THE VOLUNTEER.

John W. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, DEC. 26, 1851.

Standing Committee Meeting.

Agreeably to notice given, the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county, met at the public house of Charles Maglaughlin, in Carlisle, on Monday, the 22d day of December, 1851.

On motion, JOHN HUSTON, of Dickinson township, was called to the Chair, and SAMUEL WETZEL, of Carlisle, appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were then offered, and unanimously agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of Cumberland county, are requested to meet at their several places of holding township, ward, and borough elections, on SATURDAY, *the 3d day of January*, 1852, and elect, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M., of said day, two delegates from each township, borough and ward, to meet in County Convention, at the Court House, in Carlisle, on the Monday following, being the 5th of January, 1852, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Said County Convention, when assembled, to elect one Senatorial and two Representative Delegates, to represent this Senatorial and Representative district in the Democratic State Convention, which is to assemble at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March, 1852, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner, appointing delegates to the National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and also to nominate an Electoral Ticket.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers, and published until the Delegate Elections have taken place.

SAMUEL WETZEL, *Secretary*.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS.—Our carrier GOOGER, requests us to state that he is now prepairing an Address, which he will serve to the town readers of the *Volunteer* on New Year's morning. Be prepared for him.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The news from France, by the steamer *Europa*, which will be found in another part of our paper, is of a very important nature. It will be seen that LOUIS NAPOLEON has at length thrown off the mask, and is preparing to imitate the example of the elder Bonaparte, by assuming the absolute control of the government. The French people are not fitted for a Republic, and will doubtless soon find themselves under the rule of a military despotism, such as they experienced during the days of the Consulate and Empire; but whether or not they will tolerate the dictatorship of such a pigmy as Louis Napoleon, remains to be seen. The news by the *Baltic* will be looked for with intense interest by all who take an interest in European affairs.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

This morning dawns on another merry Christmas, always a day of joy, festivity, and good feeling, and one on which old sorrows and disappointments are forgotten, and we look forward to the future with a new and lively hope. To all our readers, old and young, we wish a "merry Christmas," and hope they may live to hail many happy returns of the gladsome holiday season. To the young, we wish length of days and happiness unalloyed, and to the old, those whose hair is blossoming for the grave, when they come to die, we trust they may have a calm and joyous exit. To the pretty maiden, we wish lots of beaus to choose a husband from; and to the farmer, good crops and profitable markets. Those who feast well, today, should think of the destitution of the poor printer.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

By the proceedings of the Democratic Standing Committee, published in another column, our Democratic friends throughout the county will see that Saturday, the 3d day of January, 1852, (between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M.) is the day appointed for our primary elections for appointing Delegates to the County Convention. The duty of the County Convention, when assembled, will be "to elect one Senatorial, and two Representative Delegates, to represent this Senatorial and Representative district in the Democratic State Convention, which is to assemble at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March 1852, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner, appointing Delegates to the National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and to nominate an electoral ticket." We hope these meetings may be well attended, in order that there may be a full expression of opinion of the Democrats of "Old Mother Cumberland." Turn out, Democrats, at the election of Delegates on the 3d of January, 1852.

4TH OF MARCH CONVENTION.

INDIANA COUNTY.—Major ARMES KELLY has been elected by the Democracy of Indiana county, Representative Delegate to the State Convention, without instructions.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—The Democratic Convention of Armstrong county met at Kittening, on the 10th inst., and elected JAMES DONNELLY, Esq., Representative Delegate to the 4th of March Convention, and instructed him to support the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency, and JOHN B. BRATTON, of Cumberland county, for Canal Commissioner.

CLARION COUNTY.—The Democrats of Clarion county, met in Convention last week, and elected J. S. MCCALMONT, Esq., their Representative Delegate to the State Convention, with unanimous instructions to support the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency.

We are rejoiced to hear that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, *unanimously* appointed JOHN COYLE, Esq., of Pittsburg, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Western District. Mr. COYLE is abundantly competent, is a gentleman, a Democrat, and a citizen of the highest character.—He will make an excellent officer, and will give the fullest satisfaction to the public and to the Court.

GOVERNOR JOHNSTON, it is said, is about to take up his residence in the city of Pittsburg. The Harrisburg *Union* says his furniture was all shipped to that place a few days ago, and that his Excellency and family will locate in the smoky city, as soon as Governor BIGLER enters upon duty.

