



Democratic and Sentinel.

H. C. DEVINE Editor and Proprietor.  
C. D. MURRAY, Assistant Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4.

WANTED—Beef, Pork, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat and Potatoes for subscription, advertising and job work done at this office. We hope this notice will not be neglected by all who know themselves indebted to us.

DR. WILLIAM A. SMITH.

In announcing the nomination of James Buchanan for the Presidency, some eighteen months ago, we prophesied that the Democracy of Cambria would endorse the action of the Cincinnati Convention, by upwards of one thousand of a majority. Notwithstanding the Black-Republicans and Know-Notings laughed at, and told us that if we believed our assertions were correct, we were certainly insane, we confidently believed that the result of the election would prove that we had not "overshot the mark." And we were not disappointed. The official majority for Buchanan and Breckenridge in Cambria was one thousand three hundred and twenty-two votes, the largest majority they received in any county in Western Pennsylvania. At the general election one year previous, the majority for the Democratic State ticket was only six hundred. If it should be asked how the Democracy of Cambria more than doubled their majority in one year, we can only answer, that the name of James Buchanan like the whistle of Hoderick Dhu had magic in it; for the fearless and untiring efforts of such sterling Democrats as Dr. WILLIAM A. SMITH in his support, had fixed him in the hearts of the Mountain Democracy. When James Buchanan was malignantly assailed by enemies in his own "household," the Democracy of Cambria led on by Dr. Wm. A. Smith, were the first of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, to pronounce in his favor for the Presidency in 1844, 1848, 1852 and 1856.

When the contest for the Presidency was over, when it was ascertained to a certainty that James Buchanan was elected, when the question of the distribution of the spoils of office came to be considered, the desire was universally expressed in every section of this country, that Dr. Wm. A. Smith should be remembered, that he should receive an appointment from the National administration worthy of the man and worthy of the Democracy with whom he had so long acted, and who had full and ample opportunity of knowing and appreciating his worth.

But the will and desire of the Democracy of Cambria, have thus far been treated with contempt. While distributing patronage the favorite son of the Banner county of Western Pennsylvania, has been treated as unworthy of even a passing notice. Why is this and why will not the rule that to the victors belong the spoils apply as well to the Democracy of Cambria as well as elsewhere? The Democracy of Cambria expect that the just claims of this county shall be acknowledged by the National administration, by the appointment of Dr. Wm. A. Smith to an office worthy of his exalted talents, integrity and influence among those who know him best.

The Editors of this paper are no politicians. They know nothing of the tricks of political "cleverness," by which a few gentlemen behind the scenes, endeavor to arrange the "programme," but they have always been the devoted friends of James Buchanan and they cherish the sincere desire, that he should do justice to the trust, the most devoted friend he ever had in Western Pennsylvania.

It is unnecessary for us to pass any eulogium on Dr. Smith. Mr. Buchanan is as well acquainted with his political history, as we are; he well knows that in advocating his claims to the Presidency. Dr. Smith was as true as the needle to the pole, and constant as the Northern Star. Of whose true fixed and resting quality, there is no fallow in the firmament.

In conclusion, we have only to say, that the Democracy of Cambria confidently anticipate the appointment of Dr. Wm. A. Smith by the National administration to an honorable and lucrative office; but even though they should be disappointed, even though the National administration should treat them with scorn and contempt, we are confident that the principles of the Democratic party are too deeply fixed in their hearts, to allow them to be driven from their ranks by even ingratitude. We can say without fear of contradiction that there is not a single Democrat in Cambria county, certainly none in the borough of Ebensburg, who would not regard the appointment of Dr. Smith to office by the National administration as a well merited compliment to the "Frosty sons of thunder."

SPLENDID GIFTS.

We have received a circular from G. G. Evans Bookseller, No. 439 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, in which he states that each purchaser of a book at his establishment, will receive a valuable gift in Jewelry or some other article. He will send a catalogue of Books and Gifts to any person who may desire it, on their writing to him. See advertisement in another column.

