



WEDNESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 20, 1857. FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES BUCHANAN. Subject to the Decision of the National Convention.

The Elections. The annual Spring elections for Township officers, took place in our county on last Friday. We this week publish a list of Township officers elected, so far as we have received it. It is necessarily imperfect, as owing to the condition of the roads, returns have not yet been received from the more distant townships.

The result of the elections in some of the districts, is most gratifying. For instance, in Summit Hill township and Ebensburg borough, where there was a drawn battle between the citizens on the one side, and the Know-Nothings on the other, each side having full tickets in the field, "Sam" succeeded in getting most gloriously elected.

In Ebensburg borough, where there was last fall a Know-Nothing majority, the citizens ticket is now elected by majorities ranging from 8 to 48. In Summit Hill, where last spring, "Samuel" gained a victory by stealth, this spring the entire citizens ticket is elected by respectable majorities. Among those defeated on "Sam's" ticket, is E. F. Lytle, the late President of the K. N. County Convention, who was a candidate for Judge of the Election, and is defeated by John McCoy, Dem.

The K. N.'s strained every nerve to elect a Justice of the Peace; even withdrew their first candidate and secured up another, whom they hoped would turn up a better card, but it was of no avail. Mr. Palmer beat their last champion some 50 votes. His triumph is peculiarly refreshing under the circumstances.

We have noticed these elections with much interest, because they are indicative that the tide of public opinion is setting in the right direction, and because that last Spring, when the K. N.'s by surprise and secrecy, carried some districts, the result was announced with a flourish of trumpets, and the public were officially informed, that "henceforth 'Sam' would reign in Little Cambria." After comparing the results, we have only to say, that if "Sam" is going to elect anything in Little Cambria, he had better set about it. His paper is out, and if not soon lifted, will be duly proved. He has had two chances—last Fall, and this Spring—and after every trial, his poll has "grown small by degrees and beautifully less."

Rebuke to Know-Nothingism. One of the most significant circumstances connected with the recent election in our Borough, was the invidious attempt of the Know-Nothings, to reduce and coax citizens of standing and character, into an alliance with them, and the withering scorn with which the attempt was rejected. Having unwarrantably, without authority and permission, placed the names of such citizens upon their ticket, and thereby endeavored to create the impression that those gentlemen were members of their detestable organization, the gentlemen whose names had thus been made use of, justly increased, published cards repudiating all such unholy alliances. In particular, one of them, a citizen eminent for probity, learning and usefulness, takes occasion to say that he "never was a member of such an order, and could not be, unless that he lost his reason and judgment."

Such an example is a more crushing rebuke than volumes of declamation. The example of such men, must have its influence with our community, where virtue and talents are still respected. They show that the moral sense of the people is outraged and alarmed by the flagitious conduct and practices of the Know-Nothings who make honor a lie and truth a mockery. Of those men, who once members of the order, have seen its falsity and corruption, we do not wish to speak, or even think harshly; it is human to err; the kindest of mortals may be deceived, as they have been, and we welcome them once more to light and liberty.

Franciscan School at Loretto. Our readers are doubtless aware that a very interesting debate has taken place in the House of Representatives, in relation to the incorporation of the School at Loretto, in this County. The debate was interesting, not from the importance of the subject, but from the attempt made by the Know-Nothing members to drag into the discussion the whole question of Religious tolerance, and to make speeches, not pertaining to the subject, but entirely for *Dunkum*. We shall next week publish the entire discussion, and make due reference to the different speeches, particularly those of our own Representative, Mr. Smith, and of Mr. Jones of Fayette. It was our privilege to listen to the remarks of the latter gentleman. He is a graceful, impassioned and energetic speaker, and when warmed up with his theme, scolding religious bigotry, and pleading for toleration, his diction voice thrilled with grateful emotion, the heart of every patriot who sat within the sound of it.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-PLACE.—A communication from Governor Wise was read before the Virginia Legislature on Monday containing a proposition from Mr. Lewis W. Washington to present, in perpetuity, to the State of Virginia, the sites of the birth-place of GEORGE WASHINGTON, and of the home and graves of his progenitors in America, provided the State shall cause these places to be permanently enclosed, and shall mark the same by suitable tablets to commemorate those notable spots. The communication was referred to a select committee.

