THE OREGON ARGUS.

BY WILLIAM L. ADAMS.

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Job Printing.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS IS HAPPY to inform, the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of additions suited to all the requirements of this locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK

Death of Spencer H. Cone, D. D. weeks past was realized Tuesday in the decease of Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D., the well known occupied that position for thirteen years. He was Paster of the First Baptist Church in this city.

Dr. Cone's has been a checkered life. He has and for nine years was President of the Triennial occupied different positions, and has been in active Convention, a body which at that period embraclife for half a century. In his death the Baptist denomination loses one of its most distinguished members, and a mourning social circle a devoted friend. Dr. Cone had passed the age of seventy years, and the burdens of age began to be laid hea- noted for a number of years past. The agitation vily upon him. For some time past he has been gradually failing, and indications of his approach- Baptist denomination, and produced a division in ing end were perceptible at an early period in the the Bible Society, began as early as 1833. It was Summer, He died pencefully at his residence in this city at 8 o'cleck, Tuesday morning.

Dr. Cone was a native of New Jersey, having on Monday, May 27, 1850; an adjourned meeting been born at Princeton, in April, 1785. His fath- on the 31st of May; and on the 10th of June a er, Count Cope, was descended from the first setregular public meeting was held at the Baptist Tabernacle in Mulberry street, the result of which tiers in New England; his mother was second daughter of Col. Joab Honghton of New Jersey.—

Both parents were members of the Hopewell Bapwith Dr. Cone as President. The sessions were tist church in Hunterdon county. Young Spen- prolonged and animated, and the discussions punber enjoyed the advantages of a pious home edugent. Dr. Cone had by this time fully espoused cation. His mother always entertained a belief the idea that the King James version of the Scripthat her boy was destined for the ministry, and bestowed great pains upon his culture. At the age lation; and vigorously defended his positions by of twelve, he was fitted for college, and entered at argument. The leading sentiment was, that it Princeton, but remained there only for a period of had become the duty of Christians to procure and two years. Domestic afflictions required his pres- circulate the most faithful versions of the Scripence at home, and he returned to assist the family tures in all languages. With this end in view, by teaching. He never returned to college. Af- the "American Bible Union" was projected, has ter assisting for three months in teaching the been conducted, and still exists. In the death of Academy in Princeton, he undertook the charge of Dr. Cone it loses a very staunch friend and supa school in the town of Springfield, New Jersey, porter. and continued in that place for a year. By invitation from his friend Dr. Allison, he then assumed the duties of instruction in Latin and Greek at Mr. and full of anecdote; warm-hearted and impuls-A.'s Academy in Bordentown, to which place the ive, he loved his friends and said sharp things about Cone family removed. The subsequent year he his enemies; was sensitive to praise or censure, and accepted an appointment in the Philadelphia Acadcany, under Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, and occupied ceived to be right. In preaching, he spoke with-

ame over young Cone's affairs. Teaching, then leaves two children, grown up and engaged in as now, afforded but a limited income in return for very severe application. Wearying of the prospect that constantly presented itself to his imagination, desirous of benefiting his family to a greater extent than he had hitherto been able to do, and believing that he had a mission for the stage, he became an actor. For seven years he remained in the theatrical profession, playing principally in Philadelphia, and realizing an income which ranged from fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars per annum. But the seven years' period came to an end. Cone was disgusted at the spectacle of an actor of inferior character being igno- have ruined their children forever by indulgence.miniously hissed off the stage, was led to institute moral reflections upon the character of the persons by whom he was surrounded, saw no profit in dependence upon the fickle taste of theatrical audiences, and concluded to retire. He did so. He who from ill-judged tenderness, withhold correcnever resumed the actor's disguises.

His next venture was in the office of the Baltidren of such parents are objects of still greater commore American, where he took charge of the books miseration. The consequences must be fatal as to and funds. In May, 1813, he was married to the formation of a manly, virtueus character. I Miss Sally Wallace Morcell, a young lady residing have heard a parent say-"I love my children so in Philadelphia, to whom he had been engaged for well that I cannot punish them when they do two years. Mrs. Cone died only a year since.

