



**Democrat and Sentinel.**  
 RICHARD WHITE, Editor and Proprietor.  
 WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

**EBENSBURG.**  
 WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2.  
 FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JAMES BUCHANAN.**

Subject to the Decision of the National Convention.

Canal Commissioner,  
**GEORGE SCOTT,**  
 (OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.)  
 Auditor General,  
**JACOB FRY, JR.,**  
 (OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.)  
 Surveyor General,  
**TIMOTHY IVES,**  
 (OF POTTER COUNTY.)

Our thanks are due to our friend Major Ivory, for repeated favors, during his stay in Harrisburg this winter; the Major acted as Clerk to the committee on the contested election of John C. McGehee, and we are gratified to learn that he made many friends while acting in that capacity.

**Our Paper.**  
 An speckly is due to our subscribers for the new appearance of our paper last week, but it was entirely beyond our control, owing to the freezing up of the paper mill, and the impossible state of the roads which prevented us from receiving our usual supply of paper. We have taken measures to prevent a recurrence of a similar accident, and in a few days expect to have a full supply on hand, so as to enter the ensuing campaign fully prepared; and also to accommodate our friends with all kind of job work, which we will endeavor to do in the most satisfactory manner.

**Democratic State Convention.**  
 The Democratic State Convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th inst, and organized by the appointment of Hendrick B. Wright of Luzerne, as President, and a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The number of delegates in attendance was large, and they at once proceeded to business for which they had assembled. The proceedings were characterized by much harmony, and unanimity for Pennsylvania's favorite son James Buchanan for the Presidency.

On motion of Gen. J. N. Purviance of Butler, the roll was called, and each member signified his choice for a Presidential candidate.

The result stood: For James Buchanan 126, for George M. Dallas 5, and one for the nominee of the National Convention.

The nomination of Mr. Buchanan was subsequently made unanimous on motion of Mr. Vansant of Bucks, a friend of Mr. Dallas.

Committees were appointed to draft resolutions, and also to report the names of delegates to represent the State in the National Convention to assemble at Cincinnati in June next, and the names of Presidential Electors.

George Scott of Columbia county, was nominated for Canal Commissioner, Jacob Fry, Jr., of Montgomery county, for Auditor General, and Timothy Ives of Potter county, for Surveyor General.

This ticket we regard as a most excellent one and accordingly place it at once at the head of our paper. The proceedings of the Convention having been received just as we are going to press precludes us from saying more at present, but next week we shall publish the proceedings at length.

The Convention adjourned in the utmost harmony, and the most cheering prospects for a glorious triumph in the campaign of 1860.

**The Franciscan Brothers.**  
 The Franciscan Brothers having as is well known applied to the legislature for an act of incorporation of their institute, located at Loretto, in this county, they have been suddenly made the subject of attack by the "Know-Nothing" press from one end of the State to the other.

The Academy under their care has been in successful operation for several years past, and judging from the constantly increasing number of its students, and the public examinations which have been held, promises to become one of the most flourishing literary institutions of our county, and equal to many older than it in the country.

The debate upon the passage of the bill in the House of Representatives will be found on the first page of this week's paper to which we would call the attention of our readers. The remarks of our member Mr. Smith are pertinent, and his defence of his constituents such as it should be. The remarks of Mr. Longaker of Montgomery, and Mr. Johns of Fayette, are also most excellent and show the determination of the majority of the house to have the bill decided upon its own merits. Upon the final passage of the bill the majority was large, but every "Know-Nothing" vote in the house was cast in the negative. The bill is now in the Senate, but what may be its fate in that body is now impossible to say. We shall endeavor to keep our readers advised as to its progress in the Senate.

Our friend Col. Mason has removed from the Court House, to his new office adjoining the Post Office. It is neatly finished, and speaks well for the taste and skill of J. D. Parrish and Martin Myers, the mechanics who built it.

We will notice the Court proceedings next week.