New Arrangement at Cresson. We learn that the eloquent Doctor, that is to say Robert Smith, has effected an arrangement with Mr. James Reamer, formerly of Bedford county, whereby Mr. Reamer takes charge of the buildings and establishment at Cresson, for a term of years. Mr. Reamer understands to perfection the business of catering for the public. His family formerly conducted the establishment on the Chambersburg Turnpike, so well known to the travelling public. He has the ability and the disposition to make a model landlord, and we have no doubt, but that in his hands, Cresson, blessed as it is with natural advantages, and so easily of access will become the place of summer resort in the interior of Pennsylvania.

Election Returns. The election for Borough and Township officers in the several districts of this county came off on Friday last. We publish such returns as we have been able to receive, from which it will be seen that the Know-Nothings have been completely routed in some of their heretofore strongest holds. This has been accomplished by the efforts of the patriotic of both Whigs and Democrats, and we feel assured that the days of this proscriptive and intolerant faction are numbered in Cambria. In Ebensburg Borough the contest was unusually animated, which resulted in the election of the entire citizens ticket, and complete defeat of the "Cayennes"—Glorious enough for one day.

EBENSBURG BOROUGH. Barges. Overseers of the Poor. James Myers, 67 Robert L. Johnston, 82 John Williams, 69 James Murray, 79 Town Council. J. W. Roberts, 62 Richard J. Tibbitt, 121 John P. Jones, 51 John Lloyd, 118 Judge. David J. James, 87 John A. Blair, 79 John D. Hughes, 76 Wm. Wherry, 56 Lewis Hoover, 73 Inspector. M. Thomas, 61 Daniel O. Evans, 81 Thos. J. Davis, 60 Evan E. Fenn, 62 George Hundley, 56 School Directors. High Constable. Wm. Davis, (3y.) 110 Robert Litzinger, 78 G. C. K. Zahn, " 102 Thomas Todd, 59 Edward J. Mills, " 52 Assessor. Sam'l D. Payne, " 45 Richard T. Davis, 92 Edward Roberts, " 12 Lewis Rodgers, 44 W. Lewis, (2y.) 147 Thos. A. Auditor. M. C. McCague, 1y. 100 Thos. B. Moore, 78 Ezekiel Hughes, " 57 Richard M. Jones, 88 Those elected marked thus \* Know-Nothing in italics.

ALLEGANY TOWNSHIP. Constable—E. C. McMullin. Supervisors—Jerome Dawson, Joseph Buck. Overseers of the Poor—Thos. Parrish, Samuel Will. School Directors—Jas. J. Kaylor, M. Carrigan. Assessor—Thos. Parrish. Auditor—Francis Christie. Town Clerk—M. Levy, Esq. Judge—Jos. Walter. Inspectors—Sam'l Becker, Jas. McCoy.

BLAIR TOWNSHIP. Constable—John Risk. Supervisors—John Cameron, Elias Rolan. Overseers of the Poor—A. R. Longenecker, (Thos. Jones, Elias Rolan, A. R. School Directors—Abraham C. Mahin, Jas. Dupain, John Nips. Assessor—Emanuel Bratler. Auditor—Enoch Rees. Town Clerk—John Ferguson. Judge—John H. Williams. Inspectors—Wm. Hoover, Samuel Reed. Justices—Jos. Craig, Geo. W. Empfield.

CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP. Constable—M. S. Hart. Supervisors—Evan R. Morgan, Pestus Tibbitt. Overseers of the Poor—John O. Jones, Thos. Griffith. School Directors—Wm. D. Pryce, Wm. G. Williams. Assessor—Thomas D. Rees. Auditor—John A. Evans, (Smith.) Town Clerk—E. J. Waters. Judge—Rees S. Lloyd. Inspectors—Ebenzer Williams, Richard B. Tibbitt.

CARROLL TOWNSHIP. Constable—F. J. Barberig. Supervisors—Llandrick Gutwalt, Jas. Koonse. Overseers of the Poor—C. Buck, John Wentz. School Directors—James Byrne, H. Hobbie. Assessor—Jos. Bender. Auditor—Jas. Luther. Town Clerk—E. Bender. Judge—David Smith. Inspectors—Peter Strittmatter, Jos. Gantner. Justice—Henry Scanlan.

CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP. Constable—George L. Bowser. Supervisors—Samuel Horner, Geo. Hildebrand. Overseers of the Poor—Samuel Cain, Jacob Muesely. School Directors—Jas. Cooper, William Ream. Assessor—John Slick. Auditor—Jonas F. Gouginour. Judge—Obadiah Ward. Inspectors—Daniel Miller, H. B. Hixon. Justice—Obadiah Ward.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP. Constable—Timothy Hunt. Supervisors—Thos. Davis, Thomas Harrison. Overseers of the Poor—Paul Cobough, Timothy Hunt. School Directors—Jas. M. Paul, Isaac Dishong. Assessor—David Paul. Auditor—Stephen Hildebrand. Judge—William Byers. Inspectors—Geo. Rager, William A. Ross. Justice—W. W. Harris.

MUNSTER TOWNSHIP. Constable—Wm. A. Devir. Supervisors—Daniel Bradley, Thos. O. Brien. Overseers of the Poor—Peter Kaylor, William Glass. School Directors—John Biter, Francis O'Friel, Peter O'Neal. Assessor—William B. Devir. Auditor—James Brown. Town Clerk—Cornelius Devir. Judge—James Farran. Inspectors—John Neal, Geo. McCullough. Justice—John Thomas.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP. Constable—John Murphy. Supervisors—Frederick Kuster, Martin Stull. Overseers of the Poor—Jac. Grumbing, Henry Donmyer. School Directors—Elias Ream, Jos. S. Strayer. Assessor—Jacob Stineman. Auditor—Wm. Slick, Jr. Town Clerk—Jacob R. Stull.

Judge—William Slick. Inspectors—Jonathan Kuster, Sam'l Hoffman. SENNEBOTA TOWNSHIP. Constable—Jas. Burk. Supervisors—John Rorabough, Sylvester McKenzie. Overseers of the Poor—Jas. A. Diamond, William Hudson. School Directors—Wm. Palmer, Wm. Murray. Assessor—James McGough. Auditor—Peter Somers. Town Clerk—John McGilgan. Judge—John McCoy. Inspectors—Thos. McConnell, B. F. Slock. Justice—Wm. Palmer.

SQUACHELANA TOWNSHIP. Constable—John Beater. Supervisors—Jos. McCreery, Barnabas Byrne. Overseers of the Poor—Jacob Luther, John Lantry. School Directors—Jac. Byrne, Jac. Johnston, Jos. McCreery, Francis Beater. Assessor—Lawrence Doe. Auditor—Francis Beater, Charles Weakland. Town Clerk—Henry Byrne. Judge—James Trimble. Inspectors—Wm. A. Glass, Jac. Johnston.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP. Constable—John W. Short. Supervisors—Richard Sharp, John C. Noel. Overseers of the Poor—Rob't Finn, Henry A. Brown. School Directors—Lewis Cassidy, A. F. Cantwell, John Brown, R. M. S. Jackson. Assessor—Jeremiah McGonigle. Auditor—A. M. White. Town Clerk—William Trotter. Judge—William McCoy. Inspectors—Wm. McGough, H. Schmitberg.

CONEMAUGH BOROUGHS. Constable—W. Flattery. Burgess—Jas. Shannon. Town Council—Francis Seitz, Thos. Duke, Jos. Campbell, Wm. Young, B. Kearney. Overseers of the Poor—Joseph Alwine, John T. Weir. School Directors—Jas. H. Pennell, Jas. Griffin. Assessor—W. Hamilton. Auditor—John Kingston. Judge—W. Belsinger. Inspectors—G. W. Eady, David Lucas.

LORETTA BOROUGH. Constable—P. J. Little. Burgess—Jos. Null. Town Council—Geo. Yinger, H. M. Mullin, P. J. Little, Geo. Litzinger, P. Brauff. Overseers of the Poor—Geo. Litzinger, Geo. Yinger. School Directors—P. Brauff, Wm. Litzinger. Assessor—Wm. Litzinger. Auditor—Sebastian Fry. Town Clerk—Augustine Little. Judge—Jos. Null. Inspectors—Geo. Litzinger, Jas. Todd. Justice—Sylvester Little.

