



Demagog and Sentinel. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 21.

Wanted at this office in payment for subscription, Advertising and Job work. Corn, Potatoes, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Apples, Cider, Buckwheat, Butter, Eggs, &c.

New Advertisements.—Plank Road Election.—Tannery and Farm for sale, by Charles W. L. Ziegen.—Notice, by A. Durbin.—New Copy, by E. Roberts.—Fall & Winter Clothing, by Evans & Hughes.—List of Causes for Second Week, December Term.—Also, see Prospectus of the House Journal.

For Sale at this Office. A second hand Washington Press, No. 4, Plate 87 by 24. Two pair of points' press wrench, 1 tympen wrench, 1 sheep's foot, 1 brayer, furnished with press without additional charge.

Richardson L. Wright, Esq. We are much pleased to perceive that public attention is directed to the subject of a proper selection of a Speaker, to preside over the deliberations of the next House of Representatives.

The "sober, second thought" of the people has ousted the nefarious crew, who disgraced the "Old Keystone" last winter. A triumphant democracy is again at the helm. The work of undoing much of what has been done, and of doing that which the public good requires, is committed to them.

The question naturally presents itself; "who shall be the standard bearer in this work of reform?" The suggestion of the name of Richardson L. Wright, of Philadelphia county, seems to meet with universal approval.

Mr. W. is a bold, fearless and honest advocate of the principles of the democratic party. It is characteristic of him, as the journals will show, never to have shirked any question when called upon to express his views or cast his vote.

The last number of the "Mountain Echo," edited by our Member elect, thus speaks on this subject: Speaker of the next House of Representatives.—The Pennsylvania has announced the name of Richardson L. Wright, Esq., of Philadelphia county, as a candidate for Speaker of the next House of Representatives.

Without any thought of detracting from the merits of others, we are free to say that, in view of Mr. Wright's long Legislative experience—his admitted ability—his indomitable perseverance, and "last though not least," his inflexible adherence to Democratic principles, and his abhorrence of that damnable heresy, properly called "Know-Nothingism"—he is the one, above all others, whom it would gratify us to see elected to a position so signally disgraced during the last Session of the Legislature.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL AGAIN.—We would impress upon our readers the necessity of attending to the first onset of a cough or cold. These seemingly trifling ailments are often the forerunners of more fatal and incurable diseases.

TOOTH ACHES.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, for sale at JAMES McDONNELL'S, in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Formation of a Teachers' Institute in Cambria County, Pa.

Agreeably to previous notice, a number of the teachers and citizens of Cambria county, assembled in the Presbyterian Church in Ebensburg, on Tuesday afternoon, October 16th, for the purpose of organizing a Teachers' Institute in said county.

On motion of R. L. JOHNSTON, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Col. John M. Bowman elected to act as Secretary.

After the object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, a Constitution was submitted by Mr. J. W. Barclay, which, after being read through, was ordered to be read by sessions with a view to its final adoption.

On motion of Mr. Barclay a committee of five was appointed to receive the names of persons desiring to become members of the Institute.—Messrs. Barclay and Darrah constituted said committee.

Mr. B. M. Kerr, County Superintendent of Allegheny, was introduced, and made a few remarks relative to the objects of such organizations.

When he had concluded, a motion was submitted that a committee of three be appointed to select persons as officers of the Institute for the year.—The motion being agreed to, Messrs. J. W. Barclay, S. B. McCormick, and Dr. D. W. Lewis were appointed said committee.

A resolution was then adopted that when the Institute adjourns, it adjourn till 7 o'clock, P. M. After some further deliberation, the Institute till 7 o'clock in the evening.

Evening Session. Institute met as per adjournment. The Committee on officers was called on, and reported the following: President, S. B. McCormick, County Supt. Vice President, Thos. H. Darrah.

Mr. M'Cormick, the President elect, before taking his seat made some appropriate remarks, in relation to the object which brought the audience together.

R. L. Johnston, Esq., late Superintendent, then took the stand, and addressed the audience in a speech of some length on "The Past, the Present, and the Future of Common Schools."

Mr. M'Cormick then proceeded to make some general remarks on the subject discussed by his predecessor, in which he took occasion to compliment Mr. J. for his address, and thank his friends for the favor they had shown him.

Mr. Kerr was then introduced to the large audience assembled, and proceeded to address them in a familiar and felicitous style. His remarks were of a general and comprehensive character, embracing many incidents connected with the subject of education.

Mr. M'Cormick again arose and made a few gratulatory remarks. After which Mr. Johnston took formal leave of the Superintendent's office, also of the Presidency of the Institute.

Mr. Kerr took the stand, and gave some lessons in Penmanship, using the blackboard in his exercises. Mr. Thomas followed on the subject of Geography, giving his mode of instruction.

Mr. Kerr again addressed the audience on the subject of written arithmetic, and gave some lessons in Penmanship, using the blackboard in his exercises.

Mr. Johnston moved that the thanks of the Institute be tendered to the gentleman, for his address, which was seconded by Mr. Hutchinson, and also that a copy be furnished for publication.

