# Star of the North.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1857.


## GOV. WALKER---KANSAS.

The Black Republican presses of the country have persisted in making war on Gov. Walker, ever since his appointment to that bed of roses, the Governorship of Kansas. They have continuously and systematically perverted his acts, misconstrued his motives and objected to his course. But in spite of all their vituperation he has pursued a straight forward course, and one which, with the lights now before us, we think will be heartily endorsed by the whole democratic party, and by the respectable portion, if that can be found, of the opposition press.

Threatened as he has been, on all sides,—incurring the hatred of the slave state party in the territory: and of the free state fanatics in the north and east; he has thus far shown the true Pennsylvania grit; being a son of our own noble State; and has succeeded in giving a free and untrameled expression to the will of the voters in the Territory.

The result has been the success of the Free State party—such a result as we always contended would come about under democratic rule—and the very result the Republicans have persistently endeavored, by their action and course, to defeat. On this point we copy from the New York *Times*, a loud shrieker for freedom, and a dismal wailer over Bleeding Kansas.

The active free State partisans of Kansas, and their representatives here, have waged a warfare, personal as well as political, of intense bitterness, upon Gov. Walker, from the date of his appointment to the present hour. They have condemned every thing he has done, whether right or wrong, without discrimination—and, not content with this, they have impugned his motives and assailed his personal character, with the grossest and most unjustifiable violence.—When he was first appointed, they asserted that he was going for the express purpose of forcing slavery upon Kansas. They denounced him as insincere in his Proclamation, as falsely pretending that he would impartially administer the law, and as intending to deceive them by the pretext that they should have a fair chance to vote. They refused to register their names or go to the polls to vote, alleging as an excuse his determination to exclude their suffrages and to secure a pro slavery triumph at all hazards. They have steadily persisted in these misrepresentations from the very beginning, and have aded to them the moss shameful falsehoods in regard to his personal habits and character.

And during all this time, as the event proves, Governor Walker was doing everything in his power to secure to the free state men the right to vote, and to obtain a full and fair expression of the popular will. He was accused by them of favoring and aiding the frauds in Johnson county; and when he proved the falsity of the charge by rejecting the returns and giving the certificates to free state men, they taunted him with having yielded to their threats of personal violence, and conceding through cowardice what he would not grant from a sense of justice. And even now, after they have secured through his efforts—against not only their enemies, but their own perverseness the Legislature, they are none the less incessant or vehement in their vituperation.

That these things are true can readily be proved from the record, and the Tribune need scarcely go beyond its own files to find abundant evidence of them all. And we submit them to its consideration, as affording conclusive evidence that Gov. Walker's treatment from the free state men has been "neither generous nor just." They could not have treated him worse if he had actually entered into alliance with the Border Ruffians and fastened slavery upon Kansas, in spite of the will of its inhabitants. Indeed, their whole course prompts the suspicion that they would have been much better satisfied with such a result, than with the actual issue of his official labors.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of the December number of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal. Its pages are replete with able original articles, and its typographical appearance is exceedingly neat. The number before us contains two beautiful steel engravings—the Greek Slave and Snake Hands—and is profusely embellished with elegant wood illustrations. This popular journal contains 64 pages, and may be had at $2 per annum in advance, by addressing C. L. Derby, 548 Broadway, New York. Hiram Powers' masterpiece—the Greek Slave—a statue that almost breathes, which was drawn, about a year ago, by a Mrs. Kate Gillespie, of our State, has been repurchased by the Cornopolitan Art Association, at a cost of $6,000, and will be drawn for again in January next. Many other valuable premiums are also to be drawn. Now is the time to join this gallant band of lovers and patrons of art.

☞ On last Saturday Mr. Elias Deiterich, the newly elected County Commissioner, was sworn in, and began the discharge of his duties. He succeeds Mr. Ikeler, who every person will agree made a good officer, and guarded the public interest with fidelity and economy.

Mr. D. can make an equally agreeable officer if he takes a straight forward democratic course.

☞ Mr. Gabriel Barnes, of Potter county, started out hunting the other day. Not returning for three days, his family became alarmed, and about two hundred neighbors went in search of him. They found his body near a creek. He had evidently died form exhaustion. He leaves a large family.

The new Constitution of Oregon, prohibits the Legislature from incorporating any Bank or Banking company.