JOURSTOWN BOROUGH. Constable—John Litz. Burgess—Samuel Douglas. Town Council—Evan Roberts, Jos. Layton, Wm. Cover, H. Kratzer, Adam Kuntz. Overseers of the Poor—Wm. Orr, H. Sutton. School Directors—A. Koppin, Samuel Good. Assessor—Daniel H. Barnes. Auditor—James P. McConaughy. Judge—John White. Inspectors—James Heslop, Daniel H. Barnes.

SUMMITVILLE BOROUGH. High Constable—John B. Black. Constable—John Stewart. Burgess—John Quail. Town Council—J. W. Condon, J. Sharbaugh, A. McConnell, F. M'Keen, John E. Storm. Overseers of the Poor—Wm. McConnell, Jas. M'Keen. School Directors—James W. Condon, Francis M'Keen. Assessor—Jos. Parrish. Auditor—P. Dougherty. Street Commissioner—Z. Topper. Judge—Chas. Farran. Inspectors—Wm. Brown, John Sharbaugh. Justices—Alexander Coulter, Jas. C. M'Dermitt.

The Administration. [From the Baltimore Republican.] The Fashion of the day, says the Hartford Democrat, is for every Abolition and every Know-Nothing paper, big and little, to abuse President Pierce and his administration; and what he is abused for we are at a loss to conjecture, unless it is that he will not countenance Abolitionism, and has not taken the oaths and been initiated in the grips, pass-words and other mysteries of the secret order. It is admitted that the country is more prosperous than at any former period. Our foreign affairs have been conducted with wisdom, skill and success. We have no difficulty with any foreign power except England, and the dispute there grows out of the wording of a treaty made by Mr. Clayton while the Whigs were in power, and President Pierce cannot be responsible for the blunders of that treaty; if there be any blunders in it. Now, we ask the Know-Nothing cavillers and croakers to specify one act of his administration that deserves censure, and if no specification can be made we object to abuse in the lump.

The general character of his administration is to be judged of by its effects on the prosperity of the country, and when judged of by this standard it has been excellent, and nothing can be said against the administration in reference to its results on the prosperity of the nation. In this view the President has been eminently successful. Then, we ask again, what is it the opposition complain of? His messages contain sound constitutional doctrine, none but the enemies to the perpetuity of the Union can quarrel with his political opinions. If then his administration has been beneficial to the country, and he stands manfully on the principles of the Constitution, what is the ground of complaint? His opponents ought to specify their charges, or acknowledge themselves disappointed croakers.

GRAVE OF MADISON.—A bill has been reported in the Senate of Virginia providing for the erection of a plain tomb of granite or marble over the grave of James Madison. It is a somewhat singular and mortifying fact, that up to this time no stone has marked the place where rests the immortal remains of this illustrious man. Should the tomb be erected it will bear the following inscription: "James Madison, born March 5, 1751, (O. S.) died 28th June, 1836. Virginia marks with sincere affection the grave of her son, the author of the federal constitution, the patriot and statesman."

The Presidency. Perhaps in the whole history of politics, there has never been a greater or more spontaneous uprising of the conservative interest of a country in behalf of any candidate spoken of for the Presidency, than there now is in Pennsylvania and throughout the Union, for JAMES BUCHANAN. The troubled signs at home and abroad, point him out as the great Statesman who can bring peace and safety to every interest of our country. No hasty impulses would lead him into error—no imperfect views of National affairs cloud his ripened judgement. These facts are felt by the whole people—hence, the conservative portion fly to his nomination as to an only ark of safety. The neutral papers of this State are almost an unit in his favor, while many of the leading Whig organs, which were deprived of a party, speak of him as the leading Statesman of the age. No candidate mentioned would be able to present such an array of strength in a contest before the people, as could Mr. BUCHANAN. The City Item, a neutral weekly journal, published in Philadelphia, speaks of Mr. BUCHANAN as follows:—

