

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Stratton, Editor and Proprietor. CARLISLE, THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1851.

Democratic Ward Meetings.

The Democrats of the East Ward (Carlisle) are requested to meet at HOFFMAN'S Hotel, tomorrow (Friday) evening, at early candle light, for the purpose of placing in nomination persons to be supported as Delegates at the election on Saturday.

The Democrats of the West Ward will meet at BURKHOLDER'S Hotel, at the same hour and for the same purpose. It is hoped that a general attendance will be given.

THE DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

Remember, Democrats, that the Delegate elections come off in the different townships, boroughs, and wards of this county, on Saturday next, January 4. We hope our Democratic friends throughout the county will make it a point, one and all, to attend the Delegate elections. This is the only mode the people have of expressing their sentiments in regard to the candidates named for the Assembly. Let the voice of each township be declared in the selection of Delegates to the County Convention, and thus the voice of the majority of the county may be clearly ascertained and fairly expressed. Again we say, turn out to the Delegate elections.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION, to nominate a candidate for Assembly, and to appoint Delegates to represent Cumberland county in the Reading and Harrisburg State Conventions, will meet in this borough on Tuesday next, the 7th of January. We hope to see a full convention.

MESSRS. McLANAHAN, DANNER, and MANN, of the House of Representatives, (Washington,) will accept our thanks for sending us documents.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—On Saturday last, we received from Mr. ANNER CRANE, of North Middleton township, the present of a basketful of large and delicious Tulipochicken Apples, upon which ourself and hands feasted with considerable gusto. Mr. Crane has our thanks for his kind remembrance of the "poor printer," and we hope he may continue to be blessed with a good yield of fruit, as well as with abundant harvests.

MARION SUFFER.—The brethren of "Cumberland Star Lodge, No. 197," had a supper at the hotel of Mr. HOFFMAN, in this borough, on Tuesday evening last. About fifty of the brethren were in attendance, several of whom were invited guests. The supper was got up in most excellent taste, and in every respect worthy of the occasion. The best of feeling prevailed throughout the evening, and the whole thing passed off in a manner highly creditable to all concerned.

THOMAS C. SCULLERY, Esq.—We regret to learn that this gentleman—member of Assembly elected from this county—is quite indisposed. He had been sick for several weeks, but had lately recovered, when he took a relapse. When we last heard from him he was confined to his bed, and very ill. It is the opinion of his physician that he will not be able to take his seat in the Legislature for several weeks after his meeting, if at all. We sincerely hope, however, he may speedily recover, and be able to enter upon the duties confided to his hands by the people of this county. Should Mr. S. be unable to take his seat, Cumberland will be deprived of a valuable member.

FAT TURKEY.—On Christmas day, we fared sumptuously, as we had upon our table for dinner a magnificent specimen of the feathered tribe—a large, fat and tender turkey! It was cooked and served up in a manner which would have reflected credit upon the skill of the most celebrated French cook; and our appetite, which was rendered excited by the operation of a good conscience, did ample justice to the delicious fare. This fowl was raised and fattened by ourself, "expressly for the occasion!" Whilst feasting upon the dainties of this choice goblet, our mind was busily awake to the desolation and misery of a "country editor," with whom Christmas is no more of a feast day than the other days of the year. Poor fellows! we sympathized but could not relieve them!

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

A NEW YEAR to all our readers, old and young, grave and gay, married and single; and we hope they may live to hail and celebrate the advent of many joyous and happy ones. Those upon whom Old Father Time has laid his iron grip, we hope may spend their remaining years in tranquility and peace, and to those who are just beginning the race of life, we wish length of days and happiness unnumbered. Yesterday was the advent of another year; and Eighteen Hundred and Fifty, with its joys and woes, its smiles and tears, and its good and evil, has been consigned to oblivion, its requiem sung, and it is now numbered among the things which once were. The year which has just expired, has been a somewhat eventful one, both in this country and in Europe. A large number of illustrious men, in both hemispheres, who welcomed the arrival of the year which has just terminated, with greetings warm as those which we now greet the advent of the one which has dawned upon us, and whose hearts beat high with hopes of future success and usefulness, have been gathered to their fathers, and "the places which once knew them shall know them no more for ever!" Although the condition of things in the Old World is not much improved, yet every thing indicates that the people there are "riding their time," and will, ere long, rise in their might, and hurl from their high places the despots who have so long enslaved them. In our own country, during the past year, much good has been effected; many intricate and "reced questions" have been amicably and satisfactorily settled; and another bright star, which shines upon us from the shores of the far distant Pacific, has been added to our already splendid galaxy, and "all things come." New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, and Minnesota, are fast filling up with hardy and industrious populations, and will soon be knocking at the doors of Congress, demanding admission into the great Confederacy of States.