A motion was made to adjourn, but before being seconded, Mr. Kerr announced his intention to leave in the morning, at which Mr. Darrah expressed his regret, and through him those of the Institute.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 18. Institute met, and was called to order by Mr. Darrah, Vice President, in the absence of the President.

Mr. Thomas then proceeded to speak in English Grammar, and discussed the subject very learnedly for the space of half an hour.

After which Dr. D. W. Lewis was called to the chair, when Mr. Darrah addressed the audience on the subject of arithmetic. He lamented the absence of mental arithmetic not being taught in our schools as it should be.

Mr. Thomas then took the stand in connection with the subject of Geography. To have a perfect knowledge of Geography, Astronomy must be studied. Followed by Mr. Bowman on reading, Orthography by Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Thomas then took the stand in connection with the subject of Arithmetic—mental and written—and explained the system of figures quite thoroughly.

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Resolved, That in terminating the first session of the Cambria County Teachers' Institute, we feel the value of these institutions, and their adaptation to our educational wants.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Institute, the true end of education is to improve the mind, as well as to communicate actual knowledge; and that Teachers should keep this object constantly and prominently before their minds, if they would properly discharge their duties.

Resolved, That we will watch with jealousy all efforts from whatever source originating, or under whatever pretext urged, to overthrow or trip up our system of Common Schools, or to debar from them that flock of Bibles which we regard as the repository of our dearest hopes, and the charter of our liberties.

Resolved, That our Free School system cannot be expected to produce its matured and permanent results, until permanent teachers are secured, or in other words until teaching is made a reputable, compensating, and honorable profession.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Institute to achieve the foregoing results, Normal Schools are not only beneficial, but necessary, and that we recommend the establishment of such an auxiliary in our county.

Resolved, That we consider the establishing of Normal Schools beneficial in all towns and cities, and that we heartily recommend to the citizens and Directors of Ebensburg the project of creating such a school in our midst.

Resolved, That this Institute returns grateful thanks to the gentlemen who have assisted in its proceedings, and especially to Mr. B. M. Kerr, and F. L. Thomas of Pittsburg. Also to the authorities of the Presbyterian Church, for the use of their building, to the citizens of our town for their attendance, and to the Editors of the county who have opened their columns in promoting the objects of this Institute.

Resolved, That the editors of the different papers in the county be requested to publish the proceedings of the Institute, and also that they be published in the School Journal.

On motion, the Institute adjourned, to meet in this place on Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th of January 1855.

T. H. DARRAH, Pres't. (pro tem.) J. M. BOWMAN, Sec.

Further from Texas—Capt. Callahan and the Indians. By the way of New Orleans, we have Galveston dates to the 18th. The intelligence in relation to Capt. Callahan's fight with the Indians had caused much excitement.

Many of our citizens have already gone to the rescue of the Rangers, and we believe more are preparing to go. There is no time now for philosophizing—he that hath a garment, let him sell it and buy a sword.

The Austin State Times furnishes the following. It appears that Callahan's command had another fight with the Mexicans and Indians, and have since crossed to this side of the Rio Grande.

PENNSYLVANIA, 89. In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION. Fellow Citizens:—A public recognition of the existence of God, as the Creator of all things and the Giver of every good, and perfect gift, with a humble acknowledgment of our constant dependence upon the providence of Him, who rules in the army of Heaven and among the children of men, is alike the duty and the privilege of a free and christian people.

He has crowned the past year with his goodness and caused our paths to drop with fatness. He has blessed our country with peace. The Union of the States—our free institutions—our civil and religious privileges—right of conscience and freedom of worship have been continued and preserved.

The goodness of God has signally blessed our Commonwealth. War, with its desolations—famine and pestilence with its horrors, have not been permitted to come near us; and whilst the ravages of disease and death have afflicted the citizens of other States, we have enjoyed the blessings of health and unusual prosperity.

Under the solemn conviction of the importance and propriety of this duty, and in conformity with the wishes of many good citizens, I, JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 22d day of November next, as a day of GENERAL THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE throughout this State; and earnestly implore the people that, setting aside all worldly pursuits on that day, they unite in offering thanks to Almighty God for His past goodness and mercy; and beseech him for a continuance of His blessings.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this 22d day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Commonwealth the eightieth.

By the Governor, A. G. CURTIS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Emperor Alexander and suite arrived here on the evening of the 22d. The Governor General had announced that the Emperor would enter the city at noon; but he did not arrive till late in the afternoon, and the crowd, tired of waiting, had quietly dispersed.

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Col. Benton in the House of Representatives. In the course of his remarks made on the occasion of the presentation of General Jackson's sword to Congress, February 26, 1855, by the family of the late Gen. Armstrong, to whom Jackson bequeathed it—entered somewhat into a history of the General's connection with the preparations to defend the extreme southern States from an invasion threatened and expected two years previous to the attack actually made upon New Orleans—and incidentally relates a characteristic anecdote of the war in the conduct of a noble Irishman, a citizen and merchant of Natchez.

