

For my own part, I have deliberately determined that I shall approve no bill which I had not examined, and it will be a case of extreme and urgent necessity which shall ever induce me to depart from this rule. I therefore respectfully, but earnestly, recommend that the two Houses would allow the President at least 2 days previous to the adjournment of each session within which no new bill shall be presented to him for approval. Under the existing joint rule one day is allowed; but this rule has been hitherto so constantly suspended in practice, that important bills continue to be presented to him up till the very last moments of the session.

Star of the North.



Bloomington, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1857.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message, given to our readers this week and last, is eminently clear. There is no 'shirking' of responsibilities. Every one "who runs may read;" its language as well as its sentiments being adapted to the comprehension of the masses. No transcendentalism—no far-reaching after words. Good plain democracy, and good plain Saxon.

As to what he says on the subject of Kansas, some people profess to have formed a proper cause for cavil, but every unprejudiced reader will discover that these cavilers have found only a man's nest. The message advocates popular sovereignty, using the term in its best sense; and with respect to the application of this principle to the case of Kansas and slavery, there is no mistaking the sentiments of the President.—He goes for submitting the question unconditionally to the people. He goes for submitting every question relating to the constitutional organization of Kansas to the people of Kansas in a constitutional way. True, he is no "red republican" no more than he is a "black republican." That revolutionary spirit which can manifest itself only in outrageous popular riot he does not countenance. The will of the people legitimately expressed—either en masse or through their representatives—is what should and does command the respect of a democratic President.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, Dec. 8, 1857.

The Result of Hecawilly.

It is announced in the papers that the famed Rev. Kolloch, of Boston, one of the "three thousand New England Clergymen" who proclaimed themselves commissioned by Almighty God to tell the United States Senate not to pass the Nebraska bill, and who afterwards escaped conviction for adultery only because a few 'friends' on the jury would not agree to a verdict, has abandoned the pulpit and is now devoting himself to the study of law. It will be remembered that after his trial, his church declared him an innocent and persecuted man, and it was announced with a great flourish of trumpets that the attendance at his church after that event was much larger than ever before.—The Republicans seem to be peculiarly delighted with this fact, though it was shrewdly observed at the time that Brigham Young would probably draw a larger crowd anywhere to hear him than the purest preacher of the gospel in the world. We always believed that scoundrelism in the pulpit was a thing that could never prosper, in any community, and we see now that though Kolloch had the sympathy of a political party that carries every thing before it in his locality, he is compelled to abandon the pulpit! Verily, "the wages of sin is death!"—*Lock Haven Democrat.*

Mr. Douglas's Kansas Bill.

The bill introduced by Mr. Douglas in the Senate to day, (Dec. 18th.) provides for a Board of five persons, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to make an enumeration of the inhabitants of Kansas, and a fair apportionment of the members of the Convention to form the new Constitution. The election to be held on a day to be designated by the Board, to be not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and twenty days after the passage of the act. The Board is to be entrusted with the appointment of judges and the selection of places of voting, the elective franchise to be confined to every free male citizen of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, who may be a *lana file* inhabitant of the Territory on the 21st of December, and who shall have resided three months prior to said election in the county in which he offers to vote. The Convention to assemble in not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the election of delegates. The constitution to be submitted to the legal voters for their free acceptance or rejection, and unless adopted by a majority of all the legal votes cast shall be null and void. The bill also secures the personal and political rights of the people, including those of speech and the press.

HEAD WORK.—Literary labor is unceremonious, chiefly because the tools wherewith it is done are invisible. If the brain made as much noise as a mill, or if thought-sowing followed hard after a breaking-up plough, the produce of the mind would at once assert a place in the price current. If a writer could be so equipped with wheels and pinions as entirely to conceal the man within, like the automaton chess player, and sentences were recorded by a wooden, instead of a living hand, the expression of thought would be at a premium, because the clock-work would seem to show that it cost something to make it.