The year 1850 found our great country happy and prosperous at home, and at peace with all the world, and its exodus has left us enjoying all the blessings which man can desire—Peace, Plenty, Health, and Happiness, together with Civil and Religious Liberty. Will the year which has just been ushered in with such boisterous demonstrations of joy, add anything to our security and the stability of our free institutions? God grant that it may!

The Property Company.

We are pleased to learn that the suggestion given in our last number, in relation to the propriety of organizing in the borough a Property Company, has been favorably received, and that an efficient company has already been formed. From what we know of the character of the gentlemen at the head of this movement, we have no doubt that the new company will be a valuable auxiliary to the Fire Department.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Will assemble at Harrisburg on Tuesday next, the 7th inst. The first important duty to be performed, will be the election of a United States Senator. The Democrats, being largely in the ascendant, it is confidently expected that some but a true, reliable and able Democrat will be elevated to this responsible and honorable post. That an intrigue is on foot, by which it is contemplated to defeat the fond expectations of the Democracy of the State, we have every reason to believe. But we trust there is integrity enough in the Democratic members of Assembly to frown down every attempt at corruption and disorganization, come from what source it may. Democratic members of the Legislature, let us meanly remain true to your principles! The welfare of your great cause—the prosperity of the State, and the future success of the Democratic cause, all call upon you to stand firm. Let none of the wiles and machinations of the opposition swerve you from the true path. Do your duty, at all hazards, and for your integrity you will receive the thanks of every true Democrat in the State. Support for Senator the caucus nominee, whoever he may be, and sent from your presence the disorganizing demagogues, who at the assembling of your body, will gather about the Capitol, as carrion crows gather about a putrid carcass.

We have, on several occasions, expressed our deep degree of satisfaction for that pure patriot and true Democrat, Judge BLACK, and should rejoice to see him elected to the United States Senate. He is a man of giant intellect, a ripe scholar, and beloved by all who know him. We would rejoice, we say, to see the honor conferred on him; but yet, it cannot be denied, there are other "good men and true" spoken of for the same office, who are every way worthy and eminently qualified. With such men to make a selection from as Judge BLACK of Somerset, WOODWARD of Luzerne, FOSTER of Westmoreland, LEWIS and SNOWDEN of Yancago, and McCANDLESS of Pittsburg, the Democratic members of Assembly can make no mistake; and it is to be hoped they will agree to vote together for the one who may receive the caucus nomination. This is the only way to harmonize the party, and to be a traitor to his party and his principles, who will bolt from a caucus nomination fairly made.

But, the Legislature will have other duties to perform, and important duties too, the responsibility of which, in a great measure, will rest upon the shoulders of the Democratic members. For many years past there has been an unceasing effort to control the power of legislation, and render it subservient to the interest of speculators, much to the detriment of the meritorious industry. "The greatest good to the greatest number" is a cardinal Democratic principle, and should be the object of legislation. Whenever the representatives of the people neglect to act up to this principle, they are false to the interests of their constituents, and unworthy the places they occupy.

We notice by the Harrisburg papers that charters will be asked for a great number of new banks, and also for a large increase of capital of old ones. Past experience should teach us the danger of conferring upon corporations too many privileges; and the eyes of the people will be directed to the Legislature, with a fervent hope and firm belief that it will legislate for their relief, rather than for the benefit of banks. We would not make war upon the banks. This is not the object with Democrats. But we would compel them to act honestly, and keep their paper at par, or deprive them of their charters. Nor is it to the interest of the people to have too many banks. Some simple-minded men appear to think that the more banks we have the more easily we can obtain money. This is all moonshine. The fact is, many of the evils of banking proceed, not so much from the banks as from the number of institutions, which exist when there are so many rival institutions, each anxious to carry on a business equal, and sometimes beyond, the full extent of its means. Thus they go on, leading the community, with themselves, into embarrassment, from which it is not an easy matter to recover.