MR. BUCHANAN.—The Democratic party is concentrating its whole force upon James Buchanan; every attempt to set up any other candidate against him has proved abortive, and the delegates from this State will support him at the Cincinnati Convention with entire unanimity. Besides his strength in his own party, there is another element in the calculation deserving great consideration, in estimating his availability as a candidate. There is, in this State, a large and influential body of voters who cannot be said, at present, to belong to any existing political organization. We mean that large portion of the old Whig party which has refused to ally itself with the Know-Nothings or the Republicans. They will have no candidate of their own in the field, and they will not support the candidate of either of the parties we have just mentioned. Mr. Buchanan, however, would be peculiarly recommended to their sympathies. Upon national questions they share the views of which he is the champion and exponent; as a Pennsylvanian he enlists their State pride in his behalf; his lofty character and tried capacity render him personally acceptable; this combination of circumstances cannot, we think, fail to swell the mass of his supporters, that as a candidate for the Presidency he will command a greater vote than has ever before been cast, in this State, for a nominee of the Democracy. If we enlarge the sphere of our observation to the whole Union, the reasons for preferring Mr. Buchanan gain additional strength. No man is sounder in his exposition of the Constitution, firmer in maintaining intact its obligations, in recognizing all its guarantees and compromises. It is obvious that a Northern conservative Democrat is best able to afford support to every right imperilled by fanaticism. But these considerations need not be dwelt upon, because beyond the limits of this State the prominent claims of Buchanan have always been recognized; while here, the wishes of his friends have been thwarted by a mistaken opposition from a clique which was more noisy than numerous. This being, at last, extinguished, he now stands, at home and abroad, the foremost man of all Democratic leaders for the next nomination to the Presidency.

Nebraska. The message of Gov. Izard to the people of Nebraska gives a very gratifying account of public and private prosperity in the territory. Every branch of industry has received and continues to receive a liberal reward, and the inhabitants are prosperous and happy in a degree heretofore unexampled in the history of the settlement and organization of former territories. Business of every kind is in a healthy condition, prosperous and populous towns and cities are springing up as by magic, all along the eastern border, and at favorable points to the westward; and the beautiful and fertile prairies, are fast being converted into productive fields, giving good promise of a rich reward to the toiling husbandman. Speaking of this glowing picture, the Michigan State Journal says:—

"In view of the fact that the Nebraskians are wisely and judiciously exercising their prerogative of making their own laws, we submit whether it would not indicate good sense for all outsiders to mind their own business, and let the Nebraskians attend to their own. They seem eminently capable of self-government. Popular sovereignty is achieving its genuine fruits in Nebraska. If the outrages in Kansas are the fruits of the Nebraska bill, it is very wonderful that directly opposite results should flow from the same cause in Nebraska. The destiny of Nebraska is in the hands of her people—is this right or wrong?"

The Council was organized by the election of O. D. Richardson, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Michigan, as President pro tem. The members of the Legislature were sworn in by Chief Justice Fenner Ferguson, formerly of Albany.

RISE OF A DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN.—Governor Bigler, recently elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, began life as a poor boy, and served an apprenticeship to the printing business. He afterwards commenced a paper in Clearfield county, removing there with all his earthly possessions—viz: a horse and wagon, some type, and a printing press. With these he started out in the wilderness to seek his fortune. Having started his paper, he employed himself alternately in setting type, writing articles, and cutting down timber. Mr. Bigler was soon selected by his fellow citizens as a fitting person to represent them in the State Legislature. After serving several years in the State House of Representatives, he was elected to the State Senate two different terms. He was also elected presiding officer of that body. In 1851 Mr. Bigler was nominated by the Democratic party as their standard bearer and candidate for Governor, to which office he was elected over Gov. Johnston. At the expiration of his term, 1854, he was unanimously renominated, but, owing to the combination of the Whig, Free-Soil and Know-Nothing parties, under the general name of Fusion, he was defeated. During the present term of the Legislature he was elected United States Senator, and has taken his seat in Congress. If not mistaken, we believe he is a brother of Governor Bigler, of California.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Creation of New Counties. Mr. Buckalew's resolution in the State Senate, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, contains the following article relating to new county projects:—

ARTICLE XII, OF NEW COUNTIES. No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof.

Discussing this article in the Senate, Mr. Buckalew, after enumerating various provisions of a similar character in the Constitutions of other States, says:— That there are good reasons for following in the path thus traced out for us, I shall attempt to establish. The argument is two-fold: first—from the nature and effects of new county questions in the localities where they arise; and second—from their influence on the action of the Legislature.

