

California News.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Later from Nicaragua—General Walker a Passenger on Parole—General Walker and 150 Men Captured by Commodore Paulding, of the Frigate Washab—\$2,000,000 in Gold from California.

New York, Dec. 27, 10 o'clock, P. M.—The steamer Northern Light has just arrived, with California dates to the 5th inst. The Northern Light brings two millions in gold from California.

Among her passengers is General Walker, who, with one hundred men, was captured by Commodore Paulding, of the U. S. frigate Washab. The General is on parole. The men were placed on board the U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga to be conveyed to Norfolk.

The lake and river steamers on the San Juan have been handed over to Messrs. Garrison & Morgan. These steamers had been captured by General Walker, but were retaken by an expedition from the Washab.

Fort Castillo had since been captured by General Walker, and a party of fifty Americans, under the command of Col. Anderson, still held possession of it, as well as the river San Juan. Anderson has a supply of provisions for three months, with six pieces of artillery and an abundance of ammunition.

Captain Engle, of the Washab, is a passenger on board the Northern Light, and is a bearer of despatches to Washington.

The river steamer C. Morgan, seized by Commodore Paulding, was put in charge of the American consul at Greytown.

The expedition that captured Gen. Walker and his men, and the capture of 350 men, landed from the frigate Washab.

Heavy rains had commenced falling in California, reviving trade and imparting new vigor to the mining operations.

Six hundred Chinese have left San Francisco in vessels bound for China ports.

THE NEWS FROM UTAH.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S LETTER TO COL. ALEXANDER.

Governor's Office, Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, October 16, 1857.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., at 8 1/2 o'clock, this morning.

As you officially allege it, I acknowledge that you and the forces under your command have been sent to this Territory by the President of the United States, but we shall treat you as though you were open enemies, because I have so many times seen armies in our country, under color of law, drive this people, commonly called "Mormons," from their homes.

As you mention that it is alone in my gubernatorial capacity that you have any business with me, through your commanding officer, Brigadier-General Hatch, I addressed his letter by Capt. Vint to "President Brigham Young, of the society of Mormons."

If you persist in your attempt to permanently locate an army in this Territory contrary to the wishes and constitutional rights of the people therein, and with a view to aid the administration in their unhalloved efforts to punish their corrupt officials upon us, and to protect them, and black-legs, black-hearted scoundrels, who-masters and muckers—are was the sole intention in sending you and your troops here, we are now at war; we look to you for aid, and we are prepared for the contest, if you wish to forego the Constitution in their insane efforts to crush out all human rights.

By virtue of my office as Governor of the Territory of Utah, I command you to marshal your troops and to leave this Territory, for it can be of no possible benefit to you to waste treasure and blood in prosecuting your course upon the side of a rebellion against the general government by its administrators.

You have had, and still have, plenty of time to retire within the limits of supplies at the East or to go to Fort Hall.

THE UTAH DELEGATE.—A Washington letter gives this sketch of Mr. Bernhisel: "The delegate is one of the most quiet and pleasant gentlemen in the House. In department, tone of voice, person and countenance, he bears a striking resemblance to Robert F. Walker. He is a native of Pennsylvania. He looked haggard and worn after his long journey over the Plains, on his first arrival, but has since recruited. Although he has been in the House six years, I recollect hearing him speak but once, and that as to protest against any discussion of social and domestic institutions of Utah. His act is taciturnity. In private conversation he is fluent and agreeable. He is an industrious man of business, and attends faithfully to the interests of his constituents. He is rather short of stature. He is not nearly as old, but iron-gray locks project diagonally on the skull near the ears, upward and forward, resembling the horns with which the d masters used to embellish their portraits."

CONFESION OF ONE OF THE LANCASTER MURDERS.—The Lancaster Examiner says, "It is understood that Richards has made a confession of the crime. He lays all the blame on Anderson whom he charges with concealing and perpetrating the murders. He says that Anderson killed the two women while they were on the outside to keep watch. This is not credited however, as it is pretty plain that the women were killed almost simultaneously and that no one man could have murdered two strong women in the time which it is generally thought that he had at his disposal. Richards now has to do admissions in regard to the bloody deed, and will eventually make a clean breast of it, and reveal the whole transaction."

The Principal Events of General Interest during the Year 1857.

JANUARY. 15th. Foreign residents in China discovered plot to murder them with poisoned bread and oranges; 5000 poisoned oranges discovered at Hong Kong.

16th. Cold weather. At Philadelphia, 2 deg. above zero; Woodstock, Mo., 25 deg. below zero.—S. T. Norcross, of Mass., killed by D. S. McKim near Altoona, Pa., killed by P. S. McKim near Altoona, Pa., killed by P. S. McKim near Altoona, Pa.