In conclusion, we hope our friends in the Legislature may work together, like a band of brothers, who have the welfare of the people at heart. Class legislation, of whatever kind, is not in accordance with Democratic principles, and should be repudiated by the Democratic members. Let our friends in the Legislature, before they enter fully upon their duties, again read the sound advice and true Democratic doctrine contained in the annual messages of that great and good man, FRANCIS R. SUNK. He was a Democrat in principle, and an honest man at heart, whose teachings, if heeded and carried out, will yet confer innumerable blessings upon the people of this great Commonwealth.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

CHRISTMAS—merry, joyous, Christmas—with its sacred recollections, pleasing associations, kind congratulations, good gifts, and happy meetings, has come and gone, and from what we noticed, we should suppose that all our citizens enjoyed it to their hearts' content. The day was clear, cold, and pleasant; the stores and shops were very generally closed; some of the churches were open, and our streets were filled with gay throngs of merry maidens and happy children, from early dawn until late in the evening. The "little folks," especially, seemed delighted with their success in obtaining the usual gifts of the season, and the Head Quarters of Kris Kingle (Mayer's) was during the entire day besieged by hosts of noisy children of both sexes, struggling to obtain a share of the rare and beautiful things contained therein. The day passed off quietly and joyously, nothing having occurred to mar the harmony of the Nativity Day of the Saviour of the World.

But perhaps the most pleasing, as well as most appropriate and interesting feature of the Christmas festival, was its celebration by the children of the Sabbath School connected with the Lutheran church of Carlisle. This took place in that church in the evening, and their exercises consisted of Declarations, Dialogues, Recitations, &c., by children of both sexes, all of whom acquitted themselves in a very satisfactory manner, which proved the utility of and great advantages resulting from Sabbath Schools. The promptness and accuracy with which they answered the various Scriptural questions propounded to them, showed that they have been carefully studying the Holy Book. The musical pieces performed by the scholars were in excellent taste, and well sung. The Pastor of the Church, the Superintendent of the School, and the Teachers, male and female, are all entitled to the thanks of the community, for their efforts to instill into the minds of a portion of the rising generation a knowledge of their duties toward God and man.

The church was filled in all its parts by an attentive and deeply interested audience, and we have no doubt that the exhibition will have a beneficial effect upon the moral conduct and religious education of the children who participated therein.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

It is our duty to keep our readers advised, as far as we can, of all important political movements; but more particularly those which affect their interests. We thus conceived that we were bound to inform, and warn them against a low scheme of political trickery, that is attempted to be perpetrated by some demagogues, calling themselves Democrats, in Philadelphia, tending to affect the purity and dignity of the highest judicial bench in the Commonwealth.

When the idea was first suggested to hold a separate State Convention, for nominating Supreme Judges, for the purpose of keeping those nominations out of the hands of log-rolling politicians, and having them made by men specially deputed for that purpose, the policy of the thing was so manifest that we instantly became its advocate, as we believe did also nearly every Democratic paper in the State, with one or two exceptions. The press was not the only voice in its favor. A still louder and more authoritative voice declared for it—that of the People en masse.

In accordance with this almost universal wish, the Democratic State Central Committee, after being duly and publicly notified, were called together to act on this question, and that body passed a resolution for a separate Judicial Convention, to be held at Harrisburg. We know the fact that this gave the highest degree of satisfaction to every citizen in this county that we have heard speaking on the subject. They were not few, and there was not one exception. The dating office of the people led to get men of acknowledged integrity, learning, ability and purity of character. These are the great objects they have in view—complementary to their own judgments—and intended to be complimentary to the candidates they shall select. They saw that this method of holding a separate Convention, free from the interests of other candidates, and the strife for office, was best calculated to secure what they so ardently wished.

They saw that the delegates to this Convention could go to the place appointed for its meeting, with but one single object in view, and that they could set down calmly and deliberately and seek out our best men, as candidates for the Supreme bench. They saw that if the nomination of Judges was made a part of the duty of the same Convention that was to nominate candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, there would be officers from the friends of different aspirants to the bench, to vote for the nomination of certain individuals for those offices, to get the support of the friends of those persons in turn to elevate their, too frequently unfit and corrupt favorites, as candidates to wear the ermine of justice. This made every calm, honest and thoughtful man applaud the idea of a separate Convention.