During the last war with England, Mr. Cone fractured a limb, what kind of affection would you saw active service. He commanded a company express by saying that you loved your child so of Volunteers from the city of Baltimore, and was much that you cannot consent to allow the surgeon present at the contests of Baltimore, Bladensburg, to operate upon it? Hence your child must suffer and Fort McHenry, but escaped without a wound the consequences of a deformed limb all the rest of ris

Department at Washington; but he remained there you have not steadiness enough to evercise judionly for a short time. It was the last of his charges before he decided upon entering the ministry.-The early religious training he had received, working up through all the encrustations of worldly pleasures, and penetrating through the hard coating of a theatrical life, found its full devolopment as he reached the turning point. His conversion occurred during his residence in Baltimore, shortly after leaving the office of the American. The circumstances which attended this event have been an enterprise. strikingly recorded by Dr. Cone himself. "Having served the proprietors of the American more than a year," he says, "John Norvell, Esq., of existence of that curious phenomenon, the Kentucky, who married my youngest sister, (long wingad tostain, the at la since dead) and who has since been Senator of the tablished. Two of these curious creatures United States from Michigan, induced me to unite have been received from Surinam. They with him, and purchase and conduct the Halti- evidently belong to some hitherto unde more Whig.....Politics and war completely en-grossed my mind.....In the month of November, divided by an apparent or false suture, and 1813, after breakfast, I took up the newspaper, and the sides presenting projections which resaw, among other things, a large sale of books adsemble feet. vertised at Wood's auction rooms, and said to myself, I will look in us I go to the office and see what they are. I did so, and the first book I took up was a volume of the Works of John Newton.-In an instant my whole life passed in review bewas cut in the Patapses river, and Mr. Cone was baptized into the First Baptist church of Baltimors.

His induction into the ministry was as remarkable.

The gar- of the same age, in rangiand, the oldest same a

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W. L. ADAMS, Editor and Proprietor.

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MO. 27.

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1855.

as his conversion. He was invited to lead the From the Argus Extra, of Saturday Af-

Sunday morning prayer meeting in the little Bap-

tist church at the Washington Navy Yard just

Sunday, believed he was "called to the work,"

wrote to Baltimore for and obtained his letter of

dismissal, and June 24, 1815, was duly licensed

as a Minister of the Gospel. Forty years, accord-

ingly, have passed since the Doctor began his min-

istry. His subsequent enreer is well known. A

few weeks after his ordination, in 1815, he was

In the year 1836 Dr. Cone was chosen President

also identified with the cause of Baptist Missions.

ed representatives from all the States in the Un-

But it is chiefly from his intimate connection

of this question, which has since convulsed the

renewed with great vigor in 1850. A preliminary

meeting of the friends of the New Version was held

In person, Dr. Cone was of medium height,

rather spare; was exceedingly voluble, earnest,

enthusiastic in his advocacy of whatever he con-

Parental Firmness

By this is meant that disposition, though at the

greatest distance from all that is rigid, stern and

cruel, can master his own feelings; amid the

strongert appeals to the tender emotions of the

mind, can inflexibly maintain its purpose, and in

the way of denying improper requests, or adminis-

tering correction, can inflict pain on the object of

its affection, whenever duty requires such an exer-

cise of beneficial severity. For want of this dispo-

sition, of this fine and noble quality, how many

Those parents are sincerely to be pitied, who have

not resolution and firmness enough to deny the re-

quests of their children when they know them to

tion when it is known to be necessary. The chil-

his life. And yet, I appeal to your reason if this

cious restraint, or inflict salutary punishment.-

65 Seventy-eight young men, enlisted for the Kinney expedition, the Chicago Tri-bune says left that city for New York, un-

der the command of a captain. They were

said to be young men far superior to those who would naturally be gathered for such

AT A letter from Paris states that the

Re The Richmond Dispatch speaks of

which estimates that within the last forty

years 61,624 slaves have escaped from the

South, or 1500 annually, and that the total

After his newspaper experience, Mr. Cone un- course would not be more excusable than to let

Hall on Education.

dertook the duties of a clerkship in the Treasury their temper and passions become perverse, because

business .- New York Times.