CAGED AT LAST.—

Frank McDevitt, who figured extensively in Washington city some months past before the police magistrates as the hero of riotous acts, but always fortunate enough to procure bail, has been safely lodged in jail at Baltimore for participating in the election riots last fall in that city. Upon being arrested he played his usual game of drawing a pistol on the officers.

DRAMATIC EXHIBITIONS.—

The Dramatic Institute of this place will give a series of entertainments in the Court House on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. The services of the "Bloomington Band" are procured to enliven the occasion. We bespeak for them crowded houses. Price of admission 12 1/2 cts., or 25 cts. for the series. Tickets to be had at the door.

WE OBSERVE THAT NOTICES ARE POSTED

up about the streets declaring that the Stores, Offices, and places of general business, will be closed on Friday, Christmas. This is done in order to give clerks and all hands an opportunity to regard the day. And so says *Vox Populi.*

The News from Europe.

The late news from Europe is highly important. The Bank of England has suspended specie payment, and has been authorized to issue small notes, "one pound, we presume, five dollars," until further notice. This is the first time a suspension has taken place with that mammoth moneyed institution since 1797—a period of sixty years.

There have been several very heavy failures in England, and the crisis in financial affairs is very severe. The following item of news by the English papers tells its own history, and is too monstrous almost for human belief. Look at it: "The massacre at Delhi was horrible. All the people looted in the city were put to the sword."

The *New York Ledger*, the great Family Paper, has now attained the extraordinary circulation of Three Hundred and Thirty Thousand Copies. The prospectus of the *Ledger*, which contains all necessary information in regard to it, will be found in our advertising columns.

THE WEATHER.—

Dame Nature was in one of her most Xantippean moods last night, but came out smiling and pleasant this (Tuesday) morning. Sleighs certainly are at a discount, skates are sold cheap, and ice is in demand—so is money.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.—

This interesting road is completed. Cars are running daily over the road—carrying mails and passengers. It is an excellent road, and bids fair to do a good business, and be a paying road to the stockholders.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN, in his Message,

estimates the number of Indians in our territorial limits of the United States, at 325,000. The Aborigines are rapidly diminishing in numbers, as the "pale faces" intrude further into their native forests and prairies.

Colonel F. M. Wynkoop, of Tamaqua,

was killed, on the 13th instant, whilst hunting pheasants, by the accidental discharge of his comrade's gun. He commanded one of the Pennsylvania regiments in the Mexican war, and was afterwards appointed U. S. Marshal of Pennsylvania by President Pierce.

Times are so hard in Minnesota,

that the people who can get away are emigrating to other States for the winter. One citizen of Hastings, who has \$32,000 invested in unincumbered real estate, was unable to borrow fifty dollars on a mortgage of the whole property, and had to pawn his watch in Milwaukee to pay his hotel fare.

No CHAPLAIN OF CONGRESS.—

Both Houses of Congress have done away with Chaplains as official positions; and have invited the clergymen of Washington city to officiate alternately, an invitation which has been accepted. This puts an end to the secular strife for the posts, which certainly did not look well, and tended rather to bring discredit on the profession.

The Official Returns of the State election

in Wisconsin, are at last in, except La Pointe county, which is reported to have given a Democratic majority. The question of the choice of Governor is therefore settled. J. B. Cross, Democrat, is elected by 262 majority over Randall. Nearly 100,000 votes cast. Of course, the telegraph reporters have not heard of this result, as it is a Democratic victory.

NEW SECRET.—

A Political Society has been established in Boston, called the Heart-in-hand Club. There is a strange tendency in the popular mind to accomplish objects proper in themselves by improper means. Mystery, secrecy and sily ceremony usurp the place of plain, open and direct action. Such humbug caught by this time to be clearly run out. If any permanent good is to be accomplished, the safest and surest means is to be open and above board in the action necessary to secure it.

Bad FOR THE LOBBY BUSINESS.—

In the new hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, there is no place on the floor for the lobby members, and they will have to confine their operations to the outside of the building. There is a special gallery appropriated to the regular newspaper reporters. What is bad for the lobby members may be good for the people.