But, to the change! Nine gentlemen in Philadelphia, on the 5th of December, 1850, declare in favor of this separate Judicial Convention, declare in favor of the repeal of the resolution, and want to make it the duty of the Reading Convention to nominate the Judges; and threaten to blow the Democratic Party to atoms, (God preserve us!) if their wishes are not complied with. Five of those gentlemen were at the meeting of the Central Committee, and if they did not approve of the separate convention, they have but little Democratic blood in their veins; if they cannot abide by the decision of the majority, but some of those five, they say, actually voted for it!—What excuse have they? The others complain that they were not at the meeting, and had no part in the deliberations! Whose fault was it? Most a large majority repeat all its acts, on the complaint of some one or half dozen absentees, who say they have had no part in the deliberations? The question is too plain for an answer. They have therefore no possible excuse; but more than this, they have not, and we venture to say, no honest man would venture to undertake to defend them. The object of this Convention was intended to be a separate convention. There are certain vital and totally unqualified aspirants to the Supreme bench, who, influenced by an overweening vanity and self-importance, think they could secure a nomination, in the Reading Convention, by bargain and sale. This is the whole object of these gentlemen in Philadelphia, and their friends, to get the delegates and party-foggers, who are attempting to carry out this scheme, may as well save themselves the trouble; for if they even succeed in making the nominations they wish, the people, who have the last voice on the question, are not ready to be duped by the promises of the Supreme bench. They will not carry out such a scheme of corruption, and prostitute the character of the bench, and risk the safety of the whole community, for any set of individuals. If these disingenuous rascals should even succeed, and then make the Democratic Convention the instrument of nominating and electing incompetent men, their work should be as worthless, and we would rejoice to see their efforts as fruitless.

Since this effort has been made, several of the press have come out in favor of the disorganizing movement. We cannot understand this, unless there is some concealed plan, and some improper means used to secure influence. It looks queer, to say the least of it!

There are also some strange arguments used. A certain paper from the North takes us to task for an article some time since, advocating the separate convention, on the ground that it would avoid the corruption spoken of. He appears to suppose that none but a dishonest man would suspect a resort to dishonest means in a political convention; and particularly a Democratic convention. The true cause of the argument, we have no doubt, will afford some amusement to those who "understand the ropes." For our part, we cannot find language to answer it. We strongly suspect the editor is but recently from the Green mountains. "True! it may be surprising to find any one suspect such a thing in a Democratic convention. But then to our certain knowledge, the Democratic party is composed of the same kind of material that makes up the human family, and mankind are generally pretty much alike. We presume the editor was intended to be a citizen of Plato's Republic, instead of this; and, as some strange mischance, or freak of nature, has come before his time. For our part, we must acknowledge that there are some corrupt men in the Democratic Party, who would resort to corrupt means; just as there are corrupt men, professing the Christian religion. This is no objection to religion itself, and neither is it an objection to our political faith. We are perfectly willing that our brother party should expel them from our ranks; but until he does so, we are in favor of a SEPARATE JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

MALE HIGH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

On Thursday evening last, the 28th ult., according to previous announcement, an Exhibition was given in Education Hall, by the Pupils of the Male High School of this borough, under the superintendence of their Tutor, Mr. WILLIAM H. BARR. The pieces selected and spoken on the occasion by the scholars, were from the best dramatic and other authors; and all the speakers were happy to say, acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner. Among the best, was the "Banishment of Calistano," a historical piece, in which several of the scholars participated, all of whom did ample justice to the parts assigned them. The young gentleman who personated Calistano did it in a manner which evinced that he had studied well the character of his prototype, and won for himself the approbation of the whole audience. His was no mere school-boy declamation. His gestures were chaste and appropriate; his voice firm and manly; his enunciation clear and distinct, and his whole bearing indicative of the character of the "bold, bad man" whom he personated. A scene from the play of "William Tell" was also given, and was well sustained in all its parts. The youth who represented the bold Hero of the Lakes, acquitted himself handsomely, and looked "every inch" the free and dauntless Alpine patriot. "The Seasons," a poetical dialogue, spoken by four small boys, dressed in appropriate costume, was a very pretty affair, and elicited repeated rounds of applause from the whole audience. We have not space nor leisure to notice further the exercises of the evening, and must content ourselves with saying, that all the speakers did honor to themselves, and reflected great credit upon their Tutor, Mr. BARR. The exercises of the evening were conducted by the performance of some splendid pieces of music, by the scholars of the school. The Hall was tastefully decorated, and was well filled by a brilliant and fashionable audience, all of whom appeared delighted and gratified with the rich intellectual feast furnished them by the Tutor and Pupils of the Male High School.