Let us in the Autumn of 1814, Gen. Jackson raised a force of 3000 volunteers, which the Governor of Tennessee accepted and sent down the river in lieu of 1500 militia, which the War Department had ordered him to send to the Lower Mississippi country. It was soon, however, ascertained that the British would not come that winter; and the brave volunteers grievously disappointed at the present loss of an expected chance for a fight, remained in camp six miles from Natchez during the winter, awaiting ulterior orders.

The last of March, 1815, Gen. Jackson received positive orders from the War Department to disband his army where they were. We give the remainder in Col. Benton's own language:— "The recant thought of turning these men loose on the Lower Mississippi, five hundred miles from home, without the means of getting home, and a wilderness and Indian tribes to traverse, did not find a moment's thought in any one's bosom. To carry them back was the instant and indignant determination; but great difficulties were in the way. The cost of getting back three thousand men under such circumstances, must be great, and here Jackson's character showed itself again. We have all heard of his responsibilities—his readiness to assume political responsibility when the public service required it. He was now equally ready to take responsibility of another kind—moneys responsibility, and that beyond the whole extent of his fortune—He had no military chest—not a dollar of public money; and three thousand men were not to be conducted five hundred miles through a wilderness country and Indian tribes, without a great outlay of money. Wagons were wanted, and many of them, for transport of provisions, baggage and the sick—so numerous among brave troops. He had no money to hire teams; he impressed, and at the end of the service gave drafts upon the quartermaster-general of the Southern department (General Wilkinson) for the amount. The wagons were ten dollars a day, coming and going. They were numerous. It was a service of two months; the amount to be incurred was great. He incurred it, and, as will be seen, at the imminent risk of his own ruin. This assumption on the General's part met the first great difficulty; but there were lesser difficulties, still serious, to be surmounted. The troops had received no pay; clothes and shoes were worn out; the men were in no condition for a march so long, and so exposed. The officers had received no pay; did not expect to need money; had made no provision for the unexpected contingency of large demands upon their own pockets to enable them to do justice to their men. But there was patriotism outside of the camp as well as within—The merchants of Natchez put their stores at our disposition; take what we needed; pay when convenient, at Nashville. I will name one among these patriotic merchants—namely him because he belongs to a class now struck at, and because I do not ignore a friend when he is struck. Washington Jackson was the one I mean—Irish by birth; American by choice, by law, and feeling, and conduct. I took some hundred pairs of shoes from him for my regiment, and other articles, and I proclaim it here, that patriotic men of foreign birth may see that there are plenty of Americans to recognize their merit—to name them with honor in high places, and to give them the right hand of friendship when they are struck at."

The troops were returned to their homes, but absolute ruin seemed for a long time impending over the head of the resolute and heroic General. His transportation drafts were all protested and returned to him for payment. Suits were directed against him; but finally, after much delay, and after an appeal was made "from the justice to the fears of the Administration," the government assumed the payment of these drafts—which in right they ought never for a moment to have refused.—"And thus," says Col. Benton, "Jackson was relieved from imminent impending ruin, and Tennessee remained firm to the Administration."

UTAH.—A private letter from Provo City, Utah county, U. T., (fifty miles from Great Salt Lake), contains the following items of intelligence: "We live in sight of snow the year round. We can, as it were, pick flowers with one hand and gather snow with the other. It is warm in the valleys, healthy, pleasant, and fruitful, with seldom any rain, but we have plenty of mountain streams to irrigate our fields and gardens, so that the letter do not suffer from a want of moisture. We have no fever and ague. There is always a mountain breeze which affords us a very pure atmosphere.—Groceries are very high. Coffee and sugar sell at fifty cents per pound, calico is from 20 to 30 cents per yard, and other things are in proportion. We have very busily engaged in making sugar, which is manufactured from a sort of honey-dew, or sugar casting, which falls on the leaves of the cotton-wood trees, and resembles the frosting on cake. There have been several thousand pounds of sugar made from this substance within a few days, and it sells readily at forty cents per pound."

THE MAINS LAW IN MAINE.—The Maine Liquor Law is no longer enforced in the city of Portland. Since the result of the late election, in which there was a decided popular majority against the law, Mayor Dow, the author of the prohibitory policy, and present Chief Magistrate, is reported by the Portland Argus, to have determined to make no further special effort to enforce it there, as he says that "the people voted for ruin, and now they may have it." The same paper tells us that the Mayor has withdrawn from the court, the policemen stationed there to search for liquor on the arrival of the Boston steamer.

COFFEE.—The Boston Traveller states that some weeks since a gentleman from Boston was travelling in the West, and while at Chicago purchased half a dozen barrels fine flour for his own use at \$5.87 per barrel. He sent it to Boston, and the extreme cost delivered at his house there, was \$7.75 per barrel. At that time the same brand of flour was selling at \$4.14 a barrel, or for nearly double what the gentleman's cost him. A few days since the citizens of Provincetown held a meeting and chose a committee of five persons to proceed West with full power to contract for flour sufficient to supply the families in that town.

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