

New York, Feb. 10. The Baltic arrived with Liverpool dates to the 10th inst.

A new Ministry has been formed; Premier, Lord Palmerston; War, Lord Salisbury...

Affairs in the Crimea unchanged. There is a report of a battle between the Russians and Turks on the Danube...

Sir Charles Napier made a savage speech against the Government. Liverpool, Feb. 9th.—The Brokers' circular quotes breakfasts very dull.

Cotton is barely sustained, owing to the prevalence of easterly winds. Sugar 6d lower. Provisions inactive at previous prices.

Richardson, Spencer & Co., quotes wheat 8d lower. Naval stores steady. Trade at Manchester firm and encouraging.

Parliamentary explanations were made on falling to a Cabinet. Three millions sterling were voted for war purposes.

The Parliament adjourned for one week at the request of Lord Palmerston, but was to reassemble on the 15th inst.

The Earl of Aberdeen is created Knight of the Garter. Lord Mayor of London has given a grand banquet.

The City of Manchester was taken up by the British Government to convey troops to the Crimea.

Supplies are reaching the British camp in abundance. The army is still well. The latest official dispatches from Russia are of the 23d and 24th.

France has signified her willingness to negotiate a separate treaty with Prussia. The Sultan intends to raise a national voluntary loan.

Exchange at Constantinople had risen to 141 piasters, causing considerable distress. The English missionaries in Poland have been ordered to leave.

It is said Louis Napoleon will take command of the army on the Rhine. Prince Napoleon had arrived at Paris.

The French batteries had received orders to re-open their fire, which caused the Russians to make desperate sorties.

The Russian army, it is said, were in want of supplies. A sortie was made on the 23d, and the French suffered great loss.

It is rumored that there was a mutiny among the Zouaves, and 400 were sent to Constantinople. An apology was made to Omer Pasha, and he withdrew his resignation.

There is a report of a battle, on an attempt of the Russians to enter Dobruzscha. No date given.

Are any of the Democracy Know Nothingals?

Our neighbor is laboring hard to prove that the so-called Know Nothing party is made up of the "late whig party."

In 1852 Gen. Shannon was a candidate for Congress and received, in Belmont county, 2441 votes.

But again, ever since last fall, some five or six weeks before the election, our neighbor has been firing his volleys of denunciation.

So far as we are concerned about the American Reformers, we are a true believer in the power of the people of the States to govern themselves.

Cleveland and Medina Rail Road. A cotemporary speaking of the C. & M. Rail Road says:—

Now many persons may look at this in the light of prophecy, and consider it true as gospel, but the writer gives no reason for his opinion.

Without giving it as our opinion that the road will or will not be built, we will merely give, so far as we know, its prospects.

The whole line of the road is about one hundred miles; of this distance about forty miles or two-fifths of the entire line is ready for laying down the rails.

It has no money, and cannot raise any. This is assuming a great deal, we opine. Who has informed him it can get no money? Has he been traversing the rich section of country through which it is to pass?

but no person who has the slightest acquaintance with the rich territory through which it is to pass can believe his last expression.

It is a selfish policy that prompts a man—and more particularly an editor who should, of all others, be cosmopolitan—to shut his eyes to everything but his own locality and his own interests.

In a private letter we have received from a friend at Morse Rouge in the Island of Martinique, we extract the following:—"We thought we should be gone before this, but Mr. de M— is very busy; he is 'bawling the inhabitants how to make some improvements, and trying to give them some notions of American enterprise."

Mr. de M— is an intelligent Frenchman who was compelled to flee from France on account of political troubles, and seek a refuge on this continent.

"How much more we would rejoice in being in the true land of liberty, your dear, glorious country that I now acknowledge to be the best * * * yes, I say, and 'so does * * * we have tasted that Freedom that will probably lead us back some day to America."

A GATHERING OF GOVERNORS.—Gov. Wright of Indiana, has invited, and confidentially expects a visit on the 23d of February, from Governors Powell, of Kentucky, Johnson, of Tennessee, Matteson, of Illinois, and Medill of Ohio.