Maj. Haller driven in to the then in want of a pastor, preached on the following Dalls !- The Indians swarming in Great Numbers ! !- Attack on the Settlements feared!!!

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS!

A letter has just been received from his Excellency Governor Curry, stating that the command of Major Haller has been driven in to the Dalls by the Indians; that he was compelled TO ABANDON HIS vote of the First Baptist church, he received a call DEAD TO THE ENEMY, and also a for that congregation, and has since continued its mountain howitzer, which however was spiked by him. He says that the Indians number from FIFTEEN HUNDRED of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and TO THREE THOUSAND !! and their numbers are swelling in consequence of their successes. Vancouver and the post at the Cascades are left nearly unprotected, and there is great reason to apprehend that the Indians will carry the war into the settlements. with the New Version plan that Dr. Cone has been

The Governor desires the Clackamas Company to go to-morrow morning down to stampede on the part of the citizens of Portland, and assures all who may volunteer that they will be furnished with arms and horses at Vancouver and the Dalls .--In conclusion the Governor uses the follow-

PROMPTLY, the war will be transferred to dearth of nurses and physicians. Troops of their own firesides ! "

It is hoped that all who can will volunteer in this hour of need, and that they will be in Oregon City on To-Morrow (SUNDAY) Morning, at 10 o'clock.

From the Argus Extra, of Monday After-

Late from the South. MORE INDIAN MURDERS!

03 We have been favored by A. Hot-BROOK, Esq., with an Extra from the office of the Oregon Statesman, containing the following exciting news, which we hasten to lay before the public. The Extra was hat post for four or five years.

Ont notes, and frequently employed copies of the brought to this city by M. A. Chinn, Esq., amended version of the Bible in his pulpit. He

> Indian Outbreak in Southern Oregon !-- Dwellings Burned, and Families Murdered!!

Corvallis, Sunday, Oct. 14. At noon to day, Mr. S. B. Hadley arrived at this place, express messenger, bearing a sixty-four, and on the day previous, the vicpetition to Gov. Curry for 500 volunteers to repel the hostilities of the Shasta and Rogue River Indians, who are represented to be in a state of war towards the whites. The petition is signed by about 150 of the citizens of Umpqua Valley. Among the names we recognize a number of prominent settlers there. The petition represents that some TWENTY or THIRTY FAM-ILIES HAVE BEEN MURDERED! and dwellings burned, and that an attack upon the Umpqua settlements is feared. The houses burned and families murdered, thus far, were between Grave Creek and Rogue wrong." Strange love, indeed! Had your child River. Mr. Hadley recollected the followfractured a limb, what kind of affection would you increase among the number:

The particular of the followto how that platform should be built, and ing names among the number :

Evans, (at the ferry.) Waggoner, Van Novce, widow Nida, [she escaped] and Har-

It was supposed that Miss Pellet, the temperance lecturess, was at Waggoner's, and murdered. All communication with Jacksonville was cut off, and we hear nothing from the citizens there. It is conjectured, however, that the town is fortified. The mail carrier was shot at and driven back .-The families between Grave Creek and the Canyon have been brought into Umpqua principally enlisted in St. Louis, and are for safety. There is no communication beyoud the Canyon now.

Mr. Hadley says that Judge Deady, who had been holding court in Jackson county, with Mr. Drew, deputy Marshal, confirm the intelligence, and say that from the mountains, they could see the burning dwellings south of them.

An express of Maj. Rains, we are informed passed up on the other side of the river, with a requisition for U.S. soldiers, arms and ammonition, from Ft Lane. He'll not be able to get through, probably.

07 Hon. Henry A. Wise has fitted up his dwelling house, barns, and every other place of shelter, and invited thither the afa pamphlet just published in that vicinity flicted people of Norfolk and Portsmouth, assuring them of a most cordial welcome.