Our esteemed friend Peter Masterson, Esq., of Johnstown, gladdened our Sanctum last Monday, with the light of his countenance. Mr. Masterson is an extensive wholesale and retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, &c., and we beg leave to recommend him to the patronage of our "Concennung counts" friends. Although devoted advocates of the cause of Temperance, we cannot forbear stating, that we have been informed on reliable authority, that he sells a superior article of old Rye Whiskey, Hostetter's Bitters, and that infallible specific for all the ills that flesh is heir to; "Scheidam Schnapps." We more than half suspect that he is the "wag" alluded to in the following "good one," which we copy from the Local columns of the "Pittsburg Commercial Journal" of a late date:

"Johnstown, Cambria county, is a great place and has an excellent reputation for certain things. For instance, you can witness more free fights, see more broken noses, and witness more destruction of the raw material in one day there, than in any other part of the State in a week. Johnstown also has its full share of wags. For instance, a dealer in said village sent an order to a Liberty street merchant for three barrels of whiskey and one of wine, enclosing the order in a newspaper, on the outside of which was printed the following:

- 1. It has cost the nation a direct expense of \$600,000,000.
- 2. It has cost the nation an indirect expense of \$600,000,000 more.
- 3. It has destroyed 300,000 lives.
- 4. It has sent 100,000 children to the poor house.
- 5. It has consigned at least 150,000 persons to the jails and penitentiaries.
- 6. It has made at least 1,000 manises.
- 7. It has instigated to the commission of 1,500 murders.
- 8. It has caused 2,000 persons to commit suicide.
- 9. It has burned or otherwise destroyed property to the amount of \$10,000,000.
- 10. It has made 200,000 widows, and 1,000,000 of orphan children.—Hon. Edward Everett.

Whether this dealer practices what he preaches we have no means of ascertaining; but that he circulates temperance documents there is no disputing, as the evidence is before us. "Great country this," and Johnstown is one of the institutions you read about.

Highly Important from Kansas! A Kansas emigrant passed through our town yesterday, on his way from "freedom's southern line," to the home of his childhood. He informed us that he left a comfortable home in one of our Eastern counties, two years ago, in company with a number of "Kansas Emigrants," all buoyant with hope, and singing "ever and anon" Whittier's Hymn:

"We pass the Prairies as of old,  
Our fathers crossed the sea,  
We go to found in other climes,  
A homestead for the free."

He says his family suffered terribly in the "homestead of the free," from cold, "feverish ager," and a scarcity of provisions. He is decidedly of the opinion that "planting beside the cotton tree, the hardy northern pine," is a very bad investment, in short that Kansas is a magnificent humbug, and that Pennsylvania is a pretty sound old institution after all. The wagon containing his family and "plunder," was drawn by a yoke of young oxen, which were evidently in "better case" than their owner, owing doubtless to the fact, of their having luxuriated on Prairie grass during the last season.

Last Saturday night being "Halloween," our Ebensburg boys as usual, had a high old time of it. Streets were barricaded, signs removed, and some went even so far as to unroof pig-pens, and break down fences. A number of our staid and steady citizens are quite indignant at the whole proceeding. They declare that good order, private property and the "Public morals" must be preserved, and they have accordingly made information before a Justice of Peace, against the ring leaders of the "Skylarks," and we understand that warrants for their arrest were issued this morning. As the whole matter will probably undergo an investigation before our next Court of Quarter Sessions, we forbear making any comments with regard to the propriety or impropriety of the conduct of the boys or the prosecutors. We would advise all aspiring politicians to take the side of the boys, as it won't be many years before they are all voters, and boys seldom forget either a wrong or an act of kindness.

Oyster Saloon.—Our accommodating barber, Mr. A. Blain, has opened an Oyster Saloon and Eating House, in the room over Evans & Hughes Clothing Store on High Street. We called in yesterday evening, by special invitation, and found everything tastily arranged, the Oysters prime, and the "Mock" Turtle Soup delicious. He has fitted up a Ladies Saloon, where Gentlemen can call in with their sweet-hearts, and partake of the luxuries which Blain is prepared to furnish at all times, with wary loofer, to "molest or make them afraid."

DENTISTRY.—Dr. A. J. Jackson will visit this place to-morrow for the purpose of attending to all cases in his profession. It is needless for us to say anything in praise of the Dr., he is well and favorably known to all our citizens as a gentleman and a master of his profession. He can be found at the office of Dr. D. W. Lewis.

In Town.—We were pleased to take by the hand on last Saturday, our esteemed friend Mr. J. Patton Thompson of the firm of Marple, McClure & Co., Philadelphia. Mr. Thompson being a "Mountain Boy," is one of "Nature's own nobleman," and we hope our merchants when visiting the city, for the purpose of laying in a new stock of goods, will not forget to give him a call. They are wholesale dealers in Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Carpet Bags, Looking Glasses, &c. We would advise all of our Country Merchants who may want anything in their line, to call on Joe, as he will not only offer them bargains, but also show them the "sights," in and about the city.

