STATE LEGISLATURE .- The Legislature of this State assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday. The House was organized by the election of WM. C. A. LAWRENCE (Black Republican) of made his cause their own. Dauphin county, Speaker, and - of -

county, Clerk. The Senate was organized in the afternoon of the same day, by the election of Mr. CRESS-WELL (Democrat) of Blair county, Speaker, and stood by their country in the hour of danger, WM. H. MILLER of Dauphin, Clerk. The old officers were re-elected.

Sugar Cane Molasses .- We are indebted to the prime and the maturity of their manhood; Mr. DAVID MILLER, of North Middleton town. they had given up all opportunities for qualifyship, for a specimen of his molasses, manufac. | ing themselves for other professions; they had tured from the sugar cane, raised by himself .- | laid aside the chances for accumulating wealth Mr. MILLER, we learn, raised a considerable which might have made them and their families quantity of the cane, from which he manufac- comfortable in after years-to defend the rights of tured molasses sufficient to last his own family our people and the honor of our flag at home, vor, and very palatable. We hope the day is ance that they at least would not be treated with duced to cultivate the sugar cane.

personal friends of our esteemed citizen, Capt. A. K. Long, of the Navy, complimented him with a serenade, on the evening of the 28d ult.. in token of respect for him as a citizen, and to dignation of the people, and they called upon testify their joy at his restoration in the navy the President to review the action of these to the position from which he had been freti. red" by the immortal inquisitorial "Board of sident found that such flagrant wrong had been Fifteen," called by some of the Naval Court of done, that he sent in the names of many of those Inquiry. The injustice received by Capt. Long who had been "retired" to the Senate of the from that Star Chamber inquisition, had arous- United States for restoration, and his recomed a strong feeling of indignation throughout mendation was immediately carried into executhis community, where he is well known as an tion. experienced and gallant naval officer, and a citizen universally esteemed and respected. Af- He had lived among us for years; he had won ter a number of tunes had been discoursed, the esteem and confidence of every one with rapine. The Black Republicans have raised a Capt. Long invited his friends into his house. where, of course, he "did the amiable." At had unjustly fallen by the hands of secret assas- the future growth, development and prosperity an early hour the company dispersed, well sins, and they determined they would leave no pleased with the evenings's entertainment.

MILITARY. - That fine company of troop, the Adamantine Guards, honored us with a visit on Friday, the 24th ult., and paraded our streets forencon and afternoon. The company numbered 40 men, neatly uniformed and well mounted, and presented a very fine appearance. are, just now, very busy in preparing the way Our citizens felt highly honored by the visit of for an Abolition triumph in 1860, by endeavorthis well-discipled company, and used their ing to effect a thorough union of all the Opposibest efforts to make the strangers feel at home tion elements throughout the country. The during their stay with us. In the evening, the proposition is to combine the Black Republi-Guards paid a visit to the Fair of the Good Will cans. Old Line Whigs, and Know-Nothings or Hose Company, and left for their homes the illegitimatized "Americans," including every next morning, much pleased, as we have rea- other ism in the land, in opposition to the Demson to believe, with their visit:

SUMNER RIFLES .- This Company, (the only one now in Carlisle,) paraded, with forty rifles. on the 24th ult. The Company is commanded by Capt. J. B. M'CARTNEY, who is entitled to the thanks of his inferior officers and privates for the efforts he has used to instruct them in the drill. The Rifles looked remarkably well, and marched and performed the evolutions in a highly creditable manner: Our citizens feel justly proud of this crack Company, and well they may.

Lake Superior Trout, to be had of our neighbor INHOFF, They are a very excellent fish and -indeed, a luxury at this season of the year Another consideration is, they are cheap, which is no objection during these tight times.

The Legislature of Indiana, on the 22d danger that they will be able to whip into the S. Government during the last year. inst., by resolution, elected Henry S. Lane, and traces any very considerable number of the W. M. M'Cartney, to the United States Senate; in their wake. For the credit of genuine Whigin place of Messrs. Bright and Fitch.

good time hunting Deer in the northern and icanism," we trust that the proposition of the city, to make a decided sensation, being distinwestern counties. Large numbers have been run down, and captured this season. Venison, by the wagon load, is daily shipped by railroad by the wagon load, is daily shipped by railroad to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

POLYGAMY .- - We learn from Washington that a bill for the suppression of polygamy in on Tuesday, is an account of the reception of IItah and all other territories, will be introduced at an early day in Congress, and be vigorously pressed. So it should be. It is rather unfair that one man in Utah should have thirty the lovalists of Havana to a wonderful extent. wives, whilst the President of this great nation | They intend to memorialize the Queen of Spain has none!