There is considerable of railroad fever in St. Clairsville at this time.—Gazette Sentinel. Your Buckeye neighbors are sharp they will stick to their road wagon. Railroads are nuisances.—Wheeling Young America.

No doubt our old Dominion neighbor is anxious to have our citizens stick to their wagons. A walk through their well filled market house on market days will easily account for that desire.

Our thanks are due to the kind friend at Rock Hill, in Flushing township, for favors in the shape of subscribers. Send them on, friends, and the more subscribers we have the better will be the paper.

Swan's revised Statute's of 1854, we find the following act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:—"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that if any person shall, by printing, writing, or in any other way, publish an account of any lottery or scheme of the kind or description, or of the name, or of the name may be denominated, or known, or known, or where the same is to be drawn, or the prizes therein, or any of them, or the price of a ticket, or show therein, or where a ticket may be obtained, or in any way aiding or assisting in the same, or in any way giving publicity to such lottery or scheme of chance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars."

The George Law reached her dock on Sunday morning. She brings California dates to the 1st.—\$4 113,000, and 304 passengers, including Echlinige, President elect of Peru.

The specie is comprised as follows: Dun-cas, n. Sherman & Co., \$416,000; Adams & Co., \$100,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$108,000; Drexel & Co., \$100,000; Metropolitan Bank, \$70,000; Wm. Hoge & Co., \$50,000.

It is asserted that the Pearl was racing with the Enterprise. The agents deny this. Both boats were on their way from Sacramento to Marysville.

George Sheldon was hung at Oakland by the mob. Two Chilians suffered death in like manner on the San Joaquin for cattle stealing, but confessed various murders.

"Help me, Cassius, or I Sink!" Locofocism in Ohio "reels to an end, and staggers like a drunken man." Drowning men, they say, catch at straws, but in this case they have called on the Hercules of the party, and like Cincinnati of old, the veteran MEDARY has left his plow in its furrow, and again entered the political field at the head of his party.

The debate was participated in by Douglass, Wade, Fessenden, Toucy, Welser, Butler and others. The Senate was still in session at 9 o'clock, with every prospect of continuing until midnight.

SECOND DISPATCH. The Senate continued in session until a quarter after 12. After a long and exciting debate on silver by the Gillette, Douglas, Sumner, Jones of Tenn., Pillsbury, Butler, Badger and others, Wade moved to strike out the enacting clause and insert an amendment providing for the repeal of the fugitive slave act of 1850.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. SENATE. The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, accompanied by a letter from the Minister from Peru, respecting the Lobo Island controversy.

The murder of Green, tried and convicted in Chicago for the murder of his wife, and to whom a new trial had been granted, went very methodically to work to hang himself. Some ten days ago he made his will, but up to the time his body was discovered dead in the cell, did nothing to excite suspicion that he intended to commit suicide.

A wrapper had been torn into strip for a sort of rope, which was fastened to an iron bar running transversely along the plank lining of the cell, near the ceiling; to this was attached two towels tied together, and to these a silk handkerchief, folded tightly and bound every few inches with twine, to give it more the firmness of a rope, was tied. This prepared, he had apparently mounted upon a light stand in the cell, adjusted the handkerchief around his neck, and leaping from the stand, he hung suspended, his feet being about two feet from the floor. His hands appeared to have been bound behind his back, and parted in the dying struggle, a string was attached to one of his wrists. A thick band of muslin was also tied around his head, with a knot on his forehead, the object of which did not clearly appear."

The motion of Mr. Brown, that the House concurring, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House be directed to adjourn their respective branches of national legislation at 12 o'clock midnight, on Saturday night, March 3d, was, after debate agreed to—yeas 23, nays 13.