Mrs. Cunningham and daughters

are not in Paris, as published last week, but are living in New York city, in a very retired manner, and in quite reduced circumstances. Mrs. C.'s trial has since been postponed. It is now set down for the first week in January.

The President has nominated the Hon.

Nathan Clifford, of Maine, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Curtis. The Senate has not yet acted on the nomination.

The nomination of Col. William A.

Richardson as Governor of Nebraska, in place of Mark W. Izard, resigned, was on Tuesday confirmed by the Senate.

THE VALUE OF A VOTE.—

A single vote cast in New York city, fifty-six years ago, made the illustrious Jefferson President of the U. S.

The large store of the Montour Iron Company,

in North Danville, was closed last Friday morning.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

RICE PLANTATIONS.—

In the South there are 50,051 rice plantations, which yield an annual revenue of \$4,000,000.

The carriage of Ex-President Pierce

was sold at Concord, and the proceeds given to the poor of his town.

By late despatches from Utah it is stated

that the Mormons had stolen 600 head of cattle in sight of Major Alexander's camp.

Danville will soon be illuminated by gas.

The works are finished.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—

The successful resumption of specie payments by the New York Banks naturally awakens the inquiry, why our banks do not follow suit? Why should we be the first to suspend and the last to resume?

Of course we shall be told that it is much easier for the banks to go on as they are as long as they can. The legislature has authorized them to suspend until April, and why should they hurry to resume? It is, moreover, as the *New York Herald* gravely asserts, "but an experiment," after all, this resumption, the result of which cannot be known for ninety days yet, i. e. whether the New York banks can maintain the resumption. Wait, say the bankers of our city, until New York and Boston have tried the experiment and succeeded.

The real reasons, however, why our banks do not resume, while the New York banks do, lie far back of all these. It is because our banking capital is more immediately and directly under the control of the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city. The merchants want accommodations and the manufacturers must have discounts or stop business, and we have few large, independent moneyed men, who live by the employment of their capital in banking alone. In New York there are those connected with all the principal banks of that city, whose entire prospects depend immediately upon the soundness of the currency. That we have not this class amongst us, is owing to the law which binds us to one percent less of interest than our next neighboring State. Hence, the men of independent wealth seek to invest in New York, and our riches make to themselves wings and fly away. Hence, what banking capital and currency we have left, is depreciated in accommodation paper which the New York broker would even have us believe is fully three per cent worse than theirs.

The unfortunate action of that extra session is one thing, no doubt, that makes it difficult for our banks now to resume. Being obliged to take the bills of all the banks of the State in payment of debts till April, the movement would be impossible with any, unless they all act together and in concert. No one bank could stand a week, nor could all the city banks, however well provided with gold, withstand the pressure which might be brought to bear upon them at any time, and which doubtless would be brought now. The measure was utterly unconstitutional in its spirit and tendency, and might, we believe, be abrogated in any court on the ground that the whole thing was really in utter opposition to that clause of the constitution of the United States which forbids anything but gold and silver to be made a legal tender. The agreement which the banks had to sign to do this, while morally binding on them, ought to be regarded by all the courts as a mere shuffle and expedient of State legislation to cover a real violation of the spirit of the constitution.

FESS ABOUT NOTHING.—

All the present talk in Congress and in the newspapers about the Lecompton Constitution, is a fuss about nothing. Congress yet has not been asked to admit Kansas under that Constitution, and it is not certain that it will be. This eager desire to precipitate the subject upon Congress prove that it is to be a political hobby on which some politicians expect to ride into power. Wait till the Lecompton Constitution comes along. Wait till it is seen who are the people of Kansas and what they really want and how their wishes are legally expressed.—*Ledger.*

THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.—

Of the forty-seven rulers of Europe, the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, a petty German principality, has reigned the longest—his administration dating from Feb. 13, 1787. But the oldest of European sovereigns is the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, born August 12, 1779; the next in point of seniority is the King of Wurtemberg, born September 27, 1784; the King of Belgium, born December 16, 1790; the sixth is the King of Prussia is the eleventh; the Emperor of the French, born April 20, 1808; is the twenty second, and the King of Bavaria the twenty fifth. The youngest sovereigns of Europe are the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Spain, aged 26; the King of Portugal, aged 20; and the Duke of Parma, aged 9 years.