18th. Great snow storm and obstructions to travel. 24th. Dr. Harvey Ballard found murdering in his office, 31 Bond street, New York, having received fifteen shots.

27th. Preston S. Brooks, M. C., from South Carolina, died, at Washington, of dropsy.

FEBRUARY. 8th. Great freshet in Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Ohio, Hudson, Oswego and other rivers; much property destroyed; about Albany, New York, loss estimated at \$200,000.

16. Dr. E. K. Kane died at Havana; his remains were brought home via New Orleans, honors being paid by principal cities along the route.

17th. Freshet, without destruction of property, in New England rivers.

26th. Hon. James Buchanan attacked with mysterious National Hotel Epidemic.

MARCH. 4th. James Buchanan inaugurated President of the United States.

6th. Decision of Dred Scott case, by which Missouri Compromise was declared unconstitutional, delivered in U. S. Supreme Court by Chief Justice Taney.

7th. Justices McLean and Curtis dissented from decision in Scott case.—Dr. Wm. Yates, the inventor of vaccination into the United States, died at Morris, N. Y., aged 90.

12th. Frightful railroad accident at Des Jardines river, in Canada; eight killed.

14th. Great snow storm South; mails delayed.

20th. J. W. Geary resigned Governorship of Kansas.

APRIL. 7th. Two feet snow fell at Elmira and Dunkirk, N. Y.

20th. Great storm in Pennsylvania and New York.

30th. Strike of 100 Conductors on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who rioted and attempted to stop trains, several persons shot.

MAY. 1st. Gen. Wm. Walker and staff, with 300 men, surrendered to Capt. Davis, of the U. S. Army, at Fort Sumner.

12th Bill for sale of the Main Line of the Public Works passed Pennsylvania Legislature finally.

25th. New cent, smaller than old, composed mainly of nickel, with new device, issued from U. S. Mint.

JUNE. 1st. Election riot at Washington, D. C.; U. S. Marine called out; eight men killed and many wounded.

24th. Cawnpore, India, taken by Sepoys; 640 American and European men, women and children, including American missionaries, massacred by Nana Sahib.

25th. Main Line of Public Works sold by J. B. Myers, auctioneer, Philadelphia, bought by Pennsylvania Railroad Company for \$7,500,000.

JULY. 20th. Tremendous wind and rain storm in Northern Pennsylvania; several lives lost and much property destroyed.

22d. Excitement at Cincinnati caused by accidental poisoning of 20 children; four deaths.

25th. Storm in Central New York; Canals and railroads damaged.

29th. Senator T. S. Bush, of Texas, committed suicide.

AUGUST. 1st. Cambria Rolling Mill, Pennsylvania, burned; loss \$100,000.

10th. Cable of Atlantic telegraph, while being paid out from United States Steamer Niagara, broke; three hundred miles had been laid.

21st. D. S. McKim hung at Hollidaysburg.

25th. Money panic started at New York by failure of Ohio Life and Trust Company; \$1,000,000 of attachments issued, mainly by foreign creditors.

9th Acting Governor (Secretion removed by the President) delivers his great speech, administration and defending thanks bill.

12th. Special payment twenty-seven New York Banks; twenty-one taken up during the month.

21st. Free State men refuse in Kansas, and Leocompton Constituted with slavery clause.

22d. Final passage of bill authorizing \$20,000,000 U. S. Treasury notes against Utah, passed by House August.

THE WAR OF 1812.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY. In the early part of the last with England, the above named Company organized, composed principally of young men of Northumberland and Sunbury townships, (many of the fortune and of independent riches) who volunteered to meet the threat of the country. They set to the sea-board, but in consequence of the British at Baltimore were service only three months. Of these members of the Company, the only one deceased, and that eleven private soldiers, was the following: One of these has left the following Roll of Officers and men, with their supposed residences whom company organized, and present for those who recognized it. It will be preserved by many in this region, as here for preservation.

"OFFICERS OF THE 'NORTH'S COUSINS,' Captain—William P. Bayers, Sr. 1st. Lieut.—Thomas S. Jenkinson, 2nd Lieut.—Sam'l Hunter Secretary.—Eugene—John Hepburn, North's Private, &c.

