

EHENEBURG. ESDAY MORNING::

4 Min Cent An Crofut, No. 73 South Fourth Street above, Walnut, Philadelphia, is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS .- Plank Road Elec Vin Luenen Notice, by A. Durbin.—New Gogde, by E. Roberts .- Fall & Winter Clothing lyans & Hughes,-List of Causes for Second Week, December Term.-Also, see Prospectus for Home Journal.

For Sale at this Office. A second hand Washington Press, No. 4. Plat on 37 by 24.

Two pair of points' 1 press wrench, 1 tympar wrench, I sheep's foot, I brayer, furnished with press without additional charge. The press is in good condition, and will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper.

Also a second hand Patent imperial Ramage

Richardson L. Wright, Esq.

We are much pleased to perceive that public tion is directed to the subject of a proper selection of a Speaker, to preside over the deliberaharacter of a legislature depends very much upon the judicious selection of a presiding officer. The infamy which attaches itself to that of last ssion is attributable, in a great degree, to the inner in which the duties of Speaker were peremed, Incompetency, recklessness and tyranny were trodden under foot-parliamentary rules were scoffed at and violated with impunity-an insolent majority lorded over the few who stood, like a Spartan band, to stay the onward course of the most abandoned and corrupt legislature.

The "sober, second thought" of the people has mated the nefarious crew, who disgraced the "Old Leystone" last winter. A triumphant democraby are again at the helm. The work of undo ch of what has been done, and of doing that which the public good requires, is committed to them .- . We wenture little in predicting, that rod in terrorum over the motley collection of stuconspicuously with those of last session,-and, at the democratic representatives, on their re turn to their respective constituents, will receive the praise which was awarded the faithful ser-

The question naturally presents itself; " who shall; be the standard bearer in this work of reform 72 The suggestion of the name of RICHARDmeet with universal approval. And why should it not? Mr. W. has been tried, and not found wanting." For years he has represented the democracy of Philadelphia county with a faithfulness that is deserving of all commendation. He has acquired for himself the reputation of being a sound, radical democrat. From its infancy he has ding the light of their experience upon the sub-fought, like a gallant champion of truth, against ject, in which he included the present Governor the abominations of the "Know-Nothing" organization :- in his own district he throttled the monster and came off victor.

Mr. W. is a bold, fearless and honest advocate

of the principles of the democratic party. It is istic of him, as the journals will show, never to have shirked any question when called press bin views or cast his vote. As to upon to express bia views or case nos rock, his ability to discharge, in a creditable manner, the duties of Speaker, no one who enjoys his acquaintance can doubt for a moment. In addition to his extensive experience as a legislator, his de-cision of character, and the case with which be can apply general principles to particular questions, peculiarly qualify him for the Speakership. We ope he ntay be chosen.

The last number of the" Mountain Echo," edited-by our Member elect, thus speaks out on this

Speaker of the next House of Representatives.—
The Pennsylvanian has announced the name of Richardson L. Wright, Esq., of Philadelphia county, as a candidate for Speaker of the next House of Representatives. As the people have determined that our humble self shall have a voice in the selection of that officer, in order that we might perform that duty in such manner as to redound to the public good and to the credit of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, we have, since our election, carefully examined the list of Democratic members, and our eye at once rested upon the name of Richardson L. Wright as the proper selection.

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 adheand, last though not least," his inflexible adherence to Democratic principles, and his abhorrence of that damnable heresy, properly called "Know-Nothingian"—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 easet of a cough or cold. These scemingly triffing maladies are often the fore run-ners of more fatal and incurable diseases. Dr. Keysars' Pectoral will check them in their infancy, and oftentimes when dangerous symptoms have set in. It is for sale at James McDermit's.

that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, for sale at stitute, and proceeded to address the auditory James McDenistra's, in this place will stop im- on the subject of mental crithmetic, advocating mediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will its introduction into our common schools as a regbe convinced.

bria County, Pa.

recally to previous notice, a number of the bled in the Presbyterian Church in Ebens Tudeday afternoon, October 16th, for the purpos to the Chair, and Col. John M. Bowman elected

After the object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, a Constitution was submitted by Mr. J. W. Birelay, which, after being read through, was ordered to be read by sessions with a view to its final adoption. The document was adopted as read, with the exception of an unimortant amendment to Article II, relative to the time of annual meetings, after which the Constitution was adopted as a whole.