## Mauch Chunk in Earnest.

The people of Mauch Chunk recently held a town meeting to reduce the price of provisions, and went into the work earnestly by adopting the following resolutions, among others:

*Whereas*, In the existing state of business throughout this country, one dollar is more difficult to obtain than two were formerly, and whereas by the general depreciation of almost all manufactured commodities, one dollar will now purchase as much of these articles as two formerly did, whilst the prices of provisions have not fallen correspondingly, be it

*Resolved*, That we deem it the duty of every citizen not to pay higher for the several articles named below than the prices set opposite.

Beef, from 5 to 9c. per lb.
Pork (fresh), 8 to 10c. per lb.
Flour, $5 to 6.50 per bbl.
Rye Flour, $4.25 "
Buckwheat meal, $1.50 per 100 lbs.
Butter, 18c. per lb.
Eggs, 15c. per doz.
Chickens (alive), 5c. per lb.
Milk, 5c. per qt.
*Potatoes, 50c. per bush.
*Hay, $12 a $15 per ton.
*Oats, $1 per bag of 3 bush.
*Corn, 50c. per bush.

[The items marked with a * were not acted upon by the committee, but on motion of Maj. Klotz, inserted by the meeting.]

*Resolved*, That in case these articles cannot be obtained at the rates agreed upon, a committee be appointed to purchase elsewhere in large quantities, and retail them again at cost and expenses.

*Resolved*, That we recommend an ordinance prohibiting the use of the "Patent Spring Balances" in weighing meat, butter, &c.

The use of the patent spring balances has since been prohibited in Mauch Chunk by the Borough Council, under a penalty of $5.

Public butchers have since been selected by the people in town meeting, and the old ones cannot sell a pound of meat.

The borough Fathers have resolved to build a market house without delay.

RESUMPTION OF EMPLOYMENT.—Some of the factories about the country, which closed during the panic, are resuming again. The Albany Iron Works is to re-commence work this week. The Rensselaer Works, which employ three hundred and fifty men, are making preparations for immediate resumption. The thirty-two factories in North and South Lee, Mass., are all in working condition, although short time, equal to 4 or 4½ days per week, characterizes them all at present.—There is an improvement manifest in these interest, which gives the hope that the worst times are over, and that labor will soon be fully and profitably occupied.

HOMICIDE.—We learn that on Saturday evening last, a man named Samuel Hill and a man named William Bird, residing in Clinton township, Lycoming co., got into an altercation about the payment of some money, when Bird stabbed Hill with a butcher knife, causing death almost instantly. After the commission of the deed, we understand, Bird went to a Justice of the Peace and gave himself up, and is now in jail at Williamsport. Both men have families.—*Muncy Luminary.*

SPECIE.—During the recent month of October, between eight and nine millions of dollars in specie arrived in the United States.

The Canada touched at Halifax, on the 4th inst., with an additional million.

A very small sum of coin has been exported during the last five weeks.

The clear addition to our stock of specie from abroad, therefore, foots up nine millions of dollars.

Where is the necesity of prolonged Bank suspension, or any increase to our tariff.—*Jeffersonian.*

LEWISBURG BANK.—Last Market day (Wednesday) Lewisburg Bank first issued a few thousand dollars of their own paper. It is of a pale reddish color on the face, neatly and yet elegantly engraved by Bald, Conseland & Co., of Phila. and New York.

BANK APPLICATIONS.—The Harrisburg Telegraph publishes notices of intended applications to the next Legislature for charters for twenty-two new Banks, one for a general Banking Law, three for increase of capital, and two for extension of charters.

SENTENCED.—Charles D. Philips has been sentenced to the Penitentiary from Chester County, for six years, for killing his cousin, J. Clever Bartholomew. The young men were both in good circumstances in life, but the trial elicited the fact that liquor was kept in the house and fire-arms and swords; the former brought into use the latter, and a horrid death ensued.

☞ The Commissioner of Patents has tendered to Robert Fortune, of England, the agency for the introduction and cultivation of the tea plant, and other productions of China, in this country. The selection of this gentleman is owing to his experience in such matters.

☞ Mr. Robinson was committed on last Tuesday, on a charge of stealing several hundred dollars in money from Mr. Daniel Kramm. The money was found in the stable of Mr. Kramm, who resides at the stone tavern in Cooper township, on the Bloomsburg road.—*Danville Dem.*

FOUND DEAD.—John Musser, son of Ferdinand Musser, of Jordan township, Northumberland county, was suffocated by the gass of a lime kiln, which he entered on Saturday week. The deceased was a worthy young man, engaged in burning lime on his father's farm, and had incautiously entered the kiln, under which he had a short time previously started the fire.