TRAPPING WILD GEESE.—The Baltimore, (Md.) Sun says that during the present winter several persons residing on the lower part of Chesapeake Bay, have been successful in trapping wild geese, by means of nets which are placed on the feeding grounds, a few inches below the surface of the water, in which their feet become entangled. Quite a number have thus been caught and taken to that city, but they were mostly last season's birds.

In noticing Senator Bigler's recent speech in favor of American iron in connection with the proposed railroad to the Pacific, the Hollidaysburg Standard truly says :- "It is somewhat strange, however, that the very man upon whom the abusive batteries of the opposition have been most opened-whom they denounced as a " free trader"-whom they, figuratively at least, pronounced an "unbeliever, cut-throat, dog," should be the very one to take care of their interest and speak for the great State of Pennsylvania when others were silent."

FOR THE BOYS .- Boys remember that it costs nothing to be respectful and polite, not only to your superiors in age and wisdom, but to all with whom you come in contact. Do not allow yourselves to be outdone by the veriest beggar, be his complexion white or black. Politeness costs nothing, and you will find it a great help, lately near Lansing, Michigan. He was supposs well as pleasure, in smoothing your way sed to be over one hundred years old. He was through a cold and heartless world

TARIFF PROSPECTS .- A Washington corres. pondent writes his impression about tariff meatariff will be proposed, with the consent of the Administration, as will produce a sufficient revenue to provide for the expenditures of the sey, New England must not be forgotten."

Pressing him for it.

### RESTORATION OF CAPT. A. K. LONG.

It is, indeed, with great satisfaction, that we simple act of justice to a long-tried and gallant officer, it is a compliment to themselves, because, knowing him, and knowing how shamefully he was wronged, they, with one voice,

A few years ago a court of secret inquisition was organized to cut down the Navy list. Their charges, their evidence and their actions were all secret. Many noble, gallant men who had and when death was busy around them, were notified by this court that their country had now no longer any need for them. They had given one year. The molasses sent us is rich in fla- and abroad in far distant seas, under the assurnot far distant when all our farmers may be in. | ingratitude. But they were suddenly surprised SERENADE TO CAPT. LONG .- A number of the aspirants. Some were notified of their dismis-

to find that their country had rudely thrown them off to make room for younger and untried sal when thousands of miles away from home protecting our commerce. The injustice and the inhumanity of such conduct roused the incourts. The result was that on inquiry the Pre-

Our citizens took up the case of Capt. Long. whom he became acquainted. They felt that he stone unturned to effect his restoration. This of all parties will execute the law most surely has been accomplished, and the people-even our opposition presses-join in praising the President for this act.

#### Will they Succeed ?

The Black Republican leaders in the North ocratic party of the Union. This can be accomplished, say the movers in the scheme if the other different elements will submit to having the candidate for the Vice Presidency, and concede the Presidential candidate to the Aboil tionists. This is the lion's share, it is true, but not more so, perhaps, than equality of numbers would warrant. Such is the nature of the negotiations now going forward between the conracting parties; and if the professed nationa nen of the Opposition will agree thus to throw themselves into the embrace of Abolitionism. and be merged therein, there will be no doubt VERY SUPERIOR.—We mean the beautiful of the final consumation of a dishonorable union of our adversaries, in order to effect the grand object had in view. Whatever of success there may be, however, in the attempt thus to Abolitionize the leaders of the factions, who have heretofore stood up against that "dam-

The President's Message in Havana.

rank and file of those who heretofore followed

The only important news from Havana bro't by the Empire City, which arrived at New York President Buchanan's message, wherein he urges upon Congress the necessity of acquiring possession of Cuba. This stirred up the bile of not to sell them out to the United States; but as the home government is not in the habit of paying much attention to the wishes of the inhabitants of that island, it is not probable that this netition will be made an exception. If it opening of negotiations for the purchase of the the 22d ult: Island of Cuba. This is a practical suggestion, and one likely to be potent in the right quarter. As to the hostile demonstrations of the people of Cuba, they will not weigh a feather when the negotiation commences between the President of the United States, armed by Congress with the necessary funds to purchase Cuba, and the Spanish officials who may be deputed to act on behalf of the crown of that country. Let Congress pass Mr. Branch's bill, and then the first step will be taken to secure this key to the

An Indian chief, called Okemos, died in the war of 1792, both for and against Wayne and St. Clair, at different times. He had a sa- oldest and most extensively circulated religious bre cut clear across his back, made by one of journals in this country. Its foreign and do Mad Anthony Wayne's troopers. At Fort Meigs mestic correspondence is unsurpassed by any Bures "that such a modification of the present he received wounds which left holes in his skull of its cotemporaries, and the editorial depart into which three fingers could be laid.