Fire.—We are pained to learn that the new frame dwelling-house of Mr. Hugh H. Hughes, about two miles North East of this borough on the Lorette road, was destroyed by fire on last Monday evening. The building was one of the largest and best furnished farm houses in Cambria county. The family were in the field at the time the fire occurred, hushing corn, and when first discovered, the devouring element had made such progress, that all attempts to stay it proved abortive. We understand that Mr. Hughes is of the opinion that the fire was communicated to the "loft" floor, from a stove-pipe passing through it. Loss \$2,500 00 No insurance.

AID FROM THE SOUTH.—The following is from the Charleston Mercury, and we give it with pleasure, as a specimen of sympathy on the part of our kind-hearted brethren of the South:

THE DISTRESS AT THE NORTH.—We have already seen touching evidences of the worst of all the effects of a commercial pressure—the pressure upon the poor—which threatens to visit the Northern cities with terrible weight during the coming winter. When it is considered how vasty every month adds to the weight of misery and despair, in a season which denies to the poor the privilege of work, and that this terrible effect has already developed itself on the very brink of winter, we can hardly imagine the extent of the distress during the ensuing months. Can nothing be done? If we are not rich in gold and silver, we at least have an abundance of bread; and we are assured that any contributions of Flour or Breadstuffs that may reach this city, will be forwarded to their destination free of charge. We doubt not that our Railroads, and those of the neighboring States, will act in a similar generous spirit. If this suggestion is responded to, we have no hesitation in giving the assurance that the contributions which will reach this city, will be promptly taken charge of and forwarded to their destination.

The Working Powers of the President.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says: "As Mr. Buchanan attends to all important matters himself, giving even to details his personal attention, he will go hard now that he has returned from Bedford, Pa. During his long and active life, he has been remarkable for a regular habit of increasing toil. Even in his retirement at Wheatland he was a close student and an early riser. During his residence at the British Court, he performed the heaviest duties himself. The number of letters and papers he writes now, without the aid of an amanuensis, is legion. Reading without spectacles, and giving to every subject prompt and careful attention, he is a wonder to his Cabinet, several of whom knew very little of him till thus thrown into connection with him. Rising almost at dawn, and toiling late, he gives to his high office the conscientious fidelity and patience which have marked his career from the day when, nearly forty years ago, he took his seat in the national councils."

QUEEN STROY.—We take the following from the Wakulla (Fla.) Times, of the 14th of October, and give it for what it is worth: "A friend informs us of the following occurrence, which is reported to have taken place recently at Atapulgus, Ga. A gentleman who had received a considerable sum of money, was compelled to go from home, leaving his wife alone in the house—situated some distance from any other dwelling. Towards evening two negroes entered the house and demanded of the lady the money, or they would take her life. Being a woman of great coolness, she saw at once that it would be useless for her to evade the demand, so she produced the money and gave it to them. The negroes then remarked, that as supper was nearly ready, they would stay and eat with her. She told them to be seated until she got it ready. The woman had a vial of strychnine in her cupboard. The woman, in sweetening their coffee, managed to put a dose of the poison in their cups. They drank, and in a few moments were dead. The neighbors were called in, and the negroes discovered to be white men in disguise—near neighbors and friends of her husband, who had known of his receiving the money, and of his absence."

The use of ether and chloroform, in painful operations like drawing teeth, is well known to be dangerous and often fatal. M. Duobesne, pere, a medical dentist, has lately invented a simple but ingenious apparatus, which will certainly make a noise in the world. It consists of two little balls, from the centre of which, by pressure, a fluid can be ejected through a small tube, by the ear, directly upon the nerve, producing temporary insensibility to pain, during which the tooth can be extracted. By this means pain can be avoided without affecting the general system.

