation would desire to inflict upon a gallant though mistaken enemy. Sebastopol will not be razed to the ground. Russia agrees to maintain no naval force whatever in the Black Sea, and the Allied Powers agree that the Dardanelles shall not be passed by the ships-of-war of any nation. In fact, the Black Sea will become, in future, a neutral water, in the strictest sense of the word. Austria is to withdraw from the Principalities forthwith, and the Allied Armies will evacuate the Crimea, Sebastopol remaining to Russia intact, as a free port open to the commerce of the world. The batteries are to be dismantled, but the docks are not to be destroyed. Telegraphic despatches have been forwarded to Generals Pellissier and Codrington to stay the operations of the engineers, who are now preparing to blow up these batteries. Russia is to equip her remaining ships at Nikolaeff, and in the Spring they are to proceed to the Baltic. The Emperor Louis Napoleon has signified to the Court of St. James his acquiescence in these terms, and the German confederation have, in conjunction with Austria, Belgium, and Sweden, expressed their unqualified assent. His Majesty, the King of Sardinia, has fully entered into the views of our august ally the Emperor of the French, and it is stated in Court circles that the visit of that high-minded monarch to the Tulleries and St. James has facilitated the negotiations for peace, with which object in view the royal visit to Victor Emanuel was entirely and solely undertaken at a period of the year most disadvantageous to the shattered health of that illustrious monarch. Lord John Russell has been a guest of Her Majesty at Windsor, and it is not improbable that the noble member for the city of London will be again called upon by his Sovereign to reconstruct a cabinet commensurate with the progressive spirit of the age in which we live. There will be now no early dissolution of Parliament, and, in place of an electioneer campaign, which could do no good to the country at large, there is a certainty that the approaching session will be opened by Her Majesty's signifying to her subjects that England and France have accepted terms of Peace, and that the war is concluded on terms advantageous to the liberties of Europe. As an organ of the people, circulating more largely with the classes than any other metropolitan daily journal, we should be recreant in the duty we owe to our fellow countrymen, did we not say fearlessly, hopefully and decisively, now in heaven's name let the olive-branch of peace flourish and bloom, and supplant the glories, although dearly bought, laurels of victory. We are on the eve of a national commercial bankruptcy. Our financial system totters, and the bullion in our Bank so diminishes that the land is threatened with an inundation of paper in place of specie. Bread and the other common necessities of life are almost at starvation prices; the people cry aloud for food, and furnishing thousands implore Heaven to unlock the bounties of the earth, now held back and stored up by the exigencies of a great war. The enemy who threatened the liberties of Europe has been met and worsted. \* \* \* The object of the war, in the guarantees secured by the terms offered, has been achieved. It now comes to this point; we must either accept peace, or defy our august Ally, Louis Napoleon. It is for the people of this country, by their confiding in the gracious wisdom of their Sovereign, to prove that their loyalty is not merely in words; but that, with heart and soul, they trust to her judgement, and thank the God of battles for the victories already so bountifully vouchsafed to our arms."

From the New Haven Journal, Dec. 24.

The British Arctic Discovery Ship "Resolute" brought to the Port of New-London. The discovery ship, sent out by the English Government, in search of Sir John Franklin, and which was abandoned in the Arctic Regions by her officers and crew, a year or two since, has fallen into the hands of a Yankee, (Captain BERNSTON, of New-London,) and is expected at that port daily. Captain BERNSTON was cruising for whales in the Northern seas, when he fell in with the Resolute, drifting in a snow-vessel in charge of his crew, to navigate her home. His own vessel will soon follow, unless Captain B. has concluded to winter on the coast of Greenland. The Chronicle says:—"When the two vessel parted company, they were in about latitude 62 deg. N., some two degrees south of the spot where the Resolute was first found. The Resolute was a new vessel when she left England, was built in the most substantial manner and was excellently well found. Though she had been abandoned about a year when Capt. BERNSTON took possession of her, her sails, rigging, and all of her appointments were in good order, and she would without doubt, make the passage here without delay. When found by Capt. BERNSTON, she was at least one thousand miles from the spot where she was abandoned by her officers and crew. The George Henry had a hard time of it after leaving her consort, but has arrived safe, though leaking badly. She lost her rudder in the ice soon after parting with the Resolute, and there being no carpenter on board, the Captain and mate managed in about half a day to make a rough substitute for one, and have brought the bark home with it, though it has been unslipped three or four times and left the bark at the mercy of the waves for long intervals, which merely retarded the passage home. The officers and crew certainly deserve great praise for their spirit and perseverance. Since writing she above, we learn from the Chronicle that the Resolute arrived at New-London this morning, where she is attracting much attention, and is said to be a great curiosity,—being just as she was fitted out. The Resolute is about 500 tons burden,—and with a cargo, will prove a fortune to Capt. BERNSTON and his brave sailors. We shouldn't wonder if an examination of this strange visitor should induce quite a rush to New-London to-morrow."

FASHIONABLE INFANTICIDE.—

Mothers would do well to consider the following from the New York Tribune:—"The cause of so much disease and death among children is certainly, in part, owing to the fashion of dress. Look at the bare legged innocents, martyrs to their mothers' false pride, dressed only in a mantle, becoming to South-Sea Islanders! They will take cold and die, but don't complain—it is not Providence that kills them; it is their own mothers. They do not dress them to withstand such a change in the atmosphere as this that is now upon us."

A curious point of law has just been decided by a County Court Judge at Exeter.

The questions was whether an inhabitant of a town was at liberty to keep animals whose noise proved a serious annoyance to their neighbors. It was shown on the part of Mr. ABRAHAM that his neighbor, Mr. MINTY, had a cock which crowed 150 times in 25 minutes. The learned Judge thought this was an amount of crowing which human nature was not bound to put up with, and awarded to the plaintiff 1s damages."