A MAN WITH THE HEART ON THE RIGHT Government. It is probable the duty on iron Side of his Body.—At Cincinnati, a day or who do not endorse all the doctrines and tenets will be raised from 24 per cent. (the present two ago, a man died, who had been for some duty), to 30 per cent. But this will not be easi- months an inmate of one of the hospitals, and ly effected unless the duty on all cotton and whose disease had exhibited such peculiar and is offered on the following terms: woollen fabrics be proportionably raised. In unknown symptoms as to baffle the greatest the desire to help Pennsylvania and New Jer-skill of the best physicians. Under the circum stances it was deemed advisable to make a post-Governon or Mebraska.—The Washington Star says it is confidently given out "on the Avenue" that the diaphragm was a large hole, and that Avenue" that the Hon. Samuel W. Black, one the intestines had been forced up and had pressof the United States Judges for Nebraska, will ed the heart from its natural position over the be appointed Governor of that Territory, and right side of his body, where it had performed that his present position will be filled by a prominent citizen of Georgia, whose friends are having been prevented from his daily labor on ly for the last few months.

#### More Outrages in Kansas.

unounce the restoration of this gentleman, by the notorious Montgomery, are again at their lowing account of New Year day in the Nationthe President, to the active list of the Navy .- old trade. On the night of the 15th ult., the al Metropolis! Our citizens will feel that while this is but a town of Fort Scott was attacked by this Montor six persons were killed. The object of the under the charge of murder, upon which an indictment had been found. It was formed that dictment had been found. It was feared that

the town would be entirely destroyed. thieves and assassins from the Territory, entered Vernon county, (Missouri,) killed David eleven negroes. About the same time two next day.

It is also stated that Gov. Stewart, of Misthat State. In the meantime, upless prompt action be had in Kansas, the flames of civil discord will again be seen in all portions of the President, by Marshal Selden, many of them Territory. This man, Montgomery, is the leader of that band of outlaws who have disturbed the peace of Kansas for years, and yet he has been defended by the Black Republican press of this section, and his acts extelled as worthy of all praise. It was such men as this Kansas; and now, when the sensible portion of the inhabitants of that Territory have agreed while their polite and quiet attentions material to bury the past and walk into the future with bandit commences anew his work of murder and of Kansas, we trust that the law-abiding men and severely against Montgomery and his asso-

The total expenditures of the British Government for the year ending 31st of March last, in round numbers, was \$365,000,000, or a million dollars a day. The army expenditure was about \$64,000,000, and that of the navy \$52,000,000, miscellaneous and civil ces, including the dowry of \$1,000,000 to the Princess Royal, \$35,000,000. For the Persian expedition there was paid to the East India Company, nearly \$4,000,000; and also to the East India Company, for the war with

China, nearly \$3,000,000. The expenditure of the U.S. Government for the same period, was less than one-fifth of the above! Will some of the Republican journals and orators, who are charging extravagance upon the Administration at Washington look at the above figures, and contrast the condition of our own country with that of England ? The Utab, and with the Indian tribes generally of upon by the House. the western frontier, to saying nothing of the large increase in our Navy growing out of and rendered necessary by the troubled condition of be more than in the proportion of one to seven, declared by the as compared with our trans-Atlantic cousin. The army expenditure alone of Great Britain is ning and damnable heresy," there is no great nearly equal to the entire expenditure of the U.

> The Gamblers of the United States have of these officers, mon-com to impose on the profession non-interference in this act.
>
> SEC. 3. And be it further enacted. That if lost in broils arising from different constructions of the rules. As for the second, it seems to us, judging from recent revelations and nonublic men, that an obvious way to effect it, is

be politic for Spain to part with Cuba, or if the the "Naval Board," by which quite a number officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, pri-NAVAL OFFICERS RESTORED. - The action of golden bait be large and tempting enough, the desires of the loyal Cubanese to still remain under the crown of Spain will be of no avail. Gold the the crown of Spain will be of no avail. Gold is the ammunition with which to attack the discrimination for which he is constructed by the President, with all that the same, in accordance with this act; and that is the ammunition with which to attack the discrimination for which he is constructed. impoverished government of Spain, and hence of the fifty odd officers dismissed by the Naval way, transferable, or liable to attachments, levy the propriety of Congress considering the pro- Court of Inquiry, about thirty-five have been position of Mr. Branch, authorizing a special restored by the President. Below we give a officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, priloan of a million of dollars, to be placed at the correct list of the officers restored to active ser- vate or his widow. discretion of the Executive, in view of the re- vice in the Navy, as confirmed by the Senate on

> Captuins .- Thos. Paine, Wm. Inman and Win. Rainsey to the active list: F. P. Voorhees to the leave list. Commanders.-Wm. M. Armstrong, A. K Long, T. D. Shaw and F. Johnson to the ac-tive list; L. W. Lecompte to the leave pay list. Lieutenants to be Commanders.—W. D. Porter, G. G. Williamson, John C. Carter, S. B. Bissell, J. J. Glasson, A. H. Kilty, W. Chand-

> ler, R. W. Meade and A Gibson.
>
> Lieutenants.—Henry C. Flagg. J. J. B.
> Walback, J. A. Doyle, M. C. Marin, R. B. Reill, M. C. Perry, Henry Rolando, F. A. Parker, W. B. Fitzgerald, A. C. Rhind R. B. Mc-Arann, A. T. Byrens and J. P. Hall to the active list; J. M. Watson, S. Chase Barney, J.