A TRUMP.—

The Reading Gazette tells a story about G. Nelson Smith, editor of the *Johnston Allegany Mountain Echo*, (*Pygostown*) which deserves credit. Mr. Smith was once on a time a jour printer at Louisville, and being about to start for New Orleans, he met on the wharf a poor widow with two children. They were completely destitute, and he relieved their necessities by giving them all the money he had, which necessitated his working his way to New Orleans, more than a thousand miles, on a coal boat! Mr. Smith has been elected three times to the Pennsylvania Legislature, and his head is as clear as his heart is warm, he certainly deserves it.

MISSIONARIES KILLED IN INDIA.—

Among the missionaries known to have been killed since the commencement of the mutiny were Rev. J. E. Freeman and wife; Rev. D. E. Campbell, wife and two children; Rev. A. O. Johnson and wife; Rev. R. McMillen and wife—all of the American Presbyterian Mission. The mission property destroyed is estimated at the value of £70,000.—Of this heavy loss by far the greater portion falls upon the English Church Missionary Society and the American Presbyterian Mission. The former loses £32,000 and the latter £26,000.

A COOL HIT.—

Mr. Buchanan is said to be fond of a quiet thrust at the weakness of humanity. An illustration of this may be found near the close of his message to Congress, where he congratulates that patriotic body upon "the late excellent law allowing a salary instead of a per diem to members of Congress, whereby the expense and inconvenience of a called session will be greatly reduced." The innocent simplicity with which he assures himself of their active sympathy in a measure which will make them work out the worth of their wages is refreshing to behold.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Secretary Cobb's Report.

The Ways and Means of the Treasury for the current fiscal year are brought to a very close balance in the Secretary's statement, the disbursements using up the balance from the previous year and all the revenues which may, in the present condition of the Import trade, be reasonably calculated on. These at the outside, are stated at \$73,388,933, while the essential expenditure is set down at \$74,963,058. And in view of the contingencies attending the Custom revenue for the next seven months, (to the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1858,) and the probability that the Government's expenditure may exceed the estimates, the Secretary very properly asks for the immediate authority to employ Treasury Notes, not exceeding the sum total of twenty million dollars. This authority, we have no question, will be freely voted, and the probability is that at least one-half, if not the whole issue suggested, will find circulation at a nominal interest, thus relieving the Government of the necessity of creating a loan, and the expense of paying for the temporary exercise of its high credit, in anticipation of revenue.

It is only fair to anticipate that this first report of Secretary Cobb will make a favorable impression on the country. His recommendations in regard to the Ways and Means of the Department, and the policy of leaving the new Tariff undisturbed, until its operation on the revenue can be fairly tested, are straightforward and practical, and the document altogether less encumbered by new schemes of finance, and novel modes of reform in the currency, that might have been anticipated in the present condition of the country. On this last named subject there is not the slightest attempt at interference with the rights of the States, while there is no shrinking from the Constitutional obligation imposed on the Federal Government to provide a general bank of money, for dealing with the abuses of moneyed corporations. The Secretary seeks all other reform in the Currency and Exchange in the restraint of the abuses of Credit, through the example of the Independent Treasury, the probability is that the public sentiment is now prepared to see this example enforced to the full measure of the authority of the General Government.

The old tale of the viper, who being

warmed to life, turned and bit his benefactor, has actually been enacted in Connecticut. Matthew Griswold, of Old Lyme, saw a man named Wm. Austin, in the Sound, on the bottom of a boat, in a perilous condition, a few days since, and rescued him from drowning; took him to his house, warmed and cared for him; took him to the cars, and gave him three dollars to reach Norway, where he said he lived. The next Saturday night the ungrateful scamp entered the house of his benefactor, stole about \$1,300 worth of property, but was caught at the Essex ferry, with the property upon him, and has been bound over for trial. The *New Haven Register* moves that the fellow be put back in the Sound, where he was picked up, and "anchored."