**The Presidency.**  
 The National Convention of the "Know-Nothing" assembled at Philadelphia, on Friday, the 22nd ult., and after a stormy session terminated its proceedings on Monday following by nominating Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, for President, and ANDREW J. DONALDSON, of Tennessee for Vice President. Both nominations were made upon the first ballot, which resulted as follows:

**FOR PRESIDENT.**  
 M. Fillmore, 179  
 George Law, 24  
 Garrett Davis, 10  
 Judge McLean, 18  
 Samuel Houston, 8  
 Kenneth Rayner, 14

**FOR VICE PRESIDENT.**  
 A. J. Donaldson, 181  
 J. Gardner, 12  
 Percy Walker, 8  
 Kenneth Rayner, 8  
 A. H. H. Stewart, 2

The announcement of the result produced much excitement, and a number of delegates claiming to represent the Northern and Western States bolted from the Convention and met at the Merchant's Hotel where they organized by appointing Ex-Governor Ford, of Ohio, as President. The seceders adopted a short address, defining their position, and recommended another convention to be held, to meet in New York, on the 12th of June next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. There were forty-one signers to the address, among whom were the following from Pennsylvania, Wm. F. Johnston, Robert M. Riddle, S. C. Kane, T. J. Coffey, John Williamson and J. H. Sewell.

Notwithstanding a new platform was adopted, the abolition tendencies of some of the followers of "Sam" led them to bolt and to denounce the whole performance as entirely unsatisfactory.

Thus ends the first effort of the new fangled party to enter the Presidential contest, but how the difficulties with the bolters and Black Republican branch of the party will terminate remains to be seen. The nomination so far does not appear to be well received, but the Democracy in their own time we opine will put a candidate in the field who will defy the whole combined power of the mongrel opposition.

**Foreign News.**  
 The foreign news upon the first page will be found interesting. The America has since arrived but there is not much to add to previous advices. The English papers are still busy discussing the difficulties existing between the American and English governments, and the debates in parliament upon the same subject possess much interest.

The BALTIMORE arrived at New York on the 4th inst., bringing four days later news from Europe. There is an entire absence of news of any interest, excepting the following piece of "military intelligence."

**TROOPS ORDERED TO CANADA.**  
 The London Times says, under the head of military news—"In addition to the 8th regiment and a battalion of the Rifles, which are about to be despatched to Canada, it is understood to be the intention of the British Government to send out several other regiments to British North America, so as to form a powerful force in that country. In anticipation of this step being taken, it is rumored that almost every regiment now attached to the home station, has received private intimation that their services may be required in Canada; and such early notice has been given in order that the regimental clothing, which is made expressly for that station, may be in readiness in case the exigencies of the service should require a large body of troops to be moved to that country?"

**33-BUEN.**—The Hon. Isaac E. Hiester, late the Whig member of Congress from Lancaster county, has formally joined, and announced himself a Democrat and a member of the Democratic party. The betrayal and disorganizing of the Whig party, and his antipathy to the principles and practices of Know-Nothing and Black Republicanism (abolitionism) are the causes of the step he has taken. We welcome him to our ranks.

**THE PORTAGE RAILROAD.**—The Hollidaysburg Standard says the preparations making for the opening of navigation are such as to justify the anticipation that there will be no delay in the transit of goods over the Portage Road the ensuing season, and that the road will open, if no extraordinary slides should occur, just as soon as the weather will permit.

Gen. Calahan is now having constructed at the depot in Johnstown, four new sets of trucks. These, in addition to those on hand, will be sufficient to accommodate a largely increased section boat business, and obviate the necessity of a section boat waiting an hour for trucks, either at Hollidaysburg or Johnstown.

**AN ACT OF EXEMPTION.**—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Roberts has submitted an Act, which provides that where any widow within this Commonwealth shall receive under the provisions of a will, proceedings in partition, or in any other mode, an annual sum or payment in lieu of dower, either during life or widowhood, less than two hundred dollars, the same shall be exempt from taxation for State and county purposes.