> "THE PRESBYTERIAN."-This is one of the ment is sustained with marked ability. It is an organ of the Old-school Presbyterian Church, but may be read with interest and profit by those of that denomination. It is well printed on a large sheet, containing thirty-two columns, and

Single copy, in advance, 5 copies to one address, one year, With additional copy to the person

who may act as agent. 16 copies to one address, one year, With additional copy to the agent. 25 copies to one address, one year, With additional copy to the agent. To clergymen one year, in advance, 2 Address, WM. S. MARTIEN & CO. 606 Chestnut St., Phila

BAD .- The Sleighing.

## New Years Day in Washington.

The Free State rufflans in Kansas, headed by From the Washington Star we copy the fol-

At 11 A. M. the usual diplomatic New Year gomery, at the head of two hundred men. Five or six persons were killed. The object of the attack was presumed to be to obtain the release. attack was presumed to be to obtain the release liant picture indeed, in full official dress, as they of one of Montgomery's men, confined there were, and attended by the ladies of their re-

the town would be entirely destroyed.

A dispatch from Kansas city, says the Harrisonville (Missouri) Democrat, of the 25th ult., states, that on the previous Monday a band of thieves and assassins from the Territory, entires of the entirely and Army, in full dress uniform, (the latter wearing the hat recently introduced into the service.) followed in paying their compliments to the Chief Magistrate. They presented a very fine appearance, indeed, and as they lingered about the room, contributed greatly to the lives. linesa of the grons

At noon precisely, the great gates of the Ex-Cruse, stole a lot of cattle, twenty horses and ecutive grounds were thrown open, and a dense claven page About the same time two parties, under Brown and Montgomery, entered Missouri on the Little Osage river, stole a negro chanan. These matters were managed, as usuwoman, and took Mr. Lane prisoner, carrying al, under the direction of the efficient and pophim into the Territory, but released him the lar Marshal of the District of Columbia, than whom no other ever conducted the trying ceremonies of the occasion with more true dignity and grace, or more to the comfort of the Presi souri, had been called upon for assistance to dent and the five or six thousand persons, of protect the lives and property of the citizens of both sexes and all ages, who had their respects both sexes and all ages, who had their respects to the occupant of the Executive Mansion to-

agreeable manner.

The police arrangements of Marshal Selden Montgomery who led the Emigrant Aid Society were very admirable. Though seen everywhere forces in their attacks upon law and order in there presence might, by any possible chance ly facilitated the movements of all. The Marine Band, in full uniform. also added not a lita stern resolution to abide by the laws, this bandit commences anew his work of murder and bandit commences anew his work of murder and sion. Nearly every stranger in Washington, as well as thousands on thousands of our own fellow citizens, were there; as were also all the demon which they cannot exercise. But, for Army and Navy officers of the United States (in full uniform) who are now here. The goo humor and gaiety of all added materially to the

brilliancy and excitement of the scene.

At 2 P. M. the reception closed, and the Mansion in a few moments afterwards became as quiet as usual.

#### Justice to the Old Soldiers.

The Pension Bill has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 130 to 73. This bill gives pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812-those who served twelve months or more, \$96 per annum; those who served six months, \$75; and those who served not less than sixty days, \$50 per annum. These pensions are for life, and in case of the soldier's death, his widown on claim the pension.

The bill has yet lo pass the ordeal of the

Senate; but we hope it will meet with the same favor there that it did in the House. The Senate has confirmed the list of Naval Officers upon the retired list, re-nominated by

the President. They have also passed the joint resolution authorizing the President to confer expenses of last year were of an extraordinary on Commodore Stewart the title of Admiral in kind, in consequence of the troubles in Kansas, the Navy. The resolution is yet to be acted

The following is the pension Bill, as it passed the House of Representatives:

Sec. 1. That each of the surviving officers things in Mexico, Paraguay and South America, and yet the expenses were but a fraction as compared with those of Great Britain. Under the survey of sixty day or new the survey of sixty d declared by the dited States against Great Britain, on the 18th day of June, 1812, be aupension from the United on the first day of the thorized to receive present Congress and continue during his nat-

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That each been holding a National Convention in Chica-regular army, State troops, volunteers or mili-DEER HUNTING. - The sportsmen have a gery, and pure, unadulterated, patriotic "Amer- go. They are said by the Democrat of that tia, of any State of Territory, tor the space of Convention are, first, to rovise the old rules and dian tribe during the aforesaid war with Great establish new ones for their games; and second. Britain, shall be entitled to all the benefits of

indicated by the fact that several lives has been musicians or privates have died, or shall here after die, leaving a widow, such widow shall which her husband would have been entitled torious facts respecting the habits of leading under this act, for and during her natural

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the to exclude politicians from gambling houses—a measure which would almost involve an annihilation of the business.