Richmond an informal resolution was offered by John M. Botts, embracing the sentiment that both secresy and the religious test of repealed. The object was merely to ascer-tain the sense of the Council on the question, and it was unanimously in the affirm-

A telegraphic despatch from Sidney, N S., received by way of Halifax, announces the loss of the submarine cable intended to connect Newfoundland and Cape Breton,

YELLOW FEVER.-The intelligent cor-

respondent of the San Francisco HEBALD writes as follows: The aggregate of deaths for weeks past in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, tells how fearful has been the mortality. At least one thousand persons have died, and that in a diminished popula-tion, for many of the inhabitants fled from their homes as soon as the epidemic began to spread. At the present time, it is said that both those places are more than half depopulated, many families leaving their sick members behind them to the tenders mercies of strangers, while they themselves sought safety in other localities. This stricken cities, has doubtless, those stricken cities, has doubtless, added much to the sufferings of those who were left; and but for the Good-Samaritanism of other cities, which has stepped in to supply their places at the bed-side of the sick and dying, would have add-"Say to our fellow-citizens that unless ed a much greater number of names to the they acr NOW, and that RESOLUTELY AND individuals well qualified to act in both these capacities have hurried to the scene of death from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, and have entered upon the ministration of their selfcalled duties with an alacrity that has inspired new hope and new life in the bosoms of many who were sinking, in destitution and loneliness, beneath the hand of the destroyer. Among these Good Samaritans are several

> to the adoption of their new vocation by the noble example of Miss Nightingale. Since the above was written, the mortality had increased to such a degree that the Northern nurses and physicians were leaving,—the philanthropy which prompted them to repair thither having qualled before the scenes of suffering and death that surrounded them. Their places, however, were being filled up by others from the South, who, having been "acclimated," have less fear of the epidemic. Several of the Northern physicians and nurses had died at their posts. In the northern cities, in addition to the contributions of personal services, a large amount in money and goods has been raised and sent forward to the sufferers. In money alone, the sum has reached to nearly seventy thousand dellars. On Monday, Sept. 3, the deaths in Norfolk were

women, who have doubtless been impelled

tims numbered thirty-five. POLITICS IN NEW YORK-NOMINATIONS. -The Soft and Hard-Shell Conventions have both been held, and their nominations made. The Hard-Shells came first, in order of time; and, after laying down their platform and making an unadulterated Hard ticket, they gently invited the Softs to come over and help elect it,—this ivitation, of course, met with no favor in the Soft Convention. That body, on the contrary, repudiated all offers of fusion from any quarter, and declared that the Democratic party was abundantly able to carry the State against all parties or combinations of parties, provided a platform was constructed upon which all could stand. But there was a good deal of excited debate. The bone of contention was, of course, slavery. After considerable maneuvering on the part of the two divisions, a compromise was finally effected: the Free Soil portion agreeing to vote for a qualified approval of the Administration, and the Administration men agreeing to admit a plank denouncing in moderate language the Kansas bill, and the events growing out of it. John Van Buren is the person to whom the party is principally indebted for the percenble solution of this knotty question. The nominations of both the Hards and Softs are unexceptionable in point of character and talents.

The preliminary Convention at Binghampton of the Know Nothings has resulted, rather unexpectedly, in a repudiation of institution of involuntary servitude is local for the toleration of a difference of opinion by the citizens of the northern and southern States, and as such has no rightful place in the platform of the National American with extravagant demonstrations of joy, and the delegates separated with a firm conviction in their own minds that with it they are going to sweep the State. The Know Nothings are still to have another Convention at Auburn on the 25th of Sept., when

Fusion movement, of which the Convention THE VIRGINIA KNOW NOTHINGS.—In the is yet to be held, as there were thousands of Virginia Know Nothing State Council at both Democrats and Know Nothings who would have voted the Republican ticket, had their own Conventions not acted as they that both secresy and the religious test of the party ought to be abolished, and that the party ought to be abolished, and that the Know Nothings has also materially damaged the hopes of the Hard Shells, who, interior of the Crimen. enemies to fusion as they are, had counted much on a union with that party, in consequence of the large "national" element in its ranks.—N. Y. Cor. S. F. Herald,

From Mexico.

ADDRESS AT VERA CRUZ.