☞ It is said that the Harpers only wanted $15,000 to carry them through, and that a Bank which had promised it broke its promise the very hour the amount was to have been loaned. They are worth a million, clear.

☞ We regret to learn that on Monday last, George Zuter, Esq., a respectable citizen of Briarcreek township, while driving along in a wagon, fell from it, and when found, life was extinct.—*Berwick Gazette.*

## FOREIGN NEWS.

THE NEWS by the Arabia is important. The financial department exhibits several heavy failures, the liabilities amounting to $4,100,000. Some time will elapse before the reaction of the American crash will have had its full sway on the other side of the Atlantic, and we must be prepared for similar casualties, France has as yet suffered very little from this source, and previous advices stated the financial condition of Paris to be satisfactory. although the Bank of France had been obliged to follow the movements of that of England. The effect of a financial crisis in France, whenever it should occur, will in all probability be less depressing to industry than those of a similar event are here, or even in England. She has, of all European countries, the largest specie basis for her paper issues, and is comparatively well secured against the prostrating results of paper depreciation. General CAVAIGNAC is dead. He was a staunch Republican, and preferred private life to a generalship under the Empire. While invested with the power of a dictator in the revolution of 1848, it was he who opposed the march of the Republican faubourgs upon the city of Paris. He exhibited at the critical and perilous moment great courage and strength of resolution. The street battle lasted three days, and the number of killed was estimated from 15 000 to 20,000. It was to CAVAIGNAC that Paris owed her narrow escape from the frightful scenes of plunder and rapine with which she was threatened. The Indian mail brings interesting intelligence from Delhi. The siege of that fortress was opened in the beginning of May. It is reported to have fallen at last, on the 20th of September, into the hands of the British. On the 14th of September the assault was made, and a lodgment effected, and after six days of the most obstinate resistance, the city was abandoned by the Seboys, great numbers of whom made good their escape, led by the King of of Delhi and his sons. No quarters was given, but the women and children were spared. That the loss of the British amounted of the 16th, already to 600, justifies the supposition that the city was bought at a terrible sacrifice of life.

A CHANGE IN THE PAPACY.—If the English papers are not misinformed, there is to be a second English Cardinal. The Rev. Dr. ERRINGTON, of London, (who bears the titular dignity of Archbishop of Trebizoned.) is to be elevated to the purple, in the room of Cardinal WISEMAN, whose coadjutor he now is. It is added that Cardinal WISEMAN has been summoned to Rome, and that he "need not comply with the command. He is, as a prince of the church, perfectly independent of the Holy See, so far as its territorial jurisdiction extends; but in well-informed Catholic circles it is stated that the Pope is anxious to abdicate his sovereignty, and looks to Cardinal WISEMAN as the only person worthy to succeed him."

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.—John O'Bryan, who last week confessd to having stolen $160 in gold from Owen Magee, at Mt. Carmel, and was sentenced by the Court to twelve months in the Penitentiary, escaped from the County Jail on last Monday evening by climbing to the top of the wall surrounding the jail yard, and then jumping to the ground. It appears that while the Sheriff was at supper the prisoner succeeded in effecting the ascent by means of some pieces of lumber in the yard. The culprit is quite a boy, and his appearance is rather in his favor, but the coolness with which he must have made his arrangements to escape and the daring he displayed in jumping from the top of the wall, prove that he has the stuff in him to make a distinguished scamp.

WHAT THE PARSONS ARE AT.—JOHN VAN BUREN, in his speech at Tammany Hall, accounted for the falling off in the New England Parson force as follows:

"He wished to say one word to them in regard to the position assumed by Mr. Buchanan in his recent letter to the forty parsons. They recollected that last year there was an address to Congress by some three thousand parsons, and he was sure they would agree with him that it was a subject of congratulation that that number was now reduced to forty.—[Laughter.] We had come down in the Kansas excitement from three thousand to forty. The Rev. Mr. Kalloch and two thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine other parsons seemed to have taken to other business than having charge of Kansas. (Laughter.) Forty men, in their address to President Buchanan, took him to task for the course he had seen fit to pursue in regard to Kansas affairs, and he replied to them in a letter which, though brief, was as conclusive and unanswerable in his (Mr. Van Buren's) judgment as any production that had fallen from any statesman during the present century."