SEC. 4: And but father ended, that the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be paid to such officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, private, or his gidow, or their authorized attorney, at such times and places as the Secreor seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall go unencumber it the possession of the

> SEO. 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and marines who served for the time of sixty days in the naval service, or were engaged in battle with the enemy, during the war with Great Britain aforesaid, and their widows, shall be entitled to the benefits of the act, in the same manner as is provided for the officers and soldiers of the

as is provided for the pincers and soldiers of the army of the war of 1812.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the pension provided by his act shall in no case exceed the full amount of ninety six dollars per year, and shall be graduated according to the length of service as follows: For twelve months' service, or more, ninety-six dollars; for six months' service, but less than twelve months, seventy-five dollars; for sixty days' service, but less than six months, fifty dollars; F. Abbott, J. Brownell and G. W. Harrison to ow of an officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, who participated in actual sician, or private, who participated in actual to the battle, in said war, shall be entitled to the maximum pension given by this act.

# American Builroad Iron.

The vote in the United States Senate on the amendment of Mr. Foster to the Pacific railroad be used in the construction of the road, is a grawould be favoiably considered by the Senate. The vote we refer to was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Houston, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Thompson of Ky., Thompson of N. J., Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson and Wright—25.

Navs—Messrs. Bates, Bright, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Durkee, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green. Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., Jones, Mailory, Mason, Polk, Reid, Rice, Se-bastian, Stuart, and Ward—28.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

18.4

SENATE.

1. Philapelphia.—Samuel Randoll, Richardson L. Wright, I. N. Marsellis, \*John H. Parker.
2. Chester and Delaware.—Thos. S. Bell. Montgomery.—\*John Thompson. Bucks.—\*Mahlon Yardley.

Lehigh and Northampton .- \*Jeremic hindel.
6. Berks. -\*Benj. Nuncmacher. Schuylkill.—\*Robert M. Palmer. Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne.

Thos. Craig, Jr.
9. Bradford; Susquehanna, Wyoming, and Sullivan.—E. Reed Myer.

10. Luzerne.—George P. Steele.

11. Tioga, Potter, M'Kean, and Warren. 12. Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union

-\*Andrew Gregg.

13. Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia. -\*Reuben Keller.

14. Cumberland, Juniuata, Perry, and lifflin. - Henry Fetter. 15. Dauphin and Lebanon .- John B. Ruth 16. Lancaster. Bartram A. Shaester, Rob

17. York.—\*Wm. H. Welsh. Adams, Franklin, and Fulton -W. Brewer. 19. Somerset, Bedford, and Huntington. Vm. P. Schell.

20 Blajr, Cambria and Qierffeld John 21. Indiana and Armstrong.-Titian J. 22. Westmoreland and Fayette. - Jacob Turney.
23. Washington and Greene.—George W. Miller.

24. Allegheny.—Edward D. Gazzam, \*John P. Penny.

25. Beaver and Butler.—John R. Harris. Lawrence, Mercer, and Venango.-Wm 27. Erie and Crawford.—\*Darwin A. Fin

ey. 28. Clarion, Jefferson, Forest, and Elk. Democrats. 16 Opposition. Democratic majority,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Adams. - Samuel Durborrow. Allegheny.-J. Heron Foster, Robert P McDowell, Julius F. Zoller, David E. Baird Elias H. Irish.

\*Elected in 1858.

Armstrong and Westmoreland.—Robert Warden, Matthew Shields, John W. Rohrer. Beaver and Lawrence. - Joseph H. Wilson James D. Bryson.

Bedford and Somerset.—Geo. W. Williams George G. Walker.

Berks — Edmond L. Smith, Augustus F.

Burtolet, Solomon L. Custer. Blair. - Jacob Burley. Bradford. - Thomas Smead, O. H. Perry Kinney Bucks.—Hiram A. Willians, Jos. Barnsley Butler.—William A. Dodds, John M

hompson. Cambria. - Thomas H. Porter.

Centre. — Adam R. Barlow. Chester.—Isaac Acker, Caleb Pierce, Wm. Clarion and Forest.—John M. Fleming.
Crawford and Warren.—Robert P. Miller, lenry R. Rouse.