**Buchanan and Fillmore.**  
 The Philadelphia Times thinks the nomination of Millard Fillmore a great and glorious event; but it is a little doubtful about his carrying Pennsylvania. We extract the following from the article:

"We take it for granted, that the friends of Mr. Fillmore, in Philadelphia and throughout the State, are up and doing, and that Fillmore clubs will everywhere be formed and set in operation, to counteract the stringent discipline and untiring efforts of the democratic party. With Mr. Buchanan for their candidate, we need expect no such result. Between two such men as Fillmore and Buchanan, the contest will be one of the most arduous and severe that has ever been witnessed. Both men represent great and antagonistic principles; both are high-minded and honorable men; and both would alike disdain to stoop to any of the coarse and common arts of the demagogue. The contest will be one of the most interesting in our political history, and we shall watch its progress with the intensest anxiety."

A fund of \$50,000 is to be made up in New York to start a great paper in that city, equal in size to the Herald. The K. N.'s are fully resolved to head off the Republicans, and the Times says they will do it, and compel the Republicans to come into the support of Fillmore.

**For the Democrat & Sentinel.**  
**Washington's Birth-Day.**  
 Messrs. EDITORS.—The joyous celebration of national holidays tends to heighten in a great degree that holy and deep emotion of the human heart denominated—patriotism.

The love of one's native land is a pure and holy sentiment, implanted in the heart of man by the Deity himself, from which have emanated many of the noble and magnanimous deeds that appear upon the broad and bloody history of the human race; whatever they tend to arouse and show forth that love of one's natal shore, must certainly be deserving of at least a passing notice.

I am led to these reflections from the fact of having witnessed on the late birth-day of the "Father of his Country," a celebration, commemorative of the life and actions of him, who must always be first in the affections of his countrymen. The celebration to which I refer, took place at the Academy of St. Francis in Loretto. It being the general custom of Catholic institutions to render tribute upon the altar of patriotism, the young men of this rural literary institute, were determined not to be out-done by Colleges and Academies whose age and fame would perhaps outvie them to the first place in the patriot band. Accordingly they assembled and agreed on the order of exercises. Speeches were made and eulogies delivered upon the character of that great and good man, whose mighty arm exerted no little influence in procuring for us those inestimable blessings and privileges which we now enjoy.

Love, honor and veneration were boundlessly poured out in the sincere accents of the young and ardent collegians. Love of country and the country's benefactors was certainly visible in the joyous countenances of the young orators, and not less so in those of the audience, of whom a great number were the solemn, silent religious, whose warm hearts, though devoted first to God, beat ardently with honest true love of the memory of Washington.

The party then departed in sleighs, sleds, &c., for Summitville and Cresson, where the happy celebrants were kindly entertained by the gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. Kiffin and Jackson.—Two bands accompanied the joyful collegians, and the banners of their country waved proudly o'er them, responsive to the cool breeze of the lofty Alleghenies. One of the banners is a memento of other days—it was born aloft through the bloody fields of Mexico—when Cambria's noble sons poured out their hearts purest blood upon that foreign shore; its proud folds were pierced with bullets and its stripes stained with the enemy's blood. One of the young men aptly and well remarked that the holes and stripes were for the enemy, and the stars emblematic of ourselves.—Altogether the celebration was well worth seeing, and the participants were certainly well pleased.

It strikes me, Messrs. Editors, that if certain gentlemen, who figure very extensively at Harrisburg this winter, could have seen the celebration at Loretto, "that den of vipers" it would have brought the red, crimson blush of shame to their unmanly cheeks, they would have quailed and hung their heads and hidden their guilty faces from the honest gaze of the bright-eyed, orphan, mountain boy, when they have branded as a viper, whose *alma mater* they have vilified, whose instructors and protectors they have vilely, falsely, misrepresented. Certainly it would have removed from honest minds any lingering doubt concerning the character of this institution; it would have shown to an honest man, that while boys are there brought up in the religion of their ancestors, there too they are taught to imitate those principles of civil and religious liberty, for which their fathers fought and bled, and for which they too will struggle when necessity requires.