Clearly, a new county question is one of disturbance where it exists, and produces three great mischiefs during its continuance. So true is this, that more than one county has been created to re-establish peace and concord, and in all cases that object is made a leading argument for yielding up objections. Convulsion in a community is created by a division question, and then its existence is argued to justify the measure that has caused it! In this way, pertinacity and violence are made to supply the place of reason, and the fact of their existence to carry the object of those who are responsible for them.

Such questions disturb party action in a manner the most objectionable and pernicious. They are the aids of faction and of desperate men, and beget combinations fatal alike to principle and honor. This denunciation is not a whit too strong, and is justified by numerous and notorious facts. A new county interest often unites itself to a minority party to carry an election without regard to public principles involved in the contest, and puts men into public position who are false representatives of the political opinions of their districts. Bad men, unscrupulous men, and those who are desperate from the rejection of their own party, rejoice in combinations which such questions render possible, and by which their interests are promoted and their passions gratified.

The general ill will between localities and neighborhoods created by such questions is also to be regarded, not as an argument for their success, but as an objection to permitting them to arise. It should be the policy of government not only to preserve the public peace from open violent breach, but also to discourage, and if possible prevent, whatever may disturb the public harmony. Jealousy, abuse, and slander of places and individuals, are the ordinary fruits of such questions, and constitute an argument for repressing them by some means adequate to the purpose.

Their effect upon legislation is evil and injurious in a high degree. No other subject, that of corporations alone excepted, is productive of worse results upon the action of the two Houses. A member of either House with a contested local question to carry is absorbed by it, and his services, to a great extent, lost upon the general business of the session. Not only so—he acts under duress throughout. He must speak tenderly, speak with bated breath, and give votes upon principles of accommodation or compact which he would not otherwise do. The same observations describe the position of a member conducting the opposition to such measure. He must be equally enterprising and subservient to counteract his opponent and vindicate himself at home, and thus the question exerts a double influence for evil upon the Houses.

New counties multiply offices and increase public expenditures; and the object of many in supporting them always is to wield or receive the patronage they create by causing the streams of disbursement to go forth from new points and flow in unaccustomed channels.—This object inspires effort by enlisting cupidity and ambition; but it deserves neither encouragement nor respect.

Another objection is connected with the administration of justice. The impartial application of the laws to disputes between individuals and the punishment of offenses, is not only a duty of government, but ranks amongst its most important functions. Now, jurors drawn from a small territory are likely to participate in the passions which important civil controversies and criminal questions inspire, and will come to their decisions with prejudices and predilections destructive to impartiality and justice. The English common law doctrine of trial by a jury of the vicinage, which is recognized in prosecutions by our constitution, was well conceived for the protection of the weak against the oppression of the powerful, as it enlisted local attachments on the side of the former and facilitated the labors of defence; but it is of less importance with us, and we find that justice is more surely attained when trials take place before those who have little or no connection with or knowledge of the parties. The vicinage of the county, and the county should be extensive enough to secure jurors who stand free from impressions of enmity or friendship that may swerve them from a faithful performance of duty, whether the issue be civil or criminal.

Upon the whole, when the argument of convenience comes to be confronted with the objections against new counties, the cases where they should be created, will be found exceedingly rare and exceptional. It is to be considered, that this question is a very different one from what it was fifty or a hundred years ago, when large districts of the State were unsettled, and apparent reason existed for the power of creating new divisions of territory as the tide of population spread over the interior. But, we have now over sixty counties, and the small size of those most recently erected tends powerfully to prove the absence of necessity for a further increase. The question is also changed by the establishment of railroads and other improved modes of communication, which bring places formerly remote from each other into contiguity, and greatly reduce the time and expense of journeys to county towns, as well as abroad.

Message of GOVERNOR CUMMIS, of Minnesota. The Message of the Governor of Minnesota has appeared in the St. Paul Free Press, and we give the following brief extracts from it:— He estimates the population of the Territory at 75,000.

He announces that the President has given him notice that three tribes of Indians now residing in the Territory, cannot be disturbed and sent farther west. All the tribes are peaceable and friendly.

He urges an increase in the salaries of Auditor, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Common Schools, now only \$100 per annum each, and gives the value of taxable property in the Territory at over fifteen millions.

Since the close of last session, officers have been appointed for the counties of Dodge, Steel, Oimstead, Rice, Carver, Superior, Wright and Stearns.