Cumberland and Perry. Hugh Stuart, John McCurdy.

Dauphin. William C. A. Lawrence, Marks D. Witman.

Delaware. William D. Pennell. Erie. John W. Campbell, Wilson Laird.
Fayette. Henry Galley.
Franklin and Fulton. James Nill, Alex K. IcClure. Greene. David W. Gray

Huntington. R. B. Wigton. Jefferson, Clearfield. Elk, and M'Kean-Vm. P. Wilcox, T. J. Boyer'. Lancaster. Nathaniel Ellmaker, Jr., Green, Samuel Keneagy, Samuel H. Price. Lebanon. Joseph Eckman.

Lehigh ond Carbon. Tilgham H. Good, S. Balliet: Luzerne. P. C. Gritman, Winthrop Ketchum, Lewis Pugh Lycoming and Clinton. Lindsey Mehaffey

Mercer and Venango, William G. Rose, C . Ramsdell. Mifflin. David Witherow. Monroe and Pike. Chas. D. Brodhead. Montgomery. David Stonebach, John Dis-mant, Charles H. Hill.

Northampton. Max. Goepp Jos. Woodring. Northumberland. Charles Hottenstein. Philadelphia. C. M. D. Smith, Washington Quigley, D. C. McClain, J. Morris Harding. deorge T. Throne, Joseph M. Church, David after die, leaving a widow, such widow shall II. Styer, Cornelius A. Walborne, George W. be entitled to receive the same pension to Wood, Isaac P. Neill, I. Shepherd, John A. Fisher, O. Evans, Simon Gruiz, Geo. W. Hammersly, George W. Wiley, C. F. Abbott.
Potter and Tioga—L. P. Williston, Lewis

Schuylkill-John S. Boyer, Cyrus L Pinkeron, Philip R. Palm. Susquehanna—Simeon B. Chase. Union, Snyder, and Juniata—John J. Pat. rson, Wm. F. Wagonseller. Washington—Geo. V. Lawrence, Wm. Gra

Wayne-Holloway L. Stephen's. Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia, and Montour-Samuel Oaks, Geo. D. Jackson. York-A. Heistand Glatz, Wm. W. Wolf: Opposition, Democrats. 33

Opp. majority, Democrats in Italic; Opp. in Roman.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS .- The steamship Asia brings us two days' later intelligence, viz: o the 11th ult., from Europe. In her budget JUNE. is a striking speech by Mr. John Bright at Manchester upon Parliamentary Reform, and in answer to the charge that he was striving to "Americanize" England. It was fully expected that Government would guarantee a new capital to the Atlantic Telegraph Company of £500,000, and that a contract for laying a new cable would at once be made. A number of persons, charged with lending aid and comfort to a proposed invasion of Ireland by American fillibusters, had been arrested! The commission appointed by Louis Napoleon to inquire into the African immigration scheme has recommended its continuance. There had been many shipping disasters on the Spanish coast. The Emperor of Japan is dead. The Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount to 21 per cent. Consols closed at 97 to 97%. Cotton had declined. The New York Herald sums up a review

of the gold fields of the United States, with the bill, providing that American iron only should following estimate of our future gold crop :-"California gives us a million a week. All the tifying indication of the friendly disposition of other fields, we can safely say with what facts that body to the great fron interest of the coun- we already have, will give us at least half as try, and leads us to hope that if a proper bill much. Our gold crop is therefore likely to be was adopted by the House, affording a fair de- for years to cone at the rate of a million and a gree of protection to manufacturers of iron, it half per week or seventy-seven millions of dollars per annun-equal to one-half of the value of the cotton rop of the country."

SHOCKING CUTRAGE.-Near Morgantown Berks county | few days ago, some boys, out of sheer malignus mischief, attacked a son of about 14 year old, and attempted to mutilate are enormous. From twelve to fifteen hundred him by emascilation. They were not successwas inflicted.

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For the Volunteer. SOUTH MIDDLETON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

A special meeting was held on Saturday, the lt., at Wise's School House. Presentall the officers, 5 School Directors and 10 teachers. Absent: Messrs. Stuart and Frieze, Miss Kenyon, Wolf and Bells.

No address was delivered, and no essay read. on account of the absence of Mr. Frieze and Miss Bell.

"Composition" was taken up. Messrs Mosser, Brechbill, Burn, Gehr, Wagner, Wil ders, Miles and Miss Beistline, have a weekly exercise in their respective Schools. Their scholars choose their own familiar subjects, generally of a descriptive character; and, if errors occur, are marked and corrected by the

teacher or scholar.