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.—The case of Charles D. Phillips, tried at West Chester last week before Judge Hains, for the murder of J. Cleaver Bartholomew, near Paoli, Chester county, resulted in a verdict of manslaughter. The trial attracted great attention, the murder of Bartholomew being committed in May last, under circumstances and in a manner which, at the time of its commission, produced a great sensation. The jury were out seven hours, at the end of which they returned a verdict of manslaughter. He has not yet been sentenced. The penalty is imprisonment not less than two nor more than six years.

☞ Mayor Vaux is creating no little excitement among the Philadelphia police.—By his direction a list of the force is being made, in which against each man's name are placed general remarks as to whether he is married or single, has private resources or otherwise, his personal habits, and other minutiae connected with his history. It is supposed the mayor intends to overhaul and reform the whole force.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—*Wilmington*, Nov. 12.—The upper rolling mills belonging to the Messrs. Dupont, exploded this morning. Two men, both named Shannon, were burned, but not fatally.

## THE NEW STAY LAW.

The most material change that has been introduced in the law as it stood prior to the 13th of October, 1857, consists in the facts that *one year* is allowed as a stay of execution on all judgments, without regard to amounts, where the debtor is able to comply with the usual conditions; whereas, hitherto, the time of the stay has been graduated according to the amount of the debt. On judgments hereafter obtained, the stay is to be computed from the first day of the term to which suit is brought. A judgment debtor could always plead his freehold, but that freehold consisted of *unincumbered* real estate. Now he is allowed to plead his freehold, if his estate be worth the debt over and above existing incumbrances. In this respect the law has been modified. Hitherto, on judgments before aldermen, three, six, or nine months stay has been allowed and in court, six, nine, or twelve months, according to the amount of the judgment, and the stay was obtained either by pleading a freehold worth the amount of the judgment, and free from incumbrances, or by entering the security of a responsible person. Now, the time is made uniform, that is, one year, without regard to the sum recovered. But still there must be security. There is no such a thing as a stay without security, and this egregious ignorance of the law should be at once corrected. There are also qualifications and exceptions in the act of 13th of October, 1857, which go far to deprive a defendent of the benefit seemingly held out to him. If he has had his stay, or if he has waived it he cannot demand the new stay. Indeed this provision of the recent act, like many others to be found in it, promises to be a relief only in name—an empty shadow and a feeble hope. It will not prevent the bringing of a single suit, and we venture to express the opinion that there is no one case in ten, perhaps not one in fifty, in which the debtor can comply with its requirements, in order to avail himself of its so called benefits.—*Press.*

*Another Fugitive Slave Case in Boston.*—Boston is the great place for fugitive slave excitement ever since Burns cost the city some thousands of dollars to restore him to his master. A Mr. Sweet of Nashville, visiting his father, in that neighborhood, last week, had a female servant with him who was persuaded to run off. The girl, probably feeling that her situation was better where she was, refused to do so. A writ of habeas corpus was applied for, and the master and servant had to appear in Court, which was crowded to hear the investigation. Judge Shaw, to remove the woman from all fear or intimidation, took her into a private office, and on re-entering the Court, he said he had had a full and particular conversation with her, and that he was convinced that she understood her condition and her rights, and was in no way laboring under restraint or any feeling of fear. She had told him that she was strongly attached to Mr. and Mrs. Sweet, that she had lived with them from her infancy, that she has a husband and children at home in Tennessee, and that her strong wish was to go back with them. He accordingly so ordered it, much to the regret of a number of persons who had been trying to convince the woman that her bondage was very oppressive.

*Important Breach of Promise Case—Spiritualism.*—The Penn Yan Democrat says that one of those touching actions, the nature of which is well understood when embraced within this definition, was tried at the Circuit Court in that village last week, Judge Wells presiding. The plaintiff was Miss Elizabeth Baskin, aged 32 years, and the defendant Mr. Geo. L. Jones, aged 31 ygars, both of Milo. That he had courted and won the lady was an undeniable fact, for both having been sworn in the cause, both so testified. The defense set up was, that while in that state of relations toward each which precedes matrimony, that lady became a convert to spiritualism, and herself interpreting "medium," and the gentleman not fancying the idea of a crowd of unseen spectators to his marital endearments and domestic felicity, declined to interchange those ratifications, without which no treaty is binding. There was proof on the other hand that the wooer had introduced his intended first to the 'circle,' and there side by side had courted the presence of the messengers which set tables to moving, and frightened said articles of furniture out of their wits. The jury thought that Jones should pay nine hundred dollars for the violation of his plighted faith after so long a courtship.