- 1. William Jones, from Northland, 2. Thomas S. Jenkinson (1) 3. John S. Haines, do 4. William Watson, do 5. Isaac Henderson, do 6. Joseph Rochall, do 7. Joseph Hoffman, do 8. H. W. Haines, do 9. Jacob Hoyer, (2) do 10. Henry Reisinger, do 11. Charles Maus, (3) do 12. Robert Lyon, (3) do 13. John Lyon, do 14. Adam Cook, a German, do 15. William Jones, do 16. Isaac M' Cord, do 17. John Weimer, do 18. Charles Frazer, (4) do 19. William Leatherford, (5) do 20. John Martin, do 21. William Armstrong, do 22. William Armour, do 23. Samuel DeLong, do 24. Daniel DeLong, do 25. William Gray, (7) do 26. Jackson Gray, do 27. David Black, do 28. William Grant, do 29. Thomas Grant, do 30. John W. Kiehl, (6) do 31. Joseph Wallace, do 32. Daniel Leitch, do 33. Thomas Armstrong, do 34. John Armstrong, do 35. John Lyon, do 36. George Weitzel, do 37. John Quinn, do 38. George P. Bayers, (7) do 39. George Prince, (6) do 40. Edward Chapman, do 41. James Olliphant (5) do 42. Montgomery Sweney, (5) do 43. Robert Campbell, do 44. Samuel Hunter Wilson, do 45. Samuel Wilson, do 46. Abraham Kremer, do 47. Joseph Kremer, do 48. John M'Pherson, do 49. William Cameron, (3) do 50. James S. Dougal, (8) do 51. John Ross, do 52. William Gale, do

- (1) Living in the West, 2 do, Northumberland, 1 do, Lewisburg, 3 do, do, 5 do, Moved West—3 6 do, Philadelphia, 2 7 do, Sunbury, 1 8 do, Milton, 1—1

Capt. Bayers started the *Evening Gazette* about 1800. Mr. Lebo, we are just informed lived near Pottsville, and Mr. Sweney Gale.

The Northumberland Lyons, the Valley Kremers, and the Sunbury Gray, Bayers, Grants, DeLongs and Armstrong we understand were brothers.—*Lewis's Chronicle.*

We correct the above by adding Wm. Gray to the list of living in this place. Dan Lebo and John W. Kiehl died many years ago.—*[Ed. AMERICAN.]*

The Washington correspondent of the Independent gives the following vivid description of the "Little Giant" when and full headway:—

Senator Douglas is very short in stature, but of such physical proportions, aside from this fact, as to attract the attention of a stranger. A very large head, covered with broad and powerfully built shoulders, a short, full neck; a chest sufficiently roomy to contain the lungs of a giant, and a pair of short, dumpy legs, complete the physical picture of the "Little Giant," if we except the broad, lumpy forehead, and the deep-set, cavernous eyes, that sparkle and glow, when excited, like miners' lamps beneath it. It is the tremendous brain power lodged in that perpendicular precipice of forehead, and shooting out its fires from shadowed eyes, that has given him the sobriquet which he will carry to his grave. We are excited and in full flow of debate that his head rolls and shakes with the emphasis of his thought, and the huge hand double-broad, open and the sentence with a staccato and italics, that has given him his report. The sweat pours from his forehead, and falls from his head or is thrown clear of his shoulders by these imical shake of the head, as the rain drops are shaken from the trees by a storm. Add to this a thick bushy head of black hair and a pair of eyes, which prevents his being at all by five consecutive minutes, and keeps him moving from one point to another in the Senate chamber, and my picture of the "Little Giant" is complete.

The boldest and most insolent threat of all yet made by the Mormon leaders, is given in a deposition of Mr. Ellis Eames published in the *Los Angeles Star*. This gentleman says that on the 11th of August, he was general to Brigham Young, who had informed him that "arrangements were already entered into that provided the army should enter the settlements every city, town and village in the state of California, Missouri, and they had been ordered to do this who were not known to be Mormons."

New Advertisements.

OFFICE OF THE LUCIST MOUNTAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 88 S. Fourth St., on Monday, the 18th January, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time there will be an election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

W. M. C. LUDWIG, Sec'y. January 2, 1858.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, doing business under the name of Postmaster, Pa. Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th of December, 1857.

JOHN J. COCHRAN, CHARLES W. PEALE, M. J. D. WITHERTON, HENRY BAUMGARDNER.

The business will be hereafter conducted by the undersigned, under the name of Cochran, Peale & Co., who will settle all the account of the late firm.

JOHN J. COCHRAN, CHARLES W. PEALE, M. J. D. WITHERTON.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE OFFERED AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, a certain lot or piece of land, situate in Lower Augusta township, Northumberland County, about 3 miles below Sunbury, bounded on the west by the river Susquehanna, on the south by land of George Seiler, on the east by land of Wm. Kroh, and on the north by land of Wm. R. Jones, containing 6 Acres and 18 perches, all of which is cleared and in a very high state of cultivation. The Northern Railroad Road passes through the tract, and is also bounded on the east by the Main Road leading from Sunbury to Harrisburg, which together with the River upon the west, and the fertility of the soil makes it a very pleasant and desirable situation.