Yours, &c., TRUTH.

**Excellent Letter from President Pierce.**  
 The following truly excellent and patriotic letter was addressed by President Pierce to the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, in reply to an invitation to be present and participate in their recent celebration of Washington's birth-day:

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1860.  
 Gentlemen:—I duly received your letter of the 31st ult., inviting me, in the name of the members of the Mercantile Library Association of Boston to join with them in celebrating the approaching birthday of Washington. It would be most grateful to me to listen to the instructive thoughts and eloquent words which will on this occasion be addressed to the Association, but this, of course, will not be in my power.

I honor the purpose of rendering the tribute of your affectionate reverence to the memory of him who was the hero of our Independence—the statesman of the Revolution—the foremost among the founders of the American Union. He lived the leader and the guide of our fathers; he died to be the type of greatness to us and to our posterity. It is no fabulous glory, which surrounds his name; his no doubtful lineaments, delusively magnified to the eyes in the dim obscurity of antiquity. He stands before us in the clear light of history, with all his failings, propensities of mind as of person distinctly visible. Whether at the head of armies, or in peace at that of cabinets; whether in the exercise of public authority, or in the calm scenes of coveted retirement, his entire life, military and civil, public and private, is one long lesson of wisdom and of instruction to his country. His career possesses a completeness, his character a dignity of style, his fame a noble symmetry, which will cause him in all time to stand forth as the representative man of this republic, and the model patriot of the world.

If the people of every State and Confederation—fathers and mothers—sons and daughters—would assemble annually on the 22d of February, in their respective cities, towns and hamlets, and listen to the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country, it would, in my judgment, accomplish more in the way of awakening a deep sense of constitutional duty—of settling questions of moral obligation in relation thereto—of eradicating sectional prejudices—of dissipating errors of sentiment and opinion, and of ensuring security and perpetuity to the blessings which we enjoy, than any other instrumentality which man's wisdom can devise. In pausing for a day, as you propose, to dwell upon the great life of Washington, and to call to mind all the patriotism, which by act and by speech he inculcated, you cannot fail to refresh the love of country in your breasts, and to feed your own hearts well as his, through life, never ceased to do, with a devotion to the common weal, not narrowly confined to place or section, but co-extensive with the broad limits of the Union. With my best wishes for the usefulness and enjoyment of your gathering,

I am, gentlemen,  
 Your obliged friend and servant,  
 FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Messrs. Charles G. Chase, Carlos Pierce, W. H. Leonard, Jr., A. F. Stee, Edward W. Foster, Committee.

**Corrigan Convicted.**  
 The Pittsburgh Union says: The protracted trial of Hugh Corrigan, charged with the murder of his wife, which has engaged the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland county, for nine days past, resulted, on Friday, in the conviction of the prisoner, of murder in the first degree. Saturday morning he was brought into Court and sentenced to death. The time for execution will be fixed by the Governor.

After overruling the motion for a new trial Judge Buffington continued:  
 Hugh Corrigan—You have been found guilty, by a jury of your country, of murder in the first degree of the law, as passed upon you by the PRISONER'S REMARKS.

Prisoner.—"Well, I don't know, sir. On that occasion I think I was convicted unjustly. I thought I was going to be tried by a Court of common law of Pennsylvania, and I don't see why it shouldn't be done so. I thought there was no inquisition in Westmoreland county. I never knew anything to deprive me of talking my sentiments to my attorneys even to death. I thought there was no gag-law here. I thought it something very strange—in this sort of way. It was several persons telling the attorneys what to prove to convict me, on this occasion—but (looking over to that part of the bar occupied by the Commonwealth,) they are not here to-day!"