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

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

When he had concluded, a motion was sub ted that a committe of three be appointed to selec rsons as officers of the Institute for the year. motion being agreed to, Messrs, J. W. Barclay, S. B. M'Cormick, and Dr. D. W. Lewis ere 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 ported the following: President, S. B. M'Cormick, County Supt.

Vice President, Thos. H. Darrah. Secretaries, John M. Bowman, Henry Ely. Treasurer, Richard Jones, Jr.

Executive Committee, J. W. Barclay, A. Kopelin, in connection with the Vice President. Mr. M'Cormick, the President elect, befor taking his seat made some appropriate remarks, in relation to the object which brought the auence 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." In speaking of the past, it was not necessary to go far eyond the recollections of many now present In fact there were many present who ren hen it was the peculiar prerogative of the rich to read and write, while the humble were forced to be content to avail themselves of the learning of their more fortunate neighbors and make their

In speaking of the course of instruction in the

early days of the law, he drew to mind the old

were spent in learning the alphabet, and but few

aspired to more than a limited knowledge of read-

ing, writing and arithmetic, and the greatest am-

the Present he had something brighter to show.

Education was now reduced to a science, and it

required scientific men and women to meet the

wants of the public. The Superintendent system was commended, and thought to be a necessary

advance. The new books, new systems, &c.,

eclipsed anticipations, and now everything was

so perfect that the scholar must learn. Of the

Future we must judge from the past and the

Mr. M'Cormick then proceeded to make som

predecessor, in which he took occasion to compli-

Mr. Kerr was then introduced to the large au-

subject of education. He made many suggestions

in regard to new modes of instruction, as compared with the old methods, and closed by exhorting

the people to be energetic in the matter of Com-

he had been or could be.

for the favor they had shown him.

of the common school law, and its effects upon On motion adjourned. the people, passing a glowing culogium upon the name of Thaddeus Stevens, for his untiring efforts in the cause of common or universal education

leg school house, the grim master who held the Barelay on English Grammar, Mr. Th ence for a while on the subject of Physiology Mr. Thomas on Geography, On motion adjourned. bition was to puzzle the master in the latter. Of

> EVENING SESSION, 7 P. M. Institute in order. Mr. Thomas alcressed the audience on the Cooperation of Parent and Teacher, in executing the object of the Common School

Do the Teachers of Cambria County-receives flicient remuneration for the services se present. What the Future might be was beyond under the present standard of qualification? Opened by Mr. Barclay, who supported the affirmative, Followed by Mr. Bowman, and Thomas on the same side. Dr. D. W. Lowis took the floor in uman ken. There were many giant minds shedsame side. Dr. D. W. Lewis took the floor in support of the negative, and spoke very animatedly on the subject. Mr. Barclay followed, still advocating warmly the affirmative. Mr. Bowman made some explanatory remarks. E. Hutchison, Esq., then made some general remarks congratulatory of the objects and success of the Institute, Mr. Darrah then took the floor in survice of Institutes and Normal Schools. Dr. Mm. Anfinition arose and made some very appropriate remarks, historical of the Common School Lives, and in vindication of the people of Cambris county from the imputation of indifference on the subject of education. Mr. Barclay made a few closing remarks. of Pennsylvania and his subordinate officers. Mr. J. closed his remarks by reverting to his duties as County Superintendent, which he now handed over to Mr. M'Cormick, his successor, who, he hoped, would prove a more efficient officer than general remarks on the subject discussed by his ment Mr. J. for his address, and thank his friends dience 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

It was moved, that a committee of three persons be appointed to inquire into the appointency of establishing a Normal School in Cambric county. The motion was carried, and Meserst Dr. D. W. Lewis, J. W. Barelay and Richard Jones, Jr., were appointed said committee.

mon School Education. On motion adjourned. Mr. M'Cormick again arose and made a few ratulatory remarks.

After which Mr. Johnston took formal leave of the Superintendent's office, also of the Preside On motion the Constitution was read for the in

rmation of the audience. On motion the Institute adjourned till 9 o'clock

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17. Institute met at 9 o'clock, and was called to

order by the President. Minutes of the preceding day were read. Exentions were taken to a portion of them, and afer some discussion, the objectionable portion was

orrected, and the minutes adopted.