The necessity of "Composition" was also discussed. Scholars who can write legibly without a copy, should be required to compose, to train the pupil to habits of thought and investigation. Although a branch not "named in the law," and one teachers are not required to the beautiful that the County Sparsingtendent. to be examined by the County Superintendent, yet it was considered to be the duty of every teacher, without the use of an author, to re quire scholars sufficiently qualified to write Compositions, however little they may be able to write, however simple and disconnected the

to write, however simple and disconnected the ideas, and however incorrect as to their orthographical and gramatical accuracy.

W. Miles remarked: that in order to prevent frauds or dishonest practices, teachers should; intevery individual case, see to it promptly that the Compositions are not copied from a book or from another previously readdictated by another or in any way record to dictated by another; or, in any way resort to any adroit method, to evade the requirements of the teacher. To permit or overlook such frauds, nothing would be gained to the pupil.

Mr. Mosser remarked: that he has an occasional exercise on "Letter writing," in his school, but his scholars are not taught to write thus-"my deer Sur: i taik up mi pen to enform yue that i am not verry weel at the preas-ant time and hoap theas fue lines may find yeu in the saim stait of helth;" exhibiting the usu al foolish method of commencing letters, as to form, and the bad spelling so often found in the Compositions of uneducated persons.

"Algebra" was then taken up, and discuss ed by Messrs. Mosser, Brechbill, and Miles.-The former wrote off an "Equation" on the Blackboard, and illustrated his method of teaching it. Mr. Brechbill followed by writing off some Algebraic questions in addition and substraction, to illustrate plus and minus signs and their effect on quantities when changed.

Mr. Barn considered common arithmetic of ore importance in his school than Algebra. -

This remark called forth a negative exposition

of teachers devoting their time to the most im portant, useful and practical studies. W. Miles conceded the necessity of Algebra being taught in Colleges, Seminaries and Academies, and in graded High Schools in cities, towns and villages, as a preparatory step to a knowledge of the higher Mathematics, and its adaptation to the better understanding of higher Arithmetic—a branch well calculated to unfold the thinking powers of highly intelligent pupils. But, as the country schools are generally kept open but five months, and as the advanced scholars attend but three months usually but very few, if any, can be sufficiently advanced, to pursue Algebra understandingly and profitably. If pursued exclusively, Arithmetic must be neglected, and the scholar leave school at the close of the session, without a practical, knowledge of either. He also remarked: that the time never was, and never will be, when Algebra will enter into the general business transactions of the American peo-ple. Arithmetic has always been the medium

of calculation, and Algebra only adopted to in-tricate and extended mathematical problems, which but very few are required to solve—not which but very few are required to solve—nor the pupils of our country schools.

The business for next meeting was then disposed of—"History" and "Natural Philosophy" the branches; the "best methods of training the memory;" Mr. Wilders to deliver

n address, Miss Bell continued to prepare an On motion : That the thanks of the Institute be tenuered to messrs. Giena, Lenman and Kunkle for their hospitality to the members; and also to the Board of School Directors for their punctual attendance and zealous coopera-

tion in the proceedings.
On motion: That the proceedings be published in all the County papers.
Adjourned: To meet on Saturday, January 8th, 1859, at Gipp's School House—12 miles

W. MILES, Sect'y.

ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1859. Tuesday.

The Charlottesville Advocate says : The demand for slaves exceeds anything we ever be-Rev. Mr. Hunter, of the Baptist Church, a boy fore witnessed in this county. The prices given liable currency that the people can have. dollars for men, and from a thousand to thirteen to Austria, will sail form New York for Harre ful, though a thocking and dangerous wound hundred for women, are the limits in which we on the 8th of January. He will be accompanionally to Austria. will sail form, New York in Land and the last few days.

Senator Bigler and American Iron During the consideration in the Senate, the 20th ult., of the bill " to authorize the President of the United States to contract for the transportation of the mails, troops, seamer

and munitions of war, and all Government service, by railroad, from the Missouri fiver to San Francisco, in the State of California," or in other words, to authorize the construction of railroad between these points, and fix the terminus of the same, Senator Foster, from Connecticut, moved to strike out of the seventh section of the bill the following words:

"Provided, That all duties on railroad iron "Provided, That all duties on railroad iron imported and laid down on said road shall be charged to the contracting party and paid to the United States, by deducting the amount from the credit to be given for the service first performed under this act: Provided further, of equal qualities, shall be offered to the said contracting party, which, including all items of cost of manufacture, sale and delivery, shall not exceed the like cost of such iron if obtained from foreign countries, the American manufacture. from foreign countries, the American manufactured iron shall be preferred and used by said contracting party."

And in lieu of them, to insert:

Provided, That all the iron necessary to construct said railroad, and which may compose the track of the same, shall be of American nanufacture.