Major Streett Ramsey. By the following paragraphs, it will be seen in what estimation our old townsman, Major STREETT RAMSEY, is held by those among whom he has sojournered. He wins for himself "golden opinions" wherever he is known!

We are sorry to learn that FURRER STRANETT RAMSEY, for the last two years attached to the U. S. Steamer Michigan, has been detached, and is now waiting orders. We have not learned who is to take his place, but it can scarcely be a better man, or one who will make himself so perfectly at home among us as he has done.—Erie (Pa.) Gazette.

THE MONTHLY FRIEND.—This is the title of a small paper, which has existed in our town for some months, and which we have heretofore inadvertently neglected to notice. "The Monthly Friend" is devoted to the diffusion of moral and religious truths, and general intelligence. It is designed, mainly, for the education and instruction of children, although many of its articles might read with profit by "children of a larger growth." Its Editor, Mr. ABRAHAM ROUSSEL, appears to be a gentleman of much enterprise and decision of character, and is determined to persevere in his effort. It is just the paper which should be in every family; and its price (one penny a number) should place it there. We wish Mr. Russell abundant success.

MINISTER TO RUSSIA.—The Hon. NELSON BROWN, Minister to Russia, has written home that he will ask to be recalled next summer. He says there is much less American trade with Russia than formerly, and what there is mostly through Great Britain. The whole ceremony between the Emperor and himself at his presentation, was a mere conversation of ten minutes.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—The Homestead Bill before Congress provides for giving to every head of a family, who is a citizen of the United States, one hundred and sixty acres of land out of the public domain. The Washington Republic, though not opposing the bill, suggests a doubt of its propriety, and says one effect of the law will be to destroy any advantage that might have been expected by our old soldiers by the Bounty Land Law of the last session. No head of a family would pay the soldier anything for his land warrant, or his land, if he could get his one hundred and sixty acres for nothing.

SINGULAR LAND WARRANT CASE.—We see it stated that an old soldier living at Harper's Ferry, Va., being entitled to 160 acres of land under the new Bounty Act, obtained from the Pension Office the necessary authority for locating his land. He selected it on a tract of unoccupied Government land at Harper's Ferry, being more convenient in his estimation, than travelling over the wilds of Oregon, Minnesota or California. The old soldier has consulted able legal gentlemen, who have given it as their opinion that he can hold the land, as the Bounty Act allows the location upon any unoccupied Government land. The property thus selected is said to be worth \$150,000.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—Eight students were recently expelled from the Detroit University for belonging to secret societies. Some time previous, a number of students were expelled from the same institution for the same offence. The Junior class is now reduced to 71. A few more expulsions, and the President and Faculty will be "left alone in their glory."

THE SOUTHERN REVOLUTION.—Some thirteen years ago, when Uncle Sam's chest got full of overflowing "surplus," amounting to \$30,000,000, or so, was by an act of Congress, ordered to be distributed among the States. Most of the States accepted the boon, but some did not. Among the latter were Virginia and South Carolina. But these States now propose to receive their share of the plunder.

NO COAL IN CALIFORNIA.—We observe that a Mr. TYSON, of Baltimore, in a communication to one of the departments at Washington, contradicts the reports of a plentiful supply of coal in California. It seems likely, he says, that the same geological features extend from near the Oregon boundary to the Southern terminus of Lower California. An inspection of the various localities where coal has been reported to exist, proved that every one of those beds described as of "the best quality for steaming," were composed of either lignite or bitumen, or something of other still further removed from the character of coal. It is to Vancouver's Island, Mr. Tyson says, that California must look for supplies, unless they may be obtained from Oregon.

TOWNSEND'S FIRE!

Partial Destruction of the Ledger Building—Loss, \$50,000 or \$60,000—Firemen Injured! PHILADELPHIA, December 30. This morning, at a quarter past 7 o'clock, the Ledger Building was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen—it is totally destroyed. About 9 o'clock, portions of the wall on Third street, began to give way, and fell in. The fire originated suddenly that the Engineer had no time to stop the Press. It was stopped, however, shortly afterwards.