Mr. Kerr then proceeded to speak of English Grammar as taught in our Common Schools. He explained the use and benefits to both teacher and pupil of Clark's Etymological Charts, in regard to which Mr. K. and Mr. M'Cormick had so

On motion adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Institute met at 2 o'clock, and called to v the President. Mr. F. J. Thomas, of Pi burg, was introduced to the members of the

Mr. Kerr sgain a of howeafer and L. H. J. J.

EVENING SESSION TEN

Institute met as per adjournment, and was cal

Mr. Thomas was then introduced to the ence and proceeded to speak of the benefit of Un-ton or Graded Schools. He contended that such institutions were improvements upon the usual node, and enhibited data to prove that such chools were attended with a much less expense than district schools.

Mr. Kerr, as per previous arrang stand, and delivered a very able lecture on the

Mr. Johnston moved that the thanks of the In stitute be tendered to the gentleman, for his addrers, which was seconded by Mr. Hutchison, and also that a copy be furnished for publication: Mr. Kerr stated that he had not the time to furnish a copy of the address, whereupon the motion was modified so as to tender the thanks of the Insti-A motion was made to adjourn, but before be

ing seconded, Mr. Kerr amounced his int leave in the morning, at which Mr. Darrah expressed his regret, and through him those of the Institute.

The motion to adjourn being seconded was put and the Institute adjourned.

- THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 18. met, and was called to order by Mr. Darrah, Vice President, in the absence of the President. Minutes of the previous day head, and af-

ter some alterations, were adopted.

Mr. Thomas then proceeded to speak of 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 hair, when Mr. Darrah addressed the audience on the subject of arithmetic. He lameated the ab-sence of mental arithmetic not being taught in our schools as it should be. He entertained the members with many examples in his mode of teaching and elucidating arithmetic of

Recess of five minutes Institute in order. Mr. Barclay proces ed on the subject of Geography. To have a perfect knowledge of Geography, Astronomy must be studied. Followed by Mr. Bowman on reading. mark as others directed. He traced the history Orthography by Mr. Thomas.

> AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 P. MET Institute in order as per adjournment."
>
> Mr. Thomas took up the subject of Ariel

ntal and written-and explained the system of figures quite thoroughly. Followed by Mr. which Dr. Wm. A. Smith entertained the audi-

ion was discussed.

Institute met at 9 e'clock, and was called to order by the Vice President. The minutes of the previous days proceedings were read and adopted.

Mr. Thomas proceeded to speak on the subject of reading, exercising the members of the Institute in examples of accent and prominciation, and giving many illustrative selections. Followed by Mr. Darrab, on the importance of early instruc-tion in Grammar. Mr. Barclay resumed the subject of Geography, contending that the earth was not made out of nothing, and giving his opinion in the matter, based upon the study of Geology, and concluded with the causes and effects of Ocean

Mr. Thomas again took up the study of Arith netic, giving examples and explanations in Equar-ind Cube Root.

Mr. Bowman concluded the see emarks on the Responsibility of the Teac On motion adjourned.

AFTERNUON SESSION, 2 P. M Institute met, and called to order the Vic

which Mr. Bowmen subspitted the following ofutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Besolved. That we consider the establishing of iraded. 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.

Besolved, That this Institute returns grateful

thanks to the gentlemen who have assisted in its proceedings, and especially to Mr. B. M. Kerr, and F. I. 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

pers 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 this place on Thursday and Friday, the 17th and

18th of January 1856. T. H. DARRAH, Pres't. (pro tem.) J. M. BOWNAN, Sec.

Further from Texas-Capt. Callahan and the

By the way of New Orleans, we have Galeston dates to the 18th. The intelligence in elation to Capt. Callahan's fight with the Indians had caused much excitement. The San Antonio Texan says :

"Many of our citizens have already gone to the rescue of the Rangers, and we be 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' There should be no delay, for the lives of one hunlred of our brothess may be sacrificed on the lelay of an hour. There can no harm secrue if so many go that they rout completely the abominable den of Indian desperados who, we lear, are sheltered by some unprincipled Mexicans, without the knowledge of the Mexican

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

side of the Rio Grande : " A letter from Capt. Callahan, though dated the same day with his report, is still later, and contains more minute information of the fight. The Mexicans and Indians numbered 750. Their loss was eighty-five killed and one hundred wounded. These particular were ascertained from Mexicans. Lieut. Tom, who brought in the letter, says there is no doubt of Captain Callahan's having received permission to cross the Rio Grande from the Mexican authorities. He has been advised to file it with the officer in command at Fort

"Hon. C S. West arrived from San Autonio per Friday's stage. A dispatch has been received at that place from a United States Officer at Fort Duncan, stating Cap-tain Callahan and the Mexicans and Indians had had another fight, during which the town of Peidras Negras was burnt to the ground. Captoin Callaban has crossed to this side and is fortified. Considerable excitement exists at San Antonio, and men are being raised there and elsewhere to go to his aid."