The High Price of Provisions.—The universal complaint, says the Philadelphia Ledger, that provisions are too high, is not without foundation. Now that a dollar, for most practical purposes, should buy more than it has done for years, it is a curious thing, to say the least, that it will hardly command the usual quantity of the food which composes the necessities of life. If one wishes to purchase furniture, or dry goods, or horses, or carriages, or stock, or anything, in fact, except bread meat, vegetables, milk and butter, he can obtain them greatly cheaper than he could six months ago. Not so, however, with provisions. As yet, the products of the soil have been able to resist, in a large degree, the downward tendency of prices. These high prices of agricultural products under a contracting currency, whose purchasing power should every day be growing greater, are not founded in reason, and cannot be maintained. From every quarter of the Union, for example, we hear only of abundant crops. Under any circumstances, therefore, the price of wheat must have come down; but in the present stringency of the money market, a heavy decline has occurred, and is still in progress. Farmers, to sell their products, must accommodate the price to the general decline. Accordingly, at all the great central points of the West, grain has fallen in price. The necessity of economy, which four families out of every five is feeling, will tend still further to bring down wheat. The needy will be compelled to eat sparingly, the prudent will be careful to avoid waste. What is true of this great cereal, is true also of other staple agricultural products. It will take time to effect this reduction, but it is just as inevitable as the contraction in the amount of money which measures and controls prices. But as all prices under such a process come down together, their relative values are not altered, or in other words, the same amount of flour or potatoes will exchange for the same amount of groceries or dry goods, or any other exchangeable value which the owner of the flour or potatoes may need. The value of every product is measurable in a less amount of dollars but in the same amount of products. The process of reduction is slow, because every productive interest is fighting, though independently against it; but it is a sure one, because the interests of all the consumers, a large number are united to effect it.

THE FIRE AT CHICAGO.—It now appears that at the late fire at Chicago, the most destructive both to property and life that has occurred for many years, no less than nineteen bodies were recovered. A gentleman, just from Chicago, informs us that the gloom and excitement occasioned by this terrible disaster, by far exceeded that caused by the money crisis and hard times. On the day of the funeral, almost all of the business houses were closed and many of the most conspicuous buildings, masts of ships, &c., were draped in mourning. It is stated, as one of the many incidents occurring, that a man from Milwaukee, after having been dug out with infinite difficulty from the place where he had been buried, turned upon his preservers, as soon as he was sufficiently recovered to give tongue, and abused and cursed them soundly for not having extricated him sooner.

FAILURE OF THE POTATO CROP IN ENGLAND.—The London Star, of October 6, says that the anticipations which had, up to that time, prevailed of a plentiful crop of potatoes in that country, had been suddenly dispelled. Within the past few weeks the rot had manifested itself in the most extraordinary manner. Hundreds of acres will not pay for the digging, and although looking very well when first taken out of the ground, in less than a twenty-four hours the potatoes are unfit for use. Unfortunately this sudden manifestation of disease is not confined to any particular district, but it seems general. This is very sad intelligence for the poor, as it will practically put this valuable vegetable beyond their reach.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—It is stated that the Lord Mayor of London receives a sum of £7000, not for performing the duties of Chief Magistrate, but to enable him to keep up the ancient hospitality and civic splendor. He spends about £1000 on the dinner on the 9th of September, and the Sheriffs together spend nearly as much more; but the Sheriffs draw the cash from their own private resources. The dinners at the twelve sessions at the Old Bailey for the Judges and counsel also fall jointly on the Mayor and Sheriffs, the Mayor bearing two-thirds of the cost.

HOUSEKEEPING IN KANSAS.—A Kansas letter says there is a great scarcity of servant girls in the territory, and wages are very high, while the matrimonial market is still more active, and female domestics readily obtain "situations" where there are but two in the family. A married lady cannot keep a servant girl more than a month or two, before there is an announcement of a wedding, and her servant is to be the bride.

A WELSH WRAFF.—A gentleman named Morse, (says the Cymyruiddion, of North Wales), met with a curious accident lately. Riding near Cwmnyllwdd, he was so struck with the charms of a market girl that he endeavored to salute her, but the Welsh maiden, indignant at his impertinence, stepped suddenly back, and uttered one very short word of forty-five letters, when the wretch faintered and sustained a severe fall.—Punch.

NEWS, WIT AND HUMOR.

CHIEF IN NEW YORK.—No less than seven cases of manslaughter have occurred in New York within a period of seven days—one a day. Truly an alarming record.

Times are improving, and men are getting on legs again," said a New York gentleman to his friend. "How so?" "Why, those who used to ride in their carriages now walk."

"Have you Goldsmith's Greece?"—asked a gentleman, on entering a book-store the other day. "No; but they have some excellent bear's oil two doors below," answered the indefatigable book merchant.

Mrs. Terhune, Marion Harland, has given to the world another production; we haven't heard its title yet. It weighs about seven pounds and has blue eyes and light hair.—Syracuse Standard.