I only feel one or two reasons. I wouldn't believe in a man's evidence. If he's right I'm wrong; and if I'm right he's wrong. He proved a matter entirely wrong. Well, I suppose its my business to make no objection to it, if you are the law and the judge. It would show for itself, that he swore to what was wrong. Would any one of common sense say, if I wanted to kill this woman, (pointing to a spectator,) I would go to tell another? I led the ability myself to keep it within my own bounds. My character is too well known, here, for that."

"I didn't want to come here to-day—on my honor, gentlemen. I was suffering for Sam Black yesterday, and for Mr. Drum to-day. If you are an Inquisition Judge I want to know it—and why didn't you let Sam Black speak after my friend Mr. Cowan? Why didn't you give a man fair play? Why didn't you let him explain it? Sam Black told me it was common law, and you made it more than common law. I was sorry for Mr. Drum, that you wouldn't let him talk as long as he wanted to talk. I don't care about any man here. I didn't come here for humanity. You saw how I came. I don't understand—and care less. I don't care anything about it."

The prisoner here sat down. The Sheriff directed him to stand up, when he said, "What is there more yet? Well, I don't care anything about it!"

The Court then proceeded:  
 It is several months since you committed the offence for which you are about to suffer. You have had ample time to make any preparations necessary for your relief in this world, and the process of the law to compel the attendance of witnesses. You had, and exercised the right of challenge, till you got a jury to your satisfaction, and you have been laboriously, ably and eloquently defended by very distinguished counsel. Notwithstanding all this, your guilt was too manifest to admit of a doubt. The inexorable facts, stern as they are, themselves around you, from which there is no escape.

Since the commission of the crime, the consciousness of the guilt has no doubt agonized your soul, and I will not increase that agony by dwelling upon the dreadful deeds of blood. Your situation is a pitiable one, not much better than the condition of your wife when screaming for mercy beneath your uplifted murderous hand. No pity was extended to her—no remittance for her preparation—no time to relieve her soul by prayer and communion with her Maker.—She was hurled with all her sins about her into the presence of her eternal judge, and that by the ruthless hand of her own husband. Your situation is different—you have had several months to prepare for your fall and you still have a few weeks left. It is devoutly to be hoped that you will improve them, and that you will be able to meet your Maker with a clear conscience, and your happiness in the world to come.—Prostrate yourself in sackcloth and ashes at the foot of the cross of Christ and you are yet not so far gone, but that great Physician of souls can save you.

I beg you, hope for nothing in this world. It will be delusive—deceptive. Your guilt is too manifest, your crime too heinous, to hope for executive mercy. If you place your reliance there, you will find, perhaps when it is too late, that the gates of human relief are closed against you.

This court, deeply sympathizing with you—we pity you from the bottom of our hearts; but our sympathies can not save you, and as ministers of justice we are bound to pronounce the awful sentence of the law, which we now do:

"It is the sentence of the Court that you, Hugh Corrigan, be taken from hence to the prison whence you came—and that you be taken from thence to the place of execution, within the walls or yard of the jail of Westmoreland county—and that you be there (at such time as shall be appointed by the warrant of the Governor of Pennsylvania.) HANGED BY THE NECK UNTIL YOU ARE DEAD! And may God Almighty have mercy on your soul!"

The prisoner exhibited the most perfect indifference during the whole proceedings.