BRIDAL GIFTS.—At a recent wedding in Trenton, it is stated the bride received presents of splendid sets of jewelry, a complete tea service of heavy silver, a box containing silver spoons, knives and forks, five dozen each; several sets of exquisitely beautiful and very costly lace, together with a complete outfit of household and table linen. To crown the whole was a purse of $500, another of $800, a third of $1000, and a check for $10 000.

CHEAP SUGARS, &c.—It will be seen by referring to our Commercial Report that sugar has taken something to a tumble in our market and that fair to fully fair descriptions were selling yesterday at 5½ to 5 cents per pound. Molasses, which we quoted a few days since at 60 to 70 cents, may now be had at from 18 to 20 cts. per gallon.—*N. Y. Picayune, Oct. 28.*

☞ Mr. Longaker, of Montgomery, is spoken of as Speaker of the next house.

☞ It is said that the New York banks are making preparations to resume before the 1st of January next.

☞ Shares of Pennsylvania Bank Stock at $10 per share. Six months ago they sold $110.

☞ The Chicago Tribune has the following announcement in large type: "This paper sent for one year for three bushels of wheat, or six bushels of oats."

☞ The Bank of Pennsylvania has commenced a suit against Thomas Allibone, late President of that institution, as a defaulter.—The amount of his defalcation exceeds two hundred thousand dollars.

## THE ELECTION.

MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul *Pioneer*, of Nov. 3d, puts its political column in big type, and cheers lustily on being able at last to see its way clearly "out of the woods." From an abstract of the vote on Governor, mostly obtained from the official returns in the Secretary of State's office, it puts down SIBLEY'S (Dem.) majority for Governor at 290, which will doubtless be increased by the full official returns. The Legislature stands politically as follows:—

| | Democrats. | Republicans. |
|---|---|---|
| Senate, - - - - | 20 | 17 |
| House, - - - - | 43 | 37 |
| | — | — |
| | 63 | 54 |

Democratic majority in the Senate, 3 votes.
Democratic House, 6
Democratic in joint ballot, 9

NEW YORK.—The Albany *Argus* of Monday foots up a majority for the Democratic State officers, over the Republicans, in the State at large, of 13.135. Senate—Democrats 14; Republicans 15; Independent(STOWE) 1; Americans 2. Total, 32. Assembly—Democrats 61; Republicans 59; Americans 8. Total 128.

ILLINOIS.—In Illinois, as in nearly every other State, the Democracy have made large gains since November last. Many counties which gave FREMONT large majorities, are now Democratic, and in most others the figures are more than satisfactory.

OHIO.—The Democrats have 21 members in the Senate, and 62 in the House; the Republicans have 14 in the Senate, and 44 in the House; one member independent. The majority on joint ballot is 25.

MARYLAND,—The Senate stands 15 Americans, 7 Democrats; the House 44 Americans, 29 Democrats.

*The threatened War in New York.*—The unemployed workmen in New York are still threatening Wall street and the United States Sub-Treasury. Gen. Scott had received orders from Washington to call out the United States Troops to protect the Custom House and Sub-Treasury, the latter containing $20,000,000. Troops and marines have been quartered in the Custom House, and General Scott has taken command of them. The marines both from Washington and Boston have been ordered on. On the 10th instant the city presenten the appearance of a place under martial law, or on the eve of an insurrection. The lobbies of the Custom House, the Assay Office, and the office of the Assistant Treasury, were bristling with bayonets, and sentinels were on guard in the porticoes on Wall Street. The mob still continues to hold their meetings in the squares.

EDUCATION IN NEW YORK.—Among the items of estimates for the support of the public schools in New York, is the sum of $9000 for pianos for boys' grammar schools! This sum will buy thirty six pianos, which are to be placed in the male schools—the female departments having been already supplied with the article. Nine thousand dollars could be better expended on books which teach the boys the principles of business and the laws affecting it. All the pupils will require such knowledge the very first step they take in business; but many of them can do without the piano, playing on which certainly cannot be learned in a public school to any advantage.