Also, another certain Tract of Land, situate in said township, adjoining lands of William Kroh, on the south, the heirs of Robert and Arthur Aebuchy, on the east, Wm. V. Silver, on the north, and the heirs of Wm. R. Jones, on the west, containing 93 Acres 121 perches strict measure. About 50 Acres of which is cleared, and in a high state of cultivation and the residue most excellent land for cultivation, but is now covered with a growth of timber, and is well adapted for a large quantity of Railroad Ties on the same. This tract is also well watered, having several fine springs upon it, and every field can be watered therefor. An indisputable title will be given and terms of sale reasonable.

WILLIAM R. JONES, Lower Augustap, January 2, 1857.—if

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE was first issued as a Daily Paper on the 10th of April, 1841. Its weekly edition was commenced in September of the same year; its Semi-Weekly in May, 1845. It was the first daily in America to issue a double or eight-page sheet at a low price, and it has at least equalled with the foremost in its class in the rapid expansion of Newspaper enterprise, which the great extension of Railroads, and the establishment of the Telegraph system have crowded into these last sixteen eventful years. No larger journal or paper has ever been published in any quarter of the world; none in America, no matter at what price issued, gave an equal amount, weekly or monthly, for intellectual labor. It employs correspondents regularly in the leading capitals of Europe, and at the most important points of the continent, and has a large staff of writers and reporters at home, regarding full early and accurate information as the first object of a Newspaper, and the timely and thorough circulation thereof as the chief end of its Editorship. In that spirit, THE TRIBUNE has been enlarged, and its editorial staff extended and perfected, so that its correspondence is so fast as the increase of its patronage will justify the expense. Should the current attempt to connect the Old with the New World by the magnetic wire prove successful, we shall be enabled to correspond with ourselves, and we trust, a corresponding advantage to our readers, publishing each morning a synopsis of the preceding day's occurrences throughout Europe, Northern Africa and Western Asia, with regular reports of the markets, the monetary condition of the world, and the latest news from all quarters. With a good staff beside him and his daily paper on his bedside table, the American farmer or artisan within a day's ride of the city may then study evening the doings of the civilized world, and be enabled to read, not only especially one who has children to educate, will longer deny himself the pleasure and profit of a daily journal. The same is true measurably of those who are farther inland, though such materials are infrequent, a Semi-Weekly, or even a Weekly paper, may seem sufficient.

THE TRIBUNE deals with questions of Political Economy, Public Policy, Ethics, Material Progress, and whatever may affect the intellectual, Moral, Physical, and Social well-being of mankind, dogmatic Theology alone excepted.—Its leading idea is the honoring of honest, useful Work in whatever sphere or capacity, and the consequent elevation of the Laboring Class in proportion to their intelligence and industry, and to the artisan, by reducing the distance across which their respective products are exchanged, and of course, reducing the cost of their transport.

Regarding Philanthropy in all its phases, and every form of benevolent consciousness, with unflinching candor, it has no hesitations in denouncing the slave, the drunkard, and the artizan, by reducing the distance across which their respective products are exchanged, and of course, reducing the cost of their transport.

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Of late, a concerted effort has been made to diminish our circulation through the influence of the Postmasters, some of whom embark in it eagerly, others under political constraint; while a large number, we are happy, for the sake of Human Nature, to state, refuse to be dragged into it at all. Still, we have been made to feel the heavy hand of Power, and have doubtless lost thousands of subscribers in consequence. Pretexts to which no individual in his private capacity would have stooped have been relied on to justify the stopping of our papers within reach of their subscribers and rightful owners, and their retention in the Post-Office till their value was destroyed. Postmasters have been schooled by rival journals—several of them living as their self-proclaimed ability to serve as an antidote to THE TRIBUNE—as to their political duty to promote at our expense the dissemination of gazettes of adverse politics. We shall outlive this warfare, but we do not affect indifference to it. In the open field of discussion, we are not inferior; but in the tents of thousands of rural neighborhoods where the Postmaster can induce many of his quiet neighbors to take the journal he recommends, we have already lost some patrons, and expect to lose more as our subscriptions for this year expire. We appeal, therefore, to the hearty, faithful, fearless advocates of Free Labor and Free Soil throughout the land to take care that this official warfare on our circulation be not prosecuted without consideration. We employ no traveling agents, for we will not consent to have the public harassed with the solicitations of strangers in our behalf. We strike the name of each subscriber to our Weekly or Semi-Weekly from our books as soon as his term has expired, for we will not hunt our patrons with duns for arrears which they may never be intended to pay, and we will not consent to have the public harassed with the solicitations of strangers in our behalf. We strike the name of each subscriber to our Weekly or Semi-Weekly from our books as soon as his term has expired, for we will not hunt our patrons with duns for arrears which they may never be intended to pay, and we will not consent to have the public harassed with the solicitations of strangers in our behalf. We strike the name of each subscriber to our Weekly or Semi-Weekly from our books as soon as his term has expired, for we will not hunt our patrons with duns for arrears which they may never be intended to pay, and we will not consent to have the public harassed with the solicitations of strangers in our behalf.

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