HON. JOHN M. BORRA, of Virginia, was in Paris about the 1st of September. Several distinguished American officers are now in Washington, it is said, endeavoring to get into the British service in India.

MORE STRANGERS.—German and Italian emigration is said to be on the increase. During the past nine months of the present year 23,353 emigrants have embarked at the port of Havre alone, being an increase of 7000 above the previous year.

THE NEW SENATOR.—Judge Nicholson, who has just been elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee, was the editor and proprietor of the Washington Union during the administration of Gen. Pierce. He was several years ago a Senator from the same State.

PAV LITTLE BILLS.—Nothing helps the times more than the prompt payment of little bills. It keeps up trade, money moving helps the banks, and makes everybody feel better. When everybody holds on to all the money he gets because he fears times are going to be worse, he helps to make them so.—N. Y. Express.

A thin old man, with a rag bag in his hand, was picking up a large number of small pieces of whalebone which lay in the street. The deposit was of such a singular nature that we asked the quaint looking gatherer how he supposed they came there? "Don't know," he replied, "but I 'spect some unfortunate female was wrecked hereabouts."

LADIES WHO MUCK.—Did you ever travel in an omnibus on a rainy day, windows and doors closed, eight on a side, limited of course to six, among the number two women covered with muck? "Drive, said a Frenchman, 'let me come out of my door; I am suffocated! You 'ave vas you call one dam musty rat in ze omnibus!'

Mr. Ten Broeck, has prevailed against many difficulties, and defects, and at last his American mare Pryor has won a victory over thirty-three competitors at Czarwiltz. The prize won is worth from \$10,000 to \$14,000, and it is stated the owner won about \$250,000 in bets. Every person who has watched the course of these horses since they arrived in England will feel the most intense delight in this announcement. It in good part destroys the disappointment in not bearing away the Goodwood cup.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PERSIA.—Charles S. Spence, Esq., who was sent out by the Department of State to make arrangements for the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Persia, has arrived at Baltimore. Mr. Spence has been several days at Washington upon official business connected with this treaty, and we are glad to learn that he has been entirely successful in his mission. He has proved eminently qualified for the important task confided to his tact and discretion.

NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS.—During the session of this Congress, in New York, Mr. Paulsen played blindfolded. He first played four games in this manner, two of which he won; and last week he undertook to play five. Four of his adversaries resigned, when nearly checkmated, while the fifth game resulted in a draw. This is by far the greatest feat ever accomplished in chess playing, and evinces on the part of Mr. Paulsen a remarkable power of concentration of thought. He is quite young, being only 24 years of age.

A bachelor, after all his matrimonial attempts, pathetically exclaims: When I remember all The girls I've met together, I feel like a rooster in the fall, Expose to every weather; I feel like one who treads alone Some barn yard all deserted, Whose oats are fled—whose hens are dead, And off to market started. MORAL AGRICULTURE.—Here is a pretty little piece of poetry that contains a deal of good advice in a very brief space:

"Take the Spade of Perseverance,  
Dig the field of Progress wide;  
Every bar to true instruction  
Carry out and cast aside;  
Feed the Plant whose fruit is Wisdom;  
Cleanse from Crime the common Sod;  
So that from the Throne of Heaven  
It may bear the glance of God."

A rustic poet sends to an exchange, the following poem on a "squirrel," remarking that he is aware that the last line is a little too long, which he says is not his fault:

The squirrel, a nice bird,  
And has a bushy tale,  
He sometimes sits upon a limb,  
And sometime on a rail,  
And gathers nuts in the Summer so that  
His winter stock won't fail.

From the Cumberland Valley Spirit.

Deploable Affair. Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, Mr. Isaac Craig, of Pittsburg, was shot at and severely wounded, at the Cumberland Valley Railroad Depot in this place, by Joseph C. McKibbin, a member of Congress from California, and Robert P. McKibbin, a student of law in this town.

That our readers may have a proper understanding of the cause of this murderous assault, we will briefly state the relations borne by the wounded man to his assassins.

Some years ago, a son of Neville B. Craig, Esq., a distinguished citizen of Pittsburg, married a daughter of Chambers McKibbin, Esq., the well known and highly esteemed proprietor of the Merchants Hotel, and at present naval officer of Philadelphia. Owing to alleged misconduct on the part of Mr. Craig, his wife separated from him and returned to her father.