Among the many reports made from standing committees, were the bill amendatory to an act for the better security of life and property on steam and other vessels; the bill extending a line of telegraph and Express Mail between the Mississippi and the Pacific and the bill by Benton imposing stamp duties on bank note and paper currency of small denominations, were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, reported back the bill from the committee on foreign affairs Mr. Sellers' resolution calling on the President to inform the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, what was the object of the meeting or conference of American Ministers at Ostend; and whether said meeting was in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of State; what said instructions were, and what was the result of the meeting or conference. After ineffectual efforts to dispose of it, the motion by Chamberlain to lay on the table the resolution, it passed.

Mr. Letcher from the committee to investigate the charges of bribery with reference to the Colt Patent and other bills, made a report, and the committee was discharged. The bill to carry into effect the treaty with G. Britain, providing for the payment of claims fixed by the recent commission was taken up and passed. The amount due by the United States to British subjects is \$277,000, the amount due by Great Britain to Americans is \$329,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23. SENATE. The Senate then took up the bill to protect officers and other persons acting under the authority of the U. S. and authorizing defendants in case of prosecutions in any of the State Courts, to remove the cause to the U. S. Circuit Court of the District, or if there be no Circuit Court, then to the District Court with Circuit powers.

Mr. Douglass replied, and thereon a lengthy discussion arose, involving the question of slavery, Nebraska bill, Know-Nothingism, &c. The debate was participated in by Douglass, Wade, Fessenden, Toucy, Welser, Butler and others.

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The House passed the bill extending the provisions of the former law, so as to grant the right of way to all plank and rail roads running through public lands in the territories, as well as those in States.

Mr. Giddings rose to question the privilege of reading a protest against the passing of important measures without or until recently being known to the American legislation, affording consideration and discussion and without the members being made acquainted with the facts involved as was the case yesterday in the passage of the bill appropriating \$270,000 to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded February 1854.

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The House then acted on amendments to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, concurring in all reported from the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, except that appropriating \$10,000 for hospital and medical attendance to American seamen at or near Havana—73 against 112.

Mr. Letcher's tariff amendment proposing that articles now bearing duties of 100, 40 and 80 per cent., shall, after the first of July next pay 60, 32 and 24 per cent., or reducing the present duties 30 per cent. A number of articles paying 25 per cent. to be reduced to 20 per cent., and some other slight transfers made, was concurred in yeas 126, nays 82.

The House then (in committee) took up the Naval Appropriation bill; it appropriates near \$15,000,000, of which 3,000,000 are for six new steam frigates, and 2,500,000 towards the Stevens' war steamer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. SENATE. The Navy reform bill was taken up. Mr. Pratt moved an amendment to place the Surgeons on the same footing as the officers.

Mr. Shields—moved to admit ladies to the floor of the Senate to witness the presentation of Jackson's sword—agreed, from all sides of the Senate; whereupon the ladies crowded in, the gallery being full of their betores.

Mr. Wade opposed the bill as tending to revive in Congress the agitation of the slave question. Mr. Sumner's amendment was rejected; yeas 9, nays 90.

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The deceased pursued his professional studies under the direction of Dr. T. CARROLL, a physician of extensive practice and great experience, and at present an eminent practitioner of Cincinnati. He attended one course of Lectures at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and subsequently graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He commenced the active duties of his profession in the eastern part of this State, and afterwards removed to Cincinnati, where he remained and continued the practice until the commencement of the War with Mexico, when, being unanimously elected Captain of the 1st Rifle Company of the 1st Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, he served in that capacity for the term of one year.

In consequence of hardships, incident to the campaign, he contracted the disease which finally terminated his existence. At the expiration of his term he located in Mt. Vernon, where he had since continued the practice of medicine. But the exposure and fatigue which unavoidably belong to a physician's life, were too much for his impaired constitution, and in the midst of an unusually active and laborious business, during the autumn and winter of 1853-54, his health gave way with a return of his old disease—rheumatism. His health continued feeble during the past year, and he determined to try a short residence in a warmer climate, hoping that it would restore his health. Accordingly, on the 11th of December he bade farewell to his home and his family, expecting in a few months to return with renewed health and vigor. But God had not so determined. On his way down the river the Doctor contracted a severe cold in his head, and immediately on his arrival at Thibodeaux was seized with a violent attack of acute rheumatism, which being transferred to his brain, in a few days ended his earthly career.