From Washington.

Washington Cirv, Oct. 29.—A hostile meeting liaving been contemplated between Mr. Faulkner, member of Congress elect from Virginia, and Mr. Boteler, who was his opponent in the late canvass, the quarrel was satisfactorily adjusted by the interference of mutual friends.

In the Court of Claims, on Saturday, it.

was decided that the performance of extra mail service by a Government Conductor, an cases when rendered necessary by the increase of mail matter, constituted an implied con-tract with Government which was valid. In the case of M. G. Emery, who claimed,

under an agreement with former superiniten dents of the Capitol extension, it was decided that the petition must state the name of the Superintendent as well as his authority to act

The docket of the Court is increasing rapdly. The General Armstrong case was po oned for a week.

It is stated, on the authority of reliable ad-

vices by the Africa, that Mr. Buchanan has probably left London for Parsi. He will visit

taly before returning home.

A circular letter, from the Government of enmark, relative to the settlement of the ound dues question, has been received by this

The President has entirely recovered from his recent attack of the chills and fever.

The Court of Claims to-day admitted the testimony taken in the case of Isaac Swain, thus deciding that the Government is liable for injuries sustained by citizens, in consequence of the imporper conduct of its agents.

The argument in the Florida cases was continued

A MISTARE CORRECTED.—The Pens Gasette says:—"We find a statement going the rounds of the papers that Prince Lucian Murat, heir dightly apparent to the throne of Naples, was formerly a resident planter of this State; but this is all a mistake. It was this State; but this is all a mistake. It was Prince Achille Murat, who married the daughter of Colonel Boyd Willis, of Virginia, and settled on a plantation somewhere near Tallahamee. Prince Murat was well known, and highly exteemed as a courteous and courtly gentleman in this city, where the father and thaily of his lady residud; it is now many years since his damine. His widow still resides on the plantation, and is blessed with fortune, health, and troops of friends, all of which she is most deserving.

PULLOCK, Governor of said Commo

A PROCLAMATION. he existence of God, as the Crestor of lings and the Giver of "every good seriest gift," with a humble acknowledge leaven and among the children of men," is like the duty and the privilege of a free and

stitutions—our civil and religious privile-right of conscience and freedom of wors ave been continued and preserved. The creat interests of education, morality and re-igion have been encouraged and promoted— cience and art advanced—industry rewarded nence and art advanced—industry rewarded

people improved.

The goodness of God has signally blessed our Commonwealth. War, with its desolutions—famine and postilence with their horrors, have not been permitted to come near rors, 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. The seasons in their annual round, have come and gone; "seed time and harvest have not failed; smiling plenty cheers the husbandman, and, surrounded by the the husbandman, and, surrounded by the abundant fruits of autumn, he rejoices in the rich reward of his toil. The pastures are clothed with flocks—the valleys, also, are covered over with corn—they shout for joy—they

Acknowledging with grateful hearts these manifold blessings of a beneficent Providence, we should "offer unto God thanksgiving, and

we should "offer unto God thanksgiving, and pay our vows unto the Most High"

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 pur-suits on that day, they unite in offering thanks to Almighty God for His past goodness and mercy; and beseech him for a continuance of Its blessings.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of

the State at Harrisburg, this 22d day of Octo-ber, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight bundred and fifty-five, and of the Com-monwealth the eightieth.

By the Governor, * A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Czar's Visit to Odessa. The Paris Constitutionnel publishes the two following letters from Odessa:

ODESSA, Monday, Sept. 24, 1855.