ANXIOUS ABOUT IT.—

The English press takes considerable interest in the expedition to Utah, and the English government is not without some anxiety respecting the course the Mormons will take. The British Government contemplates establishing a colony and naval depot at Vancouver's Island, and it fears that, if the Mormons go to that country, they will have some trouble to get the squatters out. The hope is expressed that United States government will be able to settle the business of the Mormons so effectually that English territories will not be troubled with them.

The St. Louis Democrat says.—

Ten months ago a youth, of but 17 autuns, came to St. Louis from Muscatine, Iowa, and became enamored of a nice young lady, the cherished daughter of highly respected parents, living on 15th street.—Briefly, he won her, and they were married and lived happily till the other day, when the father of the youthful husband arrived from Muscatine, and took his son home to learn a trade! What a smart age we live in!

George Randolph, of Roanoke,

who died in Charlotte county, Va., on the 4th inst., was the last in the line of the Randolph family. He was born deaf and dumb, but was highly educated in France. On returning home to Virginia in 1814, he heard of the hopeless illness of his brother at Harvard College, and immediately became deranged. From that time to the day of his death he is said never to have known a lucid interval.

BURNING OF IRANISTAN, THE COUNTRY SEAT

OF BARNUM.—*Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 18.*—Iranistan, the splendid country seat of Mr. Barnum, was destroyed by fire last night about midnight. It is supposed to have been set on fire. Mr. Barnum had commenced refurnishing it, proposing to reside there.

A couple of New Zealand tribes lately

gave a festival in honor of a chief. The raw material consisted of 13 bullocks, 20,000 dried sharks, 20 baskets of fresh eels, 50 baskets of paiki and manaita, 50 bags of sugar, 8,000 kits of potatoes and kumera, and 1,500 pounds of tobacco.

THE MINNESOTA ELECTION.—

Prairie du Chien, Wis., Dec. 19.—The St. Paul (Min.) dates to the 15th inst., have been received. The election canvass had not been completed. It was thought the democratic candidate for Governor, H. H. Sibley, would be declared elected. There was no election of United States Senator.

SLAVE QUESTION IN VERMONT.—

A bill was recently introduced into the Legislature of Vermont which was intended to disfranchise any person who should assist in the capture of a fugitive slave. On the 7th instant it was thrown out of the House by a vote of 121 to 76.

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.—

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 19.—The Legislature of this State has legalized the suspension of specie payment by the banks, until the 15th of November next.

The Latest from Utah.

From the *Kansas City Journal of Commerce*, Dec. 5.

Mr. Joseph Majon, a French trader on Green river, arrived in Kansas City on Tuesday night, being the last arrival from Utah and the Mountains. His accounts confirm our previous advices concerning the hostility and the outrages of the Mormons. No "Gentile" is any longer safe in the Valley. He reports that nearly all emigrant trains are suffering from Mormon depredations—their wagons being burned and cattle stolen. Brigham Young is exhorting his followers to resist to the last extremity, and if overpowered by the Government troops, to flee to the mountains and defend themselves. He reports that the army is buying up all the stores it can procure. He says the army has plenty of provisions for the winter if they can only concentrate a sufficient force to protect them from the Mormons; but, scattered as they are on the route, he fears many will be cut off.

Mr. Majon had made large contracts for flour at Salt Lake City for his winter trade, but on sending his train after it refused to let him have it, lest the army might be supplied by him, and sent him back with 400 pounds for his own use. Large quantities of grain and forage were stored at Fort Bridger, which were burned by the Mormons to prevent its purchase by the Government. They had also burned all the grass on the route beyond Fort Bridger. Snow was about three feet deep in the mountains, and the country was covered as far east as the Blue River. Buffalo were very abundant, and as far down as the Little Blue River, quite near the settlements.