Heavily has this sad bereavement fallen upon his friends, without any warning of the approaching event. No pen can describe their agony, no human sympathy afford relief. May He, who alone can strengthen the weak, strengthen and comfort them, as He can comfort the sorrowing.

Though, at the close of his life, he was in a strange land, he met with ardent friends; and they, with kindness and hospitality which is such a prominent characteristic of the people of the South, lavished every possible care and attention upon him. Never will the memory of the many kindnesses he received from his new found friends in Thibodeaux be erased from the hearts of his relatives. Although he was separated from the wife of his love, his home, his kindred, he was not deserted. The sweet smile of his wife, his glorious presence could radiate the dark valley and calm the billows of Jordan. Death was but his passage to that fair clime, where there are no chilling winds, no fading, no sickness, and no parting—the tearless and sighless home of the blest.

Dr. RAMSEY was a scientific and thoroughly read physician; and a skillful and remarkably successful practitioner. He was most unwearied in his attention and devotion to his patients, and long will his services be gratefully remembered by them. His feelings were delicate, even to feminine tenderness, and often his bright smile illumined the darkened chamber of sickness and inspired with new life the desponding patient.

He was a man of the most unblemished integrity, firm, and tenacious of what he believed to be right, of unshaken moral courage, and the nicest sense of honor. He was a leading spirit in the community, and many a benevolent and social enterprise will miss the impulse of his vigorous intellect, and warm heart. His disposition was remarkably cheerful, and when in health, life appeared to be to him one continued feast of enjoyment, and even in sickness and suffering he was never desponding.

During the last year of his life he gave unusual attention to the subject of religion. He took great delight in the study of the Bible and religious conversation. He thought much of death, and his confidence was in Christ; He was his hope and his refuge.—Solely he has dedicated himself to God, for time and eternity, and was only prevented from making a public profession of religion by sickness, which confined him to his room on the day appointed for receiving him into the Church, and he left home with the determination to do so when he returned. But his pilgrimage ended without affording him the privilege of earthly membership, yet we are confident that he has been admitted by the Great Shepherd into the General Assembly and Church of the First Born in Heaven! His remains were brought home and interred in the Mt. Vernon Cemetery.

Grand Lodge of Ohio, I. O. O. F. This body commenced its annual session at Toledo, on Tuesday, the 20th inst. A large number of the brethren of the Order were present. The members of the Order in Toledo gave a splendid banquet to the members of the Grand Lodge last evening.—The following officers were elected for the present year: Thomas J. McLain, of Warren, M. W. Grand Master. Chas. B. Stickney, of Norwalk, R. W. Deputy Grand Master. Dudley W. Rhodes, of Delaware, R. W. Grand Warden. Alex. E. Glenn, of Columbus, R. W. Grand Secretary. Wm. F. Slater, of Piqua, R. W. Grand Treasurer. Harrison H. Dood, of Toledo, R. W. Grand Representative. The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held in Chillicothe.—O. S. Lodge.

Among the patriotic gentlemen who voted against the resolution conferring the title of Lieutenant General on Winfield Scott were DAVID T. DISNEY and EDEEN B. OLDS. Mr. Disney appears to estimate his own services much more highly than those of the hero of Chippewa; for while he claims three thousand dollars of the city of Cincinnati for prosecuting a claim, he is opposed to giving General Scott \$30,000 for devoting forty years of his life to the service of his country, and winning for her some of the most brilliant victories of modern times: Dr. Olds is advocating an appropriation of \$800,000 to the Collins line of steamers.—Of course he would vote against Scott! [Cin. Gaz.]

Time is money.