**Religious rights of the Hebrews.**  
 Gen. Cass, in presenting a petition to the United States Senate, on Tuesday, made the following statement:—The Hebrews of this District are petitioning me, President, I have been requested by our Hebrew fellow-citizens of this District to present a petition asking for an act of incorporation to enable them to erect a place of worship, and to engage the temporalities connected with it. I understand that the existing laws in this District make provision for those purposes only in relation to Christian denominations. Such a distinction is an act of gross injustice, and, if continued after our attention is directed to it, it would be a disgrace to our jurisdiction. It would ill become us to cast reproach by any act of ours upon the faith of the patriarchs and prophets of Israel, to whose keeping for more than two thousand years were committed the oracles of the true and living God. Considered in a historical aspect only, the rise and progress and fall of the Jewish race constitute the most interesting and remarkable, and I may add, romantic episode in the whole annals of mankind. The incarnate Saviour himself, in his human capacity, was a Jew, and He came, as he himself declared, not to destroy the first dispensation—that of laws—but to fulfill it by the second dispensation—that of mercy. His revelation is freely offered to all the world, whether Jew or Gentile; and it equidually every kind of persecution and intolerance, whether civil or ecclesiastical. I trust that that fell spirit leading to eternal conflicts between the power to inflict and the power to endure will never take possession of the American heart, nor write its cruel and unchristian decrees in the volume of American legislation. I therefore refer the reference of this petition to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

**33-IN THE GERMAN COURIER** of Tuesday we find the following:  
 "The National Republican Convention lately held here does not come up to our expectation. If the Convention which will assemble on the 17th of June admits such fanatical persons as this Lovejoy, or fools like the 'saw-log man,' besides taking into their rank and file Crethi and Plethi, (tag-mag.) Know-Nothing and Abolitionists, the fate of the Republican party will soon be the same as that of the Whig party. It will fall to pieces by the law of senescence. Under such circumstances we advise our countrymen to keep themselves aloof from the Republican party, unless it gives better proof of republican sincerity."

**Departure of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas for England.**  
 New York, March 2.—Among the passengers who left this port yesterday by the steamer Atlantic for Liverpool, was the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, the newly appointed Minister to England. A large number of the personal and political friends of Mr. Dallas assembled on the pier to bid him adieu, and as the vessel left the dock they gave him three hearty cheers thrice repeated. He is accompanied by his family, who will remain with him in England during his stay in that country. They spent the last three or four days previous to their departure with Col. James B. Murray of this city, who entertained a large party on Friday evening, at his residence in Washington place, to meet the new Minister, and to express their confidence in his ability and patriotism in the important mission which he has undertaken.

Among those who called upon Mr. Dallas were Lieut. Gen. Scott, Commodore Perry, Hon. Edward Everett, Judge Kane, of Philadelphia, Dr. Kane, (Arctic Expedition,) Hon. James S. Wadsworth, Hon. R. J. Walker, Hugh Maxwell, Esq., Collector Redfield, and many others.

A committee of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Hon. Moses H. Grinnel, William Hoge, Esq., Paul N. Spafford, James Lee and Thomas Tilston, besides several bankers and merchants also waited upon Mr. Dallas and interchanged sentiments appropriate to the occasion.

Mr. Dallas carries with him the support of the whole community, and has reason to feel that he represents and illustrates the sentiments of our whole people.

G. W. Beach, Esq., also went out in the steamer Atlantic, as bearer of special despatches from the Hon. W. L. Marcy to the United States Legation at London.

**Henry Clay on Fusion.**  
 The following is an extract from a speech delivered by HENRY CLAY, in the House of Representatives, in Kentucky, Nov. 19, 1850, and now applicable to the doings in Congress; and should, as a piece of information, be kept before the country as a beacon-light, that the people may see and avoid the quick-sands of the Black Republicans:

"But if it (the Whig party) is to be merged into a contemptible abolition party, and if abolitionism is to be engrafted upon the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go a step further; if I am alive, I will give my humble support to that man for the Presidency who, to whatever party he may belong, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union."

**The Disunion Petition in the Ohio Senate.**  
 The following is the report of the Committee on Federal Relations in the Senate, to which was referred the petition of certain persons of Salem, Columbiana county, praying the Legislature to take the necessary measures to obtain a peaceable dissolution of the Union:

The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the memorial on behalf of the Western and Slavery Society, praying a dissolution of the Union, respectfully submitted the following report: Your committee have given all the consideration to the subject of the memorial that its importance demands. They are free to admit that the federal government, like all human governments, has its imperfections, and that those who administer it are not infallible. Still your committee believe that in its principles and workings it approximates more nearly to realization of the wants of mankind than any one that has preceded it, and much more nearly than any one that would be likely to rise upon its ruins.