About two years ago Mr. McKibbin purchased a farm a short distance outside of the corporate limits of this borough, and resided hither with his wife and the younger members of his family, together with Mr. Craig and her interesting child, for some summer an afflictive event cast its shadow over the household. A girl in the hands of a young son of Mr. Craig was accidentally discharged, killing instantly a little daughter of the same lady. After this sad affair, the boy, whose distress was unbounded, was taken to Pittsburg by his grandfather, Craig, that his mind might be relieved from the dreadful impression made upon it by the tragic scene of which he had, without design, been the leading actor. Yesterday the poor boy was brought back by his father and sent out to McKibbin's. Mr. McKibbin, moved by a feeling that does credit to his heart, sent the rest of Mr. Craig's children to see their father, with whom they spent a happy hour at Jeffrey's Hotel.

Mr. McKibbin likewise came to town himself, for the purpose of preventing any difficulty, and induced his sons, whose feelings towards Mr. Craig were known to him, to accompany him out to the farm. They went, but unfortunately learned from the boy that had just returned, that his father had brought him and was then in town. Mr. McKibbin nobly exerted himself to calm his excited sons, and after reasoning with them, we are informed he had cause to believe that his wise counsels would be followed. Contrary to his expectation, however, and when he did not expect it, the young men returned to town.

Mr. Craig, after taking an affectionate leave of his children, whom Mr. McKibbin had kindly sent in to see him, proceeded directly to the Railroad station and took his seat in the afternoon train, which was then about to depart. Here his enraged brothers-in-law presented themselves, and fired at him no less than eleven shots, two of which took effect in the lower part of his body, causing severe but perhaps not mortal wounds. Mr. Craig was carried on to Shippensburg, where he now lies.

The Expedition to Utah—Further and Later Intelligence.

Intelligence has reached the War Department that the 5th and 10th Infantry and Phillips' battery of light artillery had left Fort Laramie, Nebraska Territory, on the 9th of September, en route for Utah.

Colonel E. B. Alexander, in a letter to the Department, dated at his camp near Fort Laramie, September 3d, describes the march of these troops from Fort Laramie north to Fort Laramie—a distance of 625 miles. The battalion marched from the former place on the 18th of July, and, being mainly composed of recruits, the length of the marches for the first four or five days was inconceivable, not exceeding ten or twelve miles. The men, however, became accustomed to marching very soon, and unless the heat was powerful very few left the ranks. The march across the prairie country, from Fort Laramie north to the Platte river, was made within the time allowed by General Harney's orders, and was, perhaps, the most exempt from loss and accident ever known. With a train of 97 wagons and over 600 animals, but five animals had been lost—one straying and four by death. Not a wagon had been broken. The journey along the Platte was one of great ease, as the road was good and grass abundant. Men and animals improved in health and strength remarkably.

The sick report had never exceeded 20, and had averaged but 12. This in a command of 500, Colonel Alexander regarded as very small. No serious sickness had prevailed, though four cases of bilious fever, produced by great alterations of temperature on the Platte bottom, had occurred, which the assistant surgeon had recommended to be left at Fort Laramie. Col. Huffman, having kindly consented, Col. Alexander determined to leave them until the two companies of the regiment under Col. Smith came up when they could be brought on. The order of march had been strictly preserved, and the column marched by platoon points, with regular intervals, at the rate of 96 or 100 steps per minute. The camping arrangements had also been as regular as the ground would admit, the column having in view a proper guard over the mules and wagons. He had adopted the plan of detailing a company for guard, and posting it in the most convenient places. The commander was enabled to post pickets and sentries so as to guard every approach. This plan saved many details, lessened labor, and excited a spirit of emulation which insured great vigilance.

The officers of the command had attended faithfully to their several duties, and many had shown great powers of enduring fatigue, being on foot all the time. Brevet Lieut. Col. Canby had ably assisted in conducting the march, and much of the good fortune was due to his constant attention to the duties immediately devolving upon him.

On the 5th of the march to Utah was resumed; and although the accounts of the road made it much more difficult than anything the expedition had yet experienced, Col. Alexander hoped to give as favorable a report upon his arrival at Salt Lake City.

Col. Alexander, in conclusion, stated that he might be excused from expressing the pride which he felt in the successful accomplishment by his regiment of so much of its first arduous duties, but he would confidently express the belief that, unless some unforeseen accident occurred, it would reach the Territory of Utah in a condition of perfect efficiency and discipline.

POOR COPY