On the 8th of August, previous to his departure, Santa Anna published a decree, naming the Judge of the Supreme Court, and Gen. Salas and Gen. Carrern, his successors. The people, however, would not have a government of his choice, and so the garrison, the population of the city, and the authorities, at once pronounced. Gen. La each State, on the 16th they elected Don Martin Carrera Provisional President, who ties of the office. Carrera was one of the Cabinet Ministers of Santa Anna, being Governor of the District, and was of course Opposed to the revolution. His election as asking, "How goes it, children?" "As opposed to the revolution. His election as asking, "How goes it, children?" "As opposed to the revolution. The God wills," answered the soldiers. The President seems to have caused great dissat-

On the evening of the 15th of August Santa Anna arrived in Vera Cruz, escorted by his guides, a battalion of lancers and another of light artillery. He was received with a national salute, and great demonstrations of joy. The palace was illuminated, there was a great display of freworks The Presse d' Orient states that 56 batand enthusiasm, and a great quantity of teries have been prepared for the general gunpowder was burnt. Vera Cruz still remained loyal to the abdicating Dictator.— On the following day the address of Santa Anna appeared, in which, after reviewing his course as President of the Republic since 1853, and giving a brief history of the present distracted condition of the country, and stating the causes which impel him to the step he takes in his final leave of his native country, and states that he goes into voluntary exile for his country's, good, and that he had left the government in the hands of his ministry, as provided by the constitution, in case of the death or absence of long political experience : of the President. This proclamation slightly astonished the people of Vera Cruz. But hey soon recovered from their surprise, and

The soldiers of the garrison were drawn

my leave of you forever. In thus bidding one time contem Be but the faithful servants of your country, and aspire to nothing more. In the retirethe quiet of private life, the recollections of overcome, would be to them acceptable, and your firm adhesion to me, of the valor with eminently beneficial. which you have sustained my government, will be among the most pleasant remembrances of my life. Farewell, and be assured of the eternal love of your companion

and friend. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA." The soldiers filed off in silence after listening to this harangue, and passed the palace, on the balcony of which Santa Ana was standing. There does not appear to have been any demonstration whatever; no en-thusiasm was expended. On the morning of the 17th the ex-President quietly embarked on the war-steamer Iturbide, which soon after sailed out of the port, and the Napoleon of the West for the last time, per-haps, looked upon the golden shores of his native land. On the 24th of August he arrived at Havana, and left again on the 26th for Caracas.

Defence of Sebastopol.

The Independence, of Brussel, and some the twelfth or pro-slavery plank of the Philadelphia platform, and the substitution of Petersburg, that orders had been given for one embodying a decided denunciation of the construction of a floating bridge, to exthe Kansas Bill, and a declaration that the tend from Fort Michael, on the south, to Fort Nicholes, on the north side of the roadand not national in its character, "a subject stead of Sebastopol, so as to assure the retreat of the garrison in case of need. There are some errors of detail in this announcement, Fort Nicholas being on the south side of the roads; but the character and ob-The new platform was received ject of the new construction is important,

The Odessa correspondent of the already quoted Military Gazette, thus writes on the 30th ult., touching the situation of Sebastopol :- By our most intelligent military men it is universally admitted, that if the allies push forward as energetically as they have snepherd, died in Poland in 1833, at the

day gain ground upon them. All the various reports of the Prench and English journals about interrupted communication between the north and south side, terrible epidemies which rage among the besieged, 15,000 sick in Schastopol, want of provi-sions and ammunitions, and so on, are nothing but idle inventions. Letters from the interior of Sebastopol, dated July 23, assure us that the connection between north and south is unimpaired, that food and ammuni-tion are abundant, the magazines on the north side alone containing supplies sufficient to serve 300,000 men for a year .-The hospitals, in the days of greatest slaugh-ter, have never contained more than 9,000 men. For sanitary reasons, however, Prince Gortschakoff had just given orders to remove all the sick from the hospitals in the northern forts, and to take them into the