AMUSEMENTS DURING HARD TIMES.—It is a little singular that while "hunger mobs" are assembling in New York, the theatres mostly supported by mechanics are well attended every evening. The Herald says the receipts are nightly about $6000, nearly sixteen thousand persons being in attendance. The places of amusement in Philadelphia are likewise well attended. The theatres have good audiences, and any fair attraction is sure to draw a good house. Lola Montez fills the Musical Fund Hall every night she lectures. Concerts also are well attended, when the attraction justifies it. People appear to have money to spend as usual in their ordinary pleasures.

ARISTOCRATIC WEALTH IN ENGLAND.—The Marquis of Breadalbane rides out of his house a hundred miles in a straight line to the sea, on his own property. The Duke of Sutherland owns the county of Sutherland, streatching across Scotland from sea to sea. The Duke of Devonshire, besides his other estates, owns 96,000 acres in the county of Derby. The Duke of Richmond has 40,000 acres at Goodwood, and 300,000 at Gordan Castle. The Duke of Norfolk's Park, in Sussex, is 15 miles in circuit. An agriculturist bought lately the island of Lewis, in the Hebrides; it contains 100,000 acres. Their large domains are growing larger. The great estates are absorbing the small freeholds. In 1786, the soil of England was owned by 200,000 corporations and proprietors, and in 1822 by 32,000. These broad estates fined room on this narrow island. All over England, scattered at short intervals among ship-yards, mines and forges, are the paradises of the nobles where the livelong repose and refinement are heightened by the contrast with the roar of industry and necessity out of which you have stepped.—*English Traits.*

MEN OF AMERICA—MEN OF THE AGE.—The greatest man, "take him all in all," of the last hundred years, was George Washington—an American.

The greatest Doctor of Divinity was Jonathan Edwards—an American.

The greatest Philosopher was Benjamin Franklin—an American.

The greatest of living Sculptors is Hiram Powers—an American.

The greatest living Historian is Wm. H. Prescott—an American.

The greatest Ornithologist was J. J. Audubon—an American,

The greatest Medical Chemist of modern times, Dr. J. C. AYER—inventor of *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* and *Cathartic Pills*, is—an American.

The greatest Lexicographer since the time of Johnson, was Noah Webster—an American.

The greatest inventors of modern times, were Fulton, Finch, Whitney and Morse—all Americans.

☞ At Buffalo, flour is $4.75; Oswego, $4,-50 per barrel.

## IS THAT THUNDER.

The Petersburg (Virginia) *Democrat* gives the following history of banking abominations in strong language and in few words. The *Democrat* is one of the few papers called by that name that is so in fact as well as profession. It is one of the best conducted papers we receive.

*Blessings of Banks*—They foster and extend the credit system by which honest men are constantly ruined and rogues constantly enriched.

They tax the labor of the producer for the support of the idleness of the non-producer.

They drive forty millions of coin from this country every year, and substitute for it irredeemable paper.

They lock up in bank-vaults as much more that should be in the pockets of the people who have lobored for it.

They gave employment to thousands of nonproducers who continually abstract from the deposite of wealth of the country without returning anything to it.

They induce periodical panics, by which industry is checked.

They have ruined a thousand firms, within the last three month, within the limits of the United States alone.

They have thrown a million of people, within the last three months, either totally or partially out of employment.

They are at this moment levying *in this city* of Petersburg, a tax of thirteen per cent upon the labor of the mechanic and tradesman, in the shape of a premium on money—the only honest money—a tariff which the strongest goverement would not dare to levy upon its subjects.

They refuse to meet their obligations whenever it is convenient, and defy the law.

They enhance prices by making what they call *money* cheap.

Such are a few of the benefits resulting from that legalized iniquity known as banks of circulation.

☞ The Philadelphia Banks sometime ago issued a circular to the country banks, asking them to make arrangements to keep their notes at par in the city, or in other words asking the country banks for a loan in the shape of deposits. The following is the response so far as the Banks in this section of country are concerned, by which we are glad to see that they will not submit to the imposition. The country banks must protect their own customers at home, and can not in justice to them keep a large portion of their funds locked up in Philadelphia for the mere sake of having their notes quoted at par. This may do in specie-paying times, but will not do so now, and was not contemplated to be done by the late relief law. If our readers, therefore, see Danville notes quoted below par hereafter, they will know the reason.—*Danville Democrat.*