THE MORMONS AT SALT LAKE.—

By late arrivals from Utah, we have files of the Deseret News to the 7th of October. The papers are filled with the sayings and doings of the Saints in reference to the visit of the U. S. troops. They appear to regard the act of President Buchanan in sending a force there sufficient to see the laws faithfully executed, as a great violation of their Constitutional rights, and fiercely contend that, according to the principles of the American revolution, they have the right to govern themselves in their own way, to say who shall be appointed to fill their own offices, and that there is no power under the Constitution to interfere with their religion. They talk like a poor, persecuted and abused people in their memorials to the Government, but in their speeches and addresses at home, they assume the bearing and arrogance of a defiant priesthood, who were determined to make their religion predominate over all laws, and were resolved to exclude from territories common to all the people of the United States any persons or institutions differing from their own. This is the mistake that these fanatics have fallen into, and here is their vulnerable point. The term the "people," as usually understood, does not mean any particular community banded together by common interests and common objects, and jealously guarding themselves from any innovation or interference, by so acting towards others that a home among them is made intolerable. It is intended to comprehend all persons of all pursuits, and all sects and parties, having common privileges and equal rights. Any interference with the free exercise of these rights demands that the government of the people shall step in for their protection, and this is exactly what the United States Government is now doing. The Mormons, in their arrogance and fancied security, have committed aggressions against the Government and the people, and they must abide the consequences. Constitutional law will be supreme in all parts of the territories of the United States, and those who cannot submit to its authority must take the other alternative and leave the country.

This result the Mormons fear must happen,

and therefore their exasperation is great. Brigham Young swears that, when "the time comes, he will lay waste all the improvements at Salt Lake." "The bosom of the Almighty burns with anger," he says, "against those scoundrels"—meaning Col. Alexander Johnson, &c. "He will regard them as mobs and treat them accordingly. Brother Kimball expresses his opinion of Senator Douglas, that "he is as big a damn'd rascal as ever walked." He calls Gen. Harney an "old squaw-killer." Elder Woodruff says the Mormon community "hold the keys of this constituent and stand in the strong church of the mountains, where the Lord can give the victory." They are determined to "live in quiet and have peace if they have to fight for it." The Deseret News throws back the charge of treason upon the priests of the "higher law" party, who, it says, openly advocated resistance to a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court. Civil war, it says, is raging in Kansas, and in California a Vigilance committee has set aside all law, and taken the lives of ten persons. In the city of New York influential papers are striving to array a populous city against the authorities of the State.

Throughout the whole of their public

expressions of opinion there is the same singular mixture of truth and error, the same perversion of correct principle, and the same apparent blindness to the gross violations on their own part of the political doctrines they preach.—*Ledger.*

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—

St. Louis Dec. 18.—The Leavenworth (K. T.) Herald of the 10th inst., announcing the arrival of an express messenger from Utah, states that he passed Colonel Johnson's command near Bridger. The baggage and provision trains were all safe, and the troops were in good spirits. This is the only news that transpired relative to the Utah Expedition.

Governor Walker landed at Punta

Arenas, in Central America, on the 25th of November, with 150 men. This overwhelming force landed without opposition. The party being so small, the expense of transporting them, when they are captured, will be light.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER for 1858.

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER IN THE WORLD!

All the favorite writers retained, and new ones added. Still greater attractions for the New Year. The circulation of the *New York Ledger* is now Three Hundred and Thirty Thousand Copies, which is greater than that of any ten other literary papers in America. The profits on this unparalleled circulation enable the Proprietor of the *LEDGER* to expend sums upon it which would seem almost any ordinary publication.

A paper with a circulation of only a hundred thousand or so would sink under the expense of the *LEDGER* in less than six months. All of the old and favorite Contributors will continue to write for the *LEDGER* as heretofore. No expenses will be spared to secure others whose pens shall be considered competent to add to the *LEDGER'S* attractions and usefulness.

Mrs. EMMA D. E. N.