Upon this amendment, Senator Biller snow s follows: I had intended, Mr. President, to make some remarks to day on this general subject; but finding myself suffering severely from pain in

the head. I shall not proceed. I must, however, say a few words in reference to the amendment tinder consideration. I think there is no diversity of opinion amongst experienced rail, road men on this question. I think they agree that the Amenican is not because the same is the same that the American iron is much superior to the foreign. The Pennsylvania Radroad is buil almost exclusively with American iron, and understand the experience to be that it wearsait the rate of more than one per cent. per annum better than the foreign iron. A more striking case could not, perhaps, be found than is presented in the experience of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Thave not the particular facts at hand, but they are said to be almost incredible as to the striking difference, between the durability of the iron in these two roads the latter being constructed of foreign iron and being much the most perishable. I think that the enator from New York | Mr. Seward has taken the safe view of this subject—the strong, prac-tical view; and Tagree with him that it matters little what the terms of this bill may be the railroad will be constructed of American im American iron because the capitalists who w engage in the construction of this work will go about it like far seeing business men. They will consider the interests of the enterprise in which they are engaged, and they will consider the quality of the iron as much as the price .-In fact, it enters into the real value of the article. If the American iron will last much lon ger than the foreign, no man of sense will pay the same price for the latter. Then there is, in addition, the inland freight to the eastern terminus of the proposed road, which, in itself. would amount to a very considerable rate of duty; and, most undoubtedly, I may assume that railroad iron establishments will be put into operation, as near the vicinity of this road as practicable. There is no difficulty whatever establishing works of this kind in the State of Missouri, along the banks of the Missouri iver, with every facility of production an transportation. I can speak on this subjectively without being liable to the charge of se nesss, because I cannot see that my constituents are very directly interested. I should think it very singular if, in the course of ter or twelve years, which would be required, construct this great improvement iron eslab-lishments should not be brought into existence in the Western States which would exclude those in the Atlantic. I take it sir, you work find the iron supplied by different establishments along the line of this great improvement as it may progress, and that the foreign article

will not, as it never should, be used Sir, I have no partialities or prejudices on a subject of this kind. I am perfectly prepared to treat it as a broad at the same time, I am free to sav that I am anxious to secure the construction of this great work of American material. With an abandance of raw material in the very vicinity of it eastern terminus : with every facility possessed by any other country: with greater enterprise and higher skill than are to be found elsewhere why should it not be so? Why should we import an article which is so abundant in our own country, and which it is admitted, is produced here of superior quality? I am willing to put this bill in quite as strong terms as those suggested by the Senator from Connecticut to secure this end; not that I would throw an obstacle in the way of this great enterprise for a noment. for I am its friend; nor that I would be willing to assert a selfish or contracted prin-ciple; but because I believe the policy right. and, at the same time, it would not at all inter-fere with the enterprise. This road will be be-

ter built, it will be more cheaply constructed, when made of American iron, than of any other iron; at least, such is my deliberate judgment. I should, under other circumstances take up the details of the experience that we have had on this subject; but, as I remarked before I have suffered so intensely this morning that I find myself unable to proceed. Certainly, I am safe in saving that, amongst experienced railroad men and iron men, there is now no dif-ference of opinion as to the superior character 9 of the American. They all agree that the American article is better than the foreign: and I think we should agree, however much w 30 may differ on the tariff question, that, if v should seek to secure the use of the America article in any improvement, it should be in this. The Pacific railroad i: to be a work not only national in its character, but it is necessary to receive its aid and countenance from the Government at Washington alone. It is more especially to represent the Government and the people of the United States than any other im provement which has been or ever can be made. I would have it of American material, hecause 2 I believe it would be best : it would be cheap est: it would be more durable; and I think such a course would be more consistent with the feelings of the American people I have no contracted notions, as you are aware sir on the subject of using foreign produc's. I have no disposition whatever to insist upon a selfish 134 principle ! but, in this instance. I think it would be well to secure the construction of this great national work with American iron. This policy will. I am confident throw no embarrass ments in its way, nor in any way impede the 10 progress of the work, or enhance its cost to the owners.

A GOOD DEMOCRATIC CREED .- The following

"We are a firm supporter of the administra-15 tion of James Buchanan, as we believe he has 22 administered the government on the principles of the Democratic party, and has kept at bar the parties that have been attempting to plus der the public treasury, and as long as he ad der the public treasury, and as long ministers the government in this way we will support and uphold him in it, to the extent of our ability.

"We are opposed to all factions—Know—Anti-Le-An

Nothingism, Black Republicanism. Anti-Lecomptonism, and all isms that may spring up 10 Comptonism, and all isms that may spring up 17 We are also opposed to the present rotten and corrupt system of banking in Tennessee, and corrupt system of banking in Tennessee, will hail the day as the brightest that over dawned on Tennesse, when there shall not be one of these shaving shops within her borders, are in favor of gold and silver currency,

Hon. J. Glancy Jones, our new Minister