At a meeting of the Officers of the Banks of Danville, Northumberland, Lewisburg, Westbranch, Jerseyshore and Lockhaven, held at Williamsport, Oct. 29th, 1857, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by an Act of October 13th, 1857, repealed the 47th section of the Act of April 16th, 1850, requiring Country Banks to keep their Notes at par, in the city of Philadelphia, and made it the duty of all Banks accepting the provisions of said Act, to receive at par in payments of all debts due them respectively, the Notes of all the Solvent Banks of the Commonwealth, that paid Specie for their liabilities on the first of September last—and whereas a large amount of our Eastern Bills are being returned to us under Protest,—and in consequence of the great derangement in the currency of the country, we are unable to use in Philadelphia, the Notes, of a portion of the Banks of this and other States, which we are obliged to receive from our depositors and debtors,

*Therefore Resolved*, That during the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks of this Commonwealth, we deem it inexpedient to make any arrangements with the City Banks for the redemption of our Notes.

E. H. BALDY, Pres. Bank of Danville.
J. B. PACKER, Pres. Northumberland Bk.
WM. CAMERON, Pres. Lewisburg bank.
O. WATSON, Pres. West Branch bank.
L. A. MACKEY, Pres. Lock Haven bank.
JOHN A. GAMBLE, Pres. Jersey Shore bk.

*A Case of Transfusion.*—A womans's life was curiously preserved by her husband in Staffordshire, England, lately, by the process of transfusion. She lay at the point of death, when at the last resource, a vein was opened in her arm, by Dr. Wheatcroff, Surgeon of Cannock, and one in the arm of her husband, and as the blood flowed from the latter it was transmitted by suitable apparatus to the veins of the wife. After seventeen ounces had been thus injected, the pulse became perceptible and the colorless lips redened, the glassy eye brightened and she thankfully said, "I am better." The case has progressed very favorably, and the woman is recovering.

*How the Election was Conducted in Baltimore.*—The Baltimore Sun, speaking of the election, says: "Violent demonstrations were made in several instances by parties rallying under the flash name of the clubs. Voters were frequently beaten and driven from the polls, and the complaints was almost universal that naturalized citizens were either excluded from voting or experienced the utmost difficulty in depositing their votes. In several instances members of the special police went to the mayor's office and resigned their commissions; others simply removed their badges and retired with a mortifying sence of their inefficiency."

AN OLD DOCUMENT.—There is now hanging in the bar-room of the Old Buck Hotel in the borough of Lebanon, a license granted by the "Honorable Governor of Pennsylvania, James Penn, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five. It is most singular phraseology, and strictly forbids the sale or gift of any intoxicating drinks to Indians or notorious drunkards."

*An Accomplished Monster.*—Kena Sahib, the man who has recently distinguished himself in India by nailing live children in wooden boxes and throwing them into the flames, according to a French writer, cannot read a tender line in Byron or Shakspeare without being moved to tears! He speaks French, Italian and English, is acquainted with their several literatures, talks the latter as fluently and surely as any "gentleman de Hyde Park," and translated Hamlet into Hindoo, to the great admiration of competent critics.

MODEST.—The Philadelphia Banks, (as they were the first to suspend,) in asking the country banks to furnish them with funds to redeem the latter's notes!

## THE FARMERS.

A New Jersey Farmer hints off some folks handsomely. He says:

"People say farmers are the most independent class; and pray why should we not be? We have to work hard enough for what we get. The reason why farmers do not fail along with the rest, is because we live within our means. I own a good farm, and if I was to live as people do in cities, it would take five farms to keep me and my family.

A word about the present troubles. There are several causes for them. One is pride and extravagance, another too many banks, too much paper money, and hence so much speculation. People nowdays want to get rich in a short time, and that without work. If we expect to be a happy and prosperous people we must come back to the first principles—off coat and go to work, deal honestly, be polite, and treat every body with respect.

MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTION.—At Pittsburg, the late Board of County Commissioners assessed a tax of eight mills on the dollar, four mills of which, it was alleged, was for the purpose of paying interest on railroad bonds. The Post says, duplicates were accordingly issued, and the collectors required to give bonds for their collection. On the organization of the new Board of Commissioners, since the election, a resolution was adopted by it requesting the Collectors to refund four mills on the dollar, of all the taxes they had already collected, and authorizing them in future only to collect half the amount of the duplicates. The collectors having given the required bonds for the whole amount, and the Treasurer having notified them that he would require them to pay it by the 27th of December next, a large number of the Collectors met at the Court House on Wednesday, to consult together in regard to their duty in the present emergency. The advice of eminent legal authority was, that the collectors demand an exoneration on each of their bonds and duplicates, of one half of the County tax, and that they be credited on the books of the Treasurer with said amount, and that should the treasurer or commissioners refuse to do so, then the collectors shall go on and collect the full amount, according to their original warrants, until an injunction be issued.