"The Grand Duke Constantine is expected here to-morrow; he will alight at the Nar-

"Count Stackelberg, Russian military enroy at Vienna, and Count Benkendofff, who ills the same functions at Berlin, passed through here yesterday, on their way to

uite healed yet, is expected here shortly.
"The first detachments of the militia of the The first detachments of the militia of the empire, of Moscow, have arrived at Odessa. Their commander, General Golowin, an old man of seventy years of age, has received a kick from a horse, and is seriously ill.

"A great deal of anxiety is felt here in

consequence of the news of the embarkation of a considerable number of troops at Kamiesh and Balaklava. Our garrison is always un-der arms. The coast bristles with guns and mortars; but still greater fear are entertained for Nikolaieff, to which place a large number of cannon have been recently sent.

"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 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. This circumstance is the cause why the entrance of the Czar produced so little effect upon our population, and, with the exception of the rolling of the drums, the sound of military music, and the movement among the officers in command of the troops, there was no change visible in the appearance of Odessa. On the following day the whole population attended their daily business as usual.

"The Emperor alighted at the palace of Prince Woronzoff. His suit was lodged at the chateau of Countess Langernon. He left

the chateau of Countess Langernon. He left next day for Nikolaeiff, whither his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, had preceded him. This day a grand council of war, to which all the commanders of the corps of infantry quartered in New Russia are summoned, was to be held, under the presidency of the Emperor, at Nikolaieff. In case the events of the war in the Crimea should preevents of the war in the Crimea should pre-vent Prince Gorchakoff from attending the council General Osten Sacken is to attend in his stead. The veteran general, who held important commands in all the great wars un-der Alexander and Nicholas, enjoys in the highest degree the confidence of the present Emperor. It is to be presumed that his ad-vice will be listened to, and his plans of campaign seriously examined. It is said that General Liprandi and General of Cavalry de Wrangel have also been called to Nikolaieff."

COST OF FLOUR. -The Boston Travelle tes that some weeks since a gentleman Boston was travelling in the West, and while at Chicago purchased balf 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 selfing at \$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 fami-

southern States from an invasion threatens and expected two years previous to the attachmentally made upon New Orleans—as incidentally relates a shapesteristic and dote of the war in the conduct of a nob frishman, a citizen and marchant of Natche Late in the Autumn of 1812, Gas. Jackso raised a force of 8000 volunteers, which the

raised a force of \$000 volunteers, which the Governor of Tennessee accepted and mut down the river in lieu of 1500 militia, which the War Department had ordered him to send to the Lower Musicippi country. It was soon, however, ascertained that the British would not come that winter; and the brave volunteers grieviously disappointed at the present loss of an expected chance for a fight, remained in camp six miles from Natches during the winter, awaiting ulterior orders.

The last of March, 1813, Gen, Jackson received positive orders from the War Department to disband his army where they were.

We give the remainder in Col. Benton' own language :-

"The recreant thought of men loose on the Lower Mississ ant thought of turning the dred miles from home, without the means of getting home, and a wilderness and Indian tribes to traverse, did not find a moment's 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, 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 new troops. He had no money to

provisions, baggage and the sick—so numerous among new 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; clothen and shoes were worn out; the men were in no condition for a march so long, and so exposed. The 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 demandation their own pockets to enable them to do justice to their men. But there was patriot om outside of the capin as well The merchants of Natchez put their stores at our disposition; take what we needed; pay when convenient, at Nashville. I will no when convenient, at Nashville. I will name one among these patriotic merchants—name 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 Ameri-cans 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 im-pending over the head of the resolute and hepending 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

"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 latter do not fields and gardens, so that the latter 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 augar sell at fifty cents per pound, calice is from 20 to 30 cents per yard, and other things are in proportion. We have been very busily engaged in making sugar, which is manufactured from a sort of honey-dew, or sugar easting, which falls on the leaves of the cotton-wood trees, and resembles the fresting on cake. There have been several thousand pounds of sugar made from this substance pounds of sugar made from this substance within a few days, and it sells readily at forty cents per pound."

THE MAINE LAW IN MAINE,-The Mains Liquor Law is no longer enforced in the city of Portland. Since the result of the b election, in which there was a decided port lar majority against the law, Mayor Dow, the author of the prohibitory policy, and presen Chief Magistrate, is reported by the Poplan Argus, to have determined to make no firthe that "the people voted for ram, and you the may have it." The same paper talks us the the Mayor has withdrawn from the sharf, the policemen stationed there to search for liquos on the arrival of the Beaton steamers