Although he has received no report from the Superintendent, yet he has been able to learn that nearly every village in the Territory has a school for the education of small children, all of which have been well attended. The Hamline University at Red Wing has completed a large brick building. The colleges and seminaries of learning in St. Paul are in a flourishing condition. The Territorial University, located at St. Anthony, has not progressed since last year for want of funds. Twenty-four thousand acres of land, partly agricultural and partly pine, have been chosen for school purposes already.

The Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company have forfeited their Charter by not making the payment in stocks or money, of \$6,150,000, before the expiration of six months succeeding the amendment of their Charter. A suit is now pending between the United States and the Company, touching the title to lands granted by Congress to the Territory to aid in the construction of the railroad. If the company fails, he believes Congress could be prevailed upon to repeal the existing act, failing to do which he recommends memorializing Congress to permit the Territory to enter lands on five years' credit, in alternate sections at \$1 25 per acre.

He suggests the necessity of a Government Road from Lake Superior to the Mississippi, above St. Anthony, and of a military road to Fort Ridgely, the Sioux Agency, and the new fort at Pembina, from some point below Lake Pepin.

RATINGS OF WOLVES IN IOWA.—Owing to the extreme cold weather for some time past, the wolves in Putnam and county Iowa, have become dangerous neighbors. Poultry-yards and sheep-folds have been robbed to a fearful extent, and in several instances the hungry beasts have not been inclined to spare the human species. The Keokuk Post of the 14th ult. says:—

About three weeks ago, a man was returning from a prayer-meeting, accompanied by his two daughters, one sixteen and the other twenty-three years of age. They were all riding the same horse, when suddenly a pack of timber wolves assailed them, and being unable to escape by flight, they attempted to defend themselves. But the ferocious brutes attacked the horse, rendering him unmanageable. The oldest daughter was partly thrown and partly dragged to the ground and instantly devoured. This enabled the father and the other daughter to escape. Several neighbors were soon mustered, but up n repairing to the spot nothing was found but one shoe, and a very few remnants of the unfortunate girl's clothing.

A boy of about thirteen years old left his father's house to get water at a spring which was about half a mile distant, since which time nothing has been seen of him. The pall was found near the spring; also, some marks of blood, and a lock or two of hair. Several persons have been chased by these savage monsters.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.—The New York Herald has the following despatch from Washington, dated the 12th, in relation to the movements of Mr. Dallas:— Mr. Dallas, Minister to England, took leave of the President this evening. He leaves for Philadelphia to-morrow morning, to make preparation for his departure by the Baltic on the 5th March. Philip N. Dallas, his son, has been appointed Secretary of Legation. Mr. Dallas has received his final instructions, but much is left to his discretion. He will not return to Washington unless news from Europe should change the aspect of affairs with England so as to make further instructions necessary. Our relations with Great Britain are considered as very critical.

WINTER ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The season has been very severe at the upper end of Lake Superior. A letter from Eagle River to the Cleveland Herald, says that in the woods the snow lies from four to five feet deep, so that without snow-shoes the labor of getting through is prostrated the unfortunate traveler. Several cases have occurred of sober and stout men having become benumbed within sight of houses, and barely escaped a horrible death. A large quantity of provisions for Ontonagon having been left at Copper Harbor by the steamboats, eighty miles from its destination, the people of Ontonagon attempted to reach it; but after four days and nights of hard work, the party had to give up the effort without having made any sensible progress. The people of Ontonagon have also lost a fine schooner, purchased by them to be sent for their supplies after the steamers had stopped running. She ran upon a rock in a snow squall. The present winter is the severest ever known in that region.

THE WILD HUNT AFTER OFFICE.—Horace Greeley writes to his paper on the 7th inst. as follows:—

"There is no appalling pressure for office upon the New Clerk and Doorkeeper of the House. Everybody who once held an office, and by the turn of the wheel lost it, fancies that he will be martyred afresh should he not now be provided for; while those who never yet were so lucky as to get their noses into the public manger are fiercely insisting that their turn has come at last. There are some forty places to give, and not less than a thousand persons severally determined to be called to fill them. Of course, an immense majority are doomed to certain and sure disappointment."

"You are too personal to talk to a gentleman, sir, as the thief said when the judge bid him arise and receive his sentence."