There was an insurance on the Ledger Building, \$10,000; on material, \$18,000; the actual loss is difficult to ascertain, but it is supposed to be about from \$40,000 to \$60,000 above insurance. The Bulletin Office and Peterson's Publication Office at one time were in imminent danger. The loss of the letter \$600. The fire was checked at 12 M.

Two members of the Hibernia Hose very much injured by the falling in of their arms—one hit on the head by falling brick, others lamed by lumber falling on legs.

THE GEORGIA BLOCK.—The late Georgia Convention adopted a resolution, that the members subscribe for the purchase of a block of Georgia Marble, for the Washington Monument. The inscription upon it to be the motto of Georgia—Wisdom, Justice, and Moderation—with the additional words—Georgia Convention, 1850—a silent but expressive rebuke of the partisan character of the inscription on the stone ordered to be prepared for the same purpose by the Governor.

TRIAL OF THE CUBA EXPEDITIONERS.—The leading patriots in the Cuban Expedition, were arraigned before the United States Circuit Court at N. Orleans on Monday, the 10th ult. The following appeared in answer to their names: Gen. Narcisco Lopez, Col. Theodoro O'Hara, Col. John Pickett, Major Thomas J. Hawkins, Col. W. H. Bell, Capt. A. J. Lewis, Col. Robert Wheaton, Gen. John Henderson, L. J. Sigur, Esq., and Gen. D. Augustin. Those who did not appear were A. Gonyelles, Governor Quilman, John O'Sullivan, Major Bunch, Peter Smith, and N. D. Haden. Gen. Lopez pleaded in abatement to the indictment; on the ground that the Grand Jury had been illegally drawn and impeached; as did also Messrs. Sigur and Augustin. The others put in the plea of not guilty. Gen. Henderson requested an immediate trial, but Judge McCalb postponed the consideration of that point, as well of the pleas in abatement, until the next day, when they could be argued, and he would determine whether he should await the attendance of the Circuit Judge. Mr. Hunt for the defendants.

MEXICAN MAIL STEAMERS.—The arrangements for a regular steam mail communication between Vera Cruz and New Orleans have already gone into operation, and the Alabama, the first steamer of the line, left New Orleans on the 10th ult. Mexico has become sensible of the importance to her commerce of mails with the United States; at stated and regular intervals. It will, of course, take some time to perfect the arrangements for this important line of steamers, but as no obstacle exists at present to the undertaking, in a few months, we have no doubt, several fine vessels will be engaged in the enterprise. The terms of the contracts made by the Mexican Government with Col. Ramsey have already been published, and the promptitude with which the first steamer has been engaged for their fulfillment, evinces a confidence in the business indicative of success.

THE RELEASE OF THE REMAINDER OF THE CONTOY PRISONERS, says the National Intelligencer, was a voluntary act of grace on the part of the Queen's Government, designed to manifest her respect for the sentiments of good faith and justice which had been avowed by the American Government in regard to the affairs of Cuba.

LAW REFORM.—In the Indiana Constitutional Convention a section was passed requiring the laws to be revised, and all technical terms to be explained in Latin or other languages than English, so that this shall not prevent the Legislature from passing laws which the lives in French and German, if by doing so. This section was passed by a vote of 97 to 21.

JENNY LIND IN TEARS.—The Washington Republic states the following incident in connection with the fair Sweden's departure from that city: "When the boat was about to start, Mr. B. beside approached her to take leave. She gave him her hand, uttering a kind 'Good-bye,' and then she said, 'Oh, I have been so honored by the people of your beautiful city, by the good and good men of your nation, that Jenny said 'Good-bye,' but she said no more, for Jenny's voice—that most beautiful of all voices—had failed her, for once, and Jenny was weeping like a very child; and it was that that Jenny left us.' We do not envy her the great gift she possesses, but he will go greatly envied who shall ever possess herself."