Your committee take pleasure in saying that there is no considerable portion of the people of Ohio who directly or indirectly sympathize with the purpose of the memorialists. Loyalty to the confederacy of these States and unflinching adherence to the obligations of the federal constitution are predominant characteristics of our people. That though they are not indifferent to the great question of human liberty, they believe it is the part of wisdom to retain in its purity the political, religious, educational and social privileges which we now enjoy, and extend those privileges to the whole human family as far as due regard to the rights of all parts of the confederacy will permit.

For these, and a variety of reasons that might be stated, your committee, in the most decided and emphatic manner, condemn the unreasonable objects of the memorialists, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

**The Mission to England.**  
 The Eastern (Me.) Argus, in alluding to the appointment of the Hon. George M. Dallas as Minister to England, presents some interesting reminiscences relative to this important mission. The following record will show that Mr. Dallas has been preceded in the mission by a long line of able men:—

Gouverneur Morris, (N. J.) commissioner.	1789
Thomas Pickney, (S. C.) full minister.	1792
John Jay, (N. Y.)	1794
Rufus King, (N. Y.)	1796
James Monroe, (Va.)	1803
James Monroe and William Pickney, (Md.), jointly and severally ministers.	1806
William Pickney, full minister.	1808
John Q. Adams, (Mass.)	1815
Richard Rush, (Pa.)	1817
Rufus King, (N. Y.)	1825
Albert Gallatin, (N. Y.)	1826
James Barbour, (Va.)	1828
Louis McLane, (Md.)	1829
Martin Van Buren, (N. Y.)	1831

[Mr. Van Buren's nomination was rejected in the Senate by the casting vote of Mr. Calhoun, and in March, 1832, he left the mission in charge of Aaron Vail, Secretary of Legation, who continued in charge till 1836.]

Andrew Stevenson, (Va.) full minister.	1836
Edward Everett, (Mass.)	1841
Louis McLane, (Md.)	1845
George Bancroft, (Mass.)	1849
Abbott Lawrence, (Mass.)	1849
J. B. Ingersoll, (Pa.)	1852
James Buchanan, (Pa.)	1853

**The Argus adds:**  
 It is singular that three ministers to England should have been taken in succession from Pennsylvania. Of the older of the appointees in the preceding list, Mr. Rush

still survives, and is also a Pennsylvanian. Albert Gallatin was appointed from the Keystone State, but is no longer among the living. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Dallas are not far from the same age; the former, we believe, being two years the senior. They are both in fine health.

The salary of our Minister to England is now \$17,500, and there is no outfit or outfit. It was formerly \$9,000, with an outfit of the same amount, and an outfit of a quarter's salary. To one who remains two years or more abroad, the present rate is the more profitable. For a year only, the old rate would make the better pay.

**The Indian War in Oregon.**  
 The San Francisco papers contain advices from Portland to the 20th of December, and from the Dalles (the seat of war) to the 15th. Great anxiety was felt as to the progress of hostilities in the Walla Walla country. A letter from Portland of the 20th December says:

"As near as I can ascertain, there will be no winter campaign. The troops are not in a condition, neither is there a sufficient number, to take the field and keep it; and let me tell you that General Wool is too old a soldier to commence operations with the first starting in the face that he has not a force sufficient to follow up the Indians, in case they should retreat, only to return again. There is no use commencing operations unless everything is in readiness to sweep the whole country and close the war with one campaign. The General will send such forces as are needed at exposed points, and keep a reserve well appointed, to start at any moment if they should be needed. By keeping the Indians in check during the winter, and then getting everything in order for active operations in the spring, a brilliant campaign will follow, and the war which has now commenced be brought speedily and summarily to a close."