There are only about 1200 sick and wounded who are too ill for removal. The cholera, which is making such ravages among the Allies, has never appeared among us in an epidemic form. At the same time it is seen that the position of the garrison FLIGHT OF SANTA ANNA-HIS FAREWELL on the left line of defence, from Bastion 1 to Bastion 5 (from the west of Careening Bay to the Flagstaff inclusive,) will not long be tenable. But more than one sanguinary slruggle will probably precede its abandon-ment. The defenders have resolutely de-voted themselves to death, and trusting in God wait with calm expectation till there time comes. Hence the indifference, one might almost say the joviality, with which Vega having summoned two Delegates from they play at cards and dice on the bastion, each State, on the 16th they elected Don while shot and shell are falling around, so that as soon as one is struck down he is at once entered on the discharge of the du- quickly removed, and the game without more ado goes on as before. Thus, after the last unsuccessfully attempted strorming, Prince Gortschakoff visited garrison of Sebastopol numbers at this mo-

ment from 60,000 to 65,000 men. PREPARATION FOR ATTACK .- Marseilles, Aug. 11.—The accounts by the Sinai state that an immense quantity of projectiles have been conveyed to the trenches. There still remains some work to be executed .to 120 metres from the enemy. Omar Pasha has not yet left the capital. The Turks are fortifying the Danube. The mouths of the Sulina are intercepted by brigands, and commerce calls for protection. Difficulties have grisen in the Principalities between the Turks and the Austrians.

Affairs in Mexico.

We take the following from the New York Journal of Commerce, whose corres-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27. I hear no suggestion of any doubt as to the reported abdication of Santa Anna; nor joined in with the plan of the revolutionists. can it be doubted that the country is left in a miserable state of confusion and disorder, up in line to receive his farewell address, abandoned to hopeless anarchy. That a which was read to them by their commander, Gen. Tamariz:

of the Northern States, with or without the "Companions in Arms—With the deep-est and most painful feelings of regret, I take and it has long been meditated. It was at you farewell, I conjure you that you do not depart from the strict path of honor and dument of wealth, and for the development of ty; that you continue to be the defenders their rescources, they need only a liberal of the nationality, as you were the founders government and free trade. The recent of the independence. My friends, I go well Proclamation of the Texan leader, Captain satisfied with your conduct, for loyalty, obedience, and good discipline have ever been its distinguishing features. Continue to be the firm supporters of the laws and of the of the revelution, a federal government, exlegal authorities. Anarchy will devour emption from an onerous system of imposi-our beautiful country, and the nationality tions on commerce, and an ultimate political will disappear if you meddle with what connection with the United States. The does not concern you—if you support those two former objects were such as those factions which are disputing the power.— States could well fight for, and expect soon to obtain; and the latter would be of no disservice to them, but on the contrary, if ment, where I hope to pass my last days in their projudices of religion and race could be

But now they can easily attain the two and the hopes which I conceived that you first objects—a separate federal republic, would some day become the avengers of the outrages suffered by our loved country, course with the United States, and without any aid from Texan or other American volunteers, who would aid them merely to become their masters.

There are many wise and experienced and agacious men in mexico, who, foreseeing in 1847 that the country was destined to run a gauntlet through revolution and anarchy, desired them to put the government of the country into the hands of the United States. They wanted us to keep the country after we had taken it. But as we would not do that, they proposed, at the end of the war, to Gen. Scott, to take the government of the country in hand, and with an offer magificent enough to tempt an Eastern monarch Half of the army, and as many more Americans as might have been desired would have volunteered to remain with Gen. Scott .-But he declined the overture ;-so much the worse for Mexico, as implacable and bloody civil broils have ever since attested.

In the renewed contest which has, of late, sprung up between the South and the North, for ascendency in the general government, the South have not confined their views to the vast central Empire of Nebraska,-but have contemplated the acquisition and assimilation of Mexico. The downfall of Santa Anna, and the immediate prospect of of the disintegration of Mexico, will afford the South an early opportunity for the realization of this policy. The movement of Texas volunteers in New Orleans and Chihuahua, was preparatory to this step, and it can now be followed up with much suc-

Le Demetrius Grabowsky, a Polish oners must have been large of late, for the their nominations will be made. The proeschange agreed upon draws from France coedings of these two last Conventions, the must in the end inevitably fall. The gar of the same age, in England, the oldest The old barque William and Ann, not only the Russians taken in the Crimea, Soft Democratic and the Know Nothing,