ARREST SLAVOYEN.—The following extraordinary feat, in the hog killing line was perpetrated in Madison, Indiana. We copy from the Courier of the 17th. White, Cunningham, McNaughten & Co., killed, dressed and hung up yesterday, from two benches, with the usual number of hands, 2,850 hogs in seven hours and twenty-one minutes.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.—The following beautiful thoughts upon the close of the year—beautifully expressed by one celebrated in the annals of astronomy—we cannot refrain from transferring to our columns:

"We spend our days as a tale that is told." Psa. xc. D. Who, without a melancholy emotion, can bid adieu to the passing year? The idea of the last, is said to be a mournful idea. We cannot part, for the last time, even from inanimate objects, without sensations of regret. The last night of the spot where we passed our childhood, the last glimmering of the land receding from the receding vessel, and the parting words of those who are about to bid us a final adieu, fill our bosoms with feelings which may be easily conceived, but which no language can ever describe. Against the existence of such feelings, the cold and phlegmatic may be inclined to sneer. Still, they are performed its destined course; it is about to be "gathered with the years beyond the flood"; its glimmering light trembles in the socket, and will soon be extinguished forever. Such, my friends, is our fate. The termination of our time is, also, near at hand, and, at no distant period, we shall like the year we contemplate, must resign our stations, and give place to a new generation. Then let us dedicate its last hours to a serious retrospect of the past, to a careful examination of our present state, and to unfeigned vows or amendment for the future. Thus shall the new year look back with pleasure on the old, and the new generation honor our memories when our bodies sleep in the grave.

TRADE BY TRANSFER.—The feather of the ostrich is more valuable at St. Petersburg or Obi than at Zinbar or Mozambique. The fur of Siberia are sought with avidity in China, and all the regions of the temperate zone; the spices and teas of the East find purchasers and consumers in all lands; while silk, and cotton, and wool, and iron, either wrought or unwrought, have become essential to, and are desired by, every human being. The sea which binds in chains the upper temperate and frigid zones, when transported to the tropics becomes a luxury in which only the opulent can indulge.

The annals of our race are not uninteresting so far back as the time when there was no trade by caravans between the cities of the Mediterranean and the territories and countries of Central Africa, India and China. Nor has the time arrived for the abolition of that trade. It still exists. Two caravans arrive at Alexandria, annually, from Darfour, composed of from four to five thousand camels, and from two to three hundred men. They bring down elephants' teeth, rhinoceros' horns, ostrich feathers, gum-arabic, tamarinds, and usually several thousand female slaves.—Linn's Merchant's Magazine.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1851.

Calendar for the year 1851 showing days of the week and dates for each month from January to December.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER, JANUARY 1, 1851.

Patrons and Friends, again 'tis mine to say I wish you all a happy New Year's Day! And oh! what pleasure could this wish impart Joy to each breast, would fill the prisoner's heart— Would that it might be realized by all! The rich, the poor among you, great and small, How much 'twould cheer him in his humble stall, And lend his labour e'er a smiling mack. Nor will he know it, unless he can't be so. That sorrow should forsake this world of woe; Even on a New Year's day her form she wears, And batters the cheek of wretchedness with tears! Even on this day when pleasure's crown should crown, We hear the wail of grief, and woe's sad sound. Death's angel in his passage o'er the land, Has laid on infancy his icy hand. Has snatched the wife from the fond husband's side, And God made his mother a weeping bride. Has born the husband from the wife's embraces, Who once pale bore a broken heart we trace? Has quenched the spark that warmed the aged breast, And sent the weary spirit home to rest? Nor does the infant industry your youth's bloom, It falls a blasted tree, into the tomb. But from this sad picture we'll turn our eyes away; And bid the Tyrant Death his hand will stay. May those who are spared, give thanks to God above, For all his mercies and His endless love. The good Old Year, his fleeting course just run, With plenty blotted, and it was that that Jenny left us. We do not envy her the great gift she possesses, but he will go greatly envied who shall ever possess herself!

Our noble President, who yielded to no mortal foe, Has rendered up his life in deathly throes His conqueror Death did mortal blows he drew, And small and great must yield before his sway. We hope the New Year '51 will prove, A happy year of blessings from above, And all our Patrons in our annual round, With joyful hearts and open arms be found. The winter winds blow bleak and cold, And freeze our hearts and souls, Now need your charity. Kindness dear friends now extended, Shall be repaid by those befriended. For Holy Scripture says, you know, Our charities bestow'd below, Repaid by Heaven shall be. Patrons, Friends! and may the New Year's morn, With your good deeds & high resolves be cheer'd! And as down life's winding path we go, May we all better, as we older grow, And not forget when this our sheet is read 'Tis the one who leaves this paper at our door!