SOUTHWORTH writes only for the *NEW YORK LEDGER*. FANNY FEIN writes only for the *NEW YORK LEDGER*. SYLVANUS CORB, Jr., writes only for the *NEW YORK LEDGER*. EMMERSON BENNETT writes only for the *NEW YORK LEDGER*. ALICE CARY, Mrs. S. GOURNEY, and D. NELSON write for the *NEW YORK LEDGER*. GEORGE D. PRENTICE, JOHN G. SAXE, and all the other best writers, contribute to the *New York Ledger*. The *LEDGER* is devoted to Poetical Literature, Original Illustrated Tales, Essays, Poetry, Sketches, Biography, News, &c. &c.

The Ledger is everywhere

acknowledged to be the best family paper in the world—hence its extraordinary and unheard of popularity. The Proprietor of the *LEDGER* employs the best talent, and by so doing makes the best paper in the country. The *NEW YORK LEDGER* is printed on beautiful white paper, and is composed of eight pages, making the handsome weekly paper in the Union. It is published every Saturday, and sold at all the news offices in every city and town throughout the country, and is read for so long a time (at \$2 per annum; two copies are sent for \$3.—Any person obtaining eight subscribers at \$1.50 each (which is our lowest rate) and sending us \$12 will be entitled to one copy free.—Terms invariably in advance. Address all letters to—

ROBERT BONNER,

Publisher of the *NEW YORK LEDGER*, 44 Ana St., New York. N. B.—Now is a good time to subscribe, as Mrs. Southworth's new story, *The Bride of an Evening*, commencing in the *LEDGER* on the first of January. N. B.—No. 2.—We have no Agents authorized to receive subscriptions for the *Ledger*. Subscribers must always remit directly to us, and not send or pay any money to any and Agents.

A high moral tone characterizes every

article in the *LEDGER*. In fact, the names of its leading contributors are a sufficient guarantee that it stands in marked contrast to a class of a weekly publications that have for so long a time flooded the country, but which fortunately for the morals of our people, are almost extinct. December 23, 1857.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library of the late Robert W. Weaver, Esq., will be sold by the undersigned Administrator, of the decedent at private sale. Any person desirous of obtaining a good **LAW LIBRARY** will do well to call and examine the books. There are also a variety of miscellaneous books for sale. Liberal terms of payment will be given. GEORGE WEAVER, Administrator. Bloomington, Dec. 23, 1857.

"STAR OF THE NORTH"

Valuable Printing Establishment FOR SALE.

The Press, Type, fixtures and furniture of the printing establishment belonging to the estate of the late Reuben W. Weaver will be disposed of at private sale. If not sold before the seventh day of January next the same will be exposed to public sale on that day. Terms of sale liberal and accommodating. Will be sold on the 7th January next a Sulky, one buggy wagon, Harness, &c. GEORGE WEAVER, Administrator. Bloomington, Dec. 23, 1857.

WANTED.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. EDWIN P. PARTRIDGE, of the city of Philadelphia, to Miss HELEN H. BARNUM, of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pa. In Catawissa Valley, on Sunday Dec. 13th, by Rev. I. Bahl, Mr. JOSEPH KEULZ, to CATARINE DANK, both of that place. On the 15th inst. by the same, in Berwick, Mr. HIRSH KEES, to Miss ELIZABETH MEXEVA KEEC, both of Nesquehony, Luz. co., Pa. On the 17th, at the same place, by the same, Mr. GEO. THOMAS, of Salem township, to Miss MARGARET ANN BOWEN, of Hollenback township, both of Luzerne co., Pa. On the evening of the 13th inst., by Rev. W. Goodrich, Mr. EVAN THOMAS, and Miss HELEN H. BARNUM, both of that place. In this place, by the same, on the evening of the 12th inst., Mr. GEORGE KANNE, and Miss LYDIA ANN CRAMER, both of that place.

DECEASED.

On the 12th of November last, in Knoxville, Iowa, Mrs. JANE, widow of Alexander Thompson, formerly of Espytown, Columbia county, Pa., aged about 75 years. In White Hall, of inflammation of the brain, a child of Andrew and Araminda Crawford, aged about