☞ We learn from the Carbondale *Advance*, that Mr. Quackenbush and the widow of the late John Aitken, have each brought a suit against the township of Providence, Luzerne county, for damages, in consequence of the accident which resulted in the instant death of Mr. A. and the serious injury of Mr Q. The supervisors of the township had neglected to rebuild a bridge over a small stream, which had been washed away by the freshet, or to erect a barricade at the abutment, to prevent teams and footmen from falling into the deep and fatal gorge. As might have been expected, the neglect proved fatal to one man, his horse, and nearly so to another person riding in the same wagon with him who was killed. They were driving along the road one dark night, ignorant of the absence of the bridge, and in an unexpected moment, the horses, wagon and contents, Aitken and Quackenbush, were all dashed to the bed of the stream, in a common mass, killing the horses and Mr. A. and seriously injuring Mr Q. The widow fixes her claim for damages at $25,000, but we do not learn the sum fixed by Mr. Quackenbush.

PRAYERS FOR THE TIMES.—The following new prayers have been directed to be offered up in the Episcopal Churches in this Diocese, by Bishop Potter, and continued during the present disastrous condition of business affairs:

"Oh most mighty God! King of kings and Lord of lords, without whose care the watchman waketh but in vain, we implore, in this our time of need, thy succor and blessing in behalf of our rulers and magistrates, and of all the people of this land. Remember not our many and great transgressions; turn from us the judgments which we feel to fear; and give us wisdom to discern, and courage to attempt, and faithfulness to do, and patience to endure whatsoever shall be well-pleasing in thy sight, that so thy chastings may yield the peaceable fruits of righteousness, and that at last we may rejoice in thy salvation, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

"O Lord, we beseech thee, mercifully hear our prayers, and spare all those who confess their sins unto thee; that they whose consciences by sin are accused, by thy merciful pardon may be absolved, through Christ Our Lord. Amen."

THE TRIALS OF LIFE.—Life is entirely made up of great evils or heavy trials, but the perpetual recurrence of petty evils and small trials in the ordinary and appointed exercise of the Christian graces. To bear with the failings of those about us—with their infirmities, their bad judgment, their ill-breeding, their perverse tempers—to endure neglect when we feel deserved attention, and ingratitude when we expected thanks—to bear with the company of disagreeable people whom Providence has perhaps provided or purposed for the trial of our virtue—these are the best exercises of patience and self-denial, and the better because not chosen by ourselves. To bear with vexation in business, with disappointment in our expectations, with interruptions of our retirement, with folly, intrusion, disturbance—in short whatever opposes our will—contradicts our humor—this habitual acquiescence appears to be more of the essence of self-denial than any little rigors or inflictions of our own imposing. These constant inevitable but inferior evils, properly improved, furnish a good moral discipline, and might, in the days of ignorance, have superseded pilgrimage and penance.

"When a fellow is too lazy to work," says Sam Slick, he paints his name over the door and calls it a tavern or grocery, and makes the whole neighborhood as lazy as himself."

## MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. JOHN J. DEUTSCH, to Miss CATHARINE HERMAN, both of Danville, Pa.

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., for the Quarter ending Nov. 16th, 1857.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bittenbender Mary C | Philips John S |
| Bechtel Sarah A | Peck Allen W |
| Brison Henry 2 | Robbins & Stocker |
| Case William | Rupert George 2 |
| Flemings Wesley | Smith John |
| Ginter David | Starst Henry |
| Goodrich Harvey H. | Smiteman James 2 |
| Hill George | Wagner Preelove |
| Lechthaler Conrad | Welliver T. J. |
| Long N B | Wowrer W J |
| Larish Reuben | Wicks Madison |
| McGee Jackson | Zebbil Caroline |
| Morgans Morgan | Thomas Hughes |
| Marr Alum | James Watley |
| Nichels Henry | Flynn James |

Ship.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.

PHILIP UNANGST, P. M.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 18, 1857.