By the arrival of the Fashion, on the 17th, we received news of the death of Chief Pea Pea Mox-Mox. His war steed, which has been considered the best animal in the country, was brought down by Captain Van Bergen as a trophy.

By the Panama large quantities of supplies have arrived, with 140 horses and mules, all of which arrived in order & safety.

Fort Vancouver wears a very busy aspect, and strongly reminds one of Fort Isabel, in Texas, at the time of the breaking out of the Mexican War. Stores of all kinds are landed and embarked, stacked away, going and coming, and in fact the place is alive with business.

The agent here of the Hudson Bay Company, Mr. Graham, as well as the company in general, are doing all they can to prevent the remaining tribes of Indians from joining in the hostilities to the whites, and as I believe they are sincere, they deserve much credit for it. They have issued strict orders that none of their posts shall sell fire-arms or ammunition to the savages.

Gen. Wool has commissioned Capt. Newell to raise a company of rangers to act as scouts, which he is fast making up. Captain Newell has been on this side of the Rocky mountains for 25 years, during which time he has been engaged in hunting and trapping, and has the reputation of having killed more bears, taken more beavers, and scalped more Indians, than any other white man on this side of the continent. His name is a terror to the Indians, and, as his company is made up partly of half-breeds, all thoroughly acquainted with the Indian language, as he is also, they will no doubt do great service.

There is a painful rumor afloat here that the schooner Matthew Vassar, has been blown down the coast, with all hands on board. I have tried to trace out the particulars, but cannot hear anything definite.

I learn from very good authority that the Indians are able to bring 5,000 warriors into the war, and, moreover, that they are all more or less supplied with guns or rifles, and have for the last three years been quietly gathering together ammunition and material for this grand struggle. These Indians are totally different from the lower-crest tribes, and are really brave and blood-thirsty, so you may judge what kind of a force Gen. Wool should have to contend successfully against them.

**TWO PAPER PLANT IN WISCONSIN.**—Under this head we have before us a description of a plant recently discovered in this country by Mrs. A. J. Beaumont, of Arena. She has furnished us with a fine sample of cotton, and also of flax, from the same plant, which she describes as follows:—"I discovered, two years ago, a plant that yielded both cotton and flax from the same root, and believe that I am the first person who ever cultivated, spun and knit from it. I am persuaded that any article that will make as good cloth as can be made from this plant will make good paper—hence, I call it the Paper Plant. It can be planted in the spring, and cut in the fall or winter. It bleaches itself white as it stands, and will yield at least three or four tons to the acre. From a single root I transplanted last spring, there grew twenty large stalks, with three hundred and five pods (containing the cotton) with at least fifty seeds in each. From this root I obtained seven ounces of pure cotton, and over and over from six to eight very heavy plants, and rows from six to eight feet high."

From the sample before us of cotton and flax, as an article for the manufacture of paper, it must be far better and cheaper than any other known. Mrs. B., in the discovery and cultivation of this plant, is entitled to the gratitude of all, and we trust she may yet be liberally rewarded.—*General Point Tribune.*

**Union of the Shells.**  
 The Albany Argus, hard, and the Albany Atlas, soft, have been united. One paper will be issued from the consolidated establishments—bearing the name, and conducted by one of the editors of each of the old journals. The object of the union was, of course, to bring together the two factions into which the Democracy of New York are divided. The move is a very commendable one, and we fully hope that the purpose may be consummated at an early day. The Democracy may, possibly, need the vote of New York in the presidential election, and the shells owe it to the country to bury their petty factional differences, and unite with the national Democracy in upholding the constitution and perpetuating the union of the States. New York has attracted the attention of the country—the first step has been taken—will not the others speedily follow?

**33-Hon. C. C. Cambreling,** who represented the city of New York eighteen years, was afterwards Minister to Russia—has been a distinguished free trade politician—has written a letter in favor of the principles of the Kansas-Ne