MOVEMENT OF UNITED STATES TROOPS.—We learn from the *St. Louis Republican* of Dec. 9th, that Brevet Lieut. Col. Andrew Porter, in command of company F of the mounted rifles, left Jefferson barracks, on the steamer Amaranth, with his company, embracing nearly one hundred men, for the barracks at New Orleans. The regiment of mounted rifles had been ordered to Texas, and we presume are to be employed along the line between the United States and Mexico. This is the departure of the first company. The and other companies will be detained at New Orleans until they are mounted, the horses for which are now being purchased on the Ohio.

General Carvajal, the *Cincinnati Times* remembers in 1826, a slim and somewhat effeminate young man of about twenty, of a nervous temperament, and very gentle disposition, at Bethany, Va., the home of Bishop Alex. Campbell—who was a kind of student and worked for insight about Mr. Campbell's printing office and bindery. He had come there from Kentucky, where he had been at school. He was strong in Campbell's faith. He was a native of Northern Mexico, and wrote his name Jose Maria de Jesus Carvajal, (pronounced Hose Maria de Hesus Carvahal.) He is the present hero of the Siera Madre war.

LOVE OF NOTORIETY.

Perhaps nothing is more characteristic of the great mass of the American people, than their overweening fondness for *notoriety*—an absurd and ridiculous desire to be distinguished from the multitude for something, no matter what. BYRON has said, that "'tis pleasant to see one's name in print;" and the actions and language of many of our countrymen, aye, and countrywomen, too, go far to prove the truth of the saying of the noble and gifted bard. To gain a little transient notoriety, men will adopt almost any course of action, and embrace and advocate any and every doctrine which may be presented to them, however erroneous and injurious such doctrine may be. If they cannot command armies, or figure in the councils of the nation, they can at least follow in the wake of some really great man, hoping that a little of the lustre which attaches to his name may be reflected upon *theirs*. They can write letters for publication to eminent statesmen; become founders of societies for the promotion of objects of doubtful utility, or make themselves active in propagating some scheme of mock philanthropy, and their purpose is at once attained. Their names will get into the public journals, they will be spoken of, and thus their miserable vanity will be gratified.

It is this contemptible feeling which has given rise to so many sects and parties, both in religion and politics. It has contributed in an great degree to the formation of *Abolition Societies, Free Soil Societies*, and many other societies of a kindred nature. If the originators of such visionary schemes succeed in creating an excitement, and becoming for a time prominent, they are satisfied with a short-lived notoriety, for we cannot call it fame, and soon sink into their original insignificance, and their names speedily forgotten by the multitude. Men will give largely of their means to the funds of fashionable benevolent societies; to endow institutions of learning; to found professorships; or, in fact, for almost any purpose where their names may figure conspicuously as patrons and benefactors. Our country abounds with such men, who, whilst the claims of their own poor are forgotten and neglected, are ready to shed an abundance of crocodile tears over the imaginary sufferings of the "poor African."

The arrival of LOUIS KOSSUTH, the Hungarian leader and patriot, upon our shores, has been quite a god-send to the hosts of embryo orators and lion-worshippers who infest our cities. Thousands of men, who know but little of the patriot, and care nothing for his cause, are foremost to bow before him and render him almost divine honors. Kossuth is now the *rage*, and those silly sycophants imagine that by linking their names with his, they may figure in a brief paragraph in the public journals. In New York, the population turned out *en masse* to receive him, an honor (if it be one) never awarded to the most eminent of our own statesmen and patriots. Old Rome, in her most palmy days, could not have welcomed home one of her heroic and conquering sons with a more splendid triumph. Already he has been feasted and flattered until he has become disgusted with the servile adulation of men claiming to be *republicans*, and he has turned from them with loathing and disgust. The object of Kossuth's mission to the United States is a noble one, and he will doubtless be successful. He aims at the liberation of his country from the intolerable rule of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, in which he has the sympathy of every genuine lover of liberty. The object, however, of those who run after and fawn upon him, is mere personal notoriety—a feeling at once vain and contemptible.

The women, too, not to be behind "the lords," must also have their Conventions, to deliberate upon the wrongs and rights of *their* sex. They have already held two Conventions at Worcester, Mass., to set the ball in motion. They made frothy speeches, passed silly resolutions, which ended in smoke, and then adjourned without effecting anything, unless indeed it was an approval of the Bloomer costume! But what care they? Their ambition has been gratified. The proceedings of their conventions have been published; their "names have been in print," and there's an end of it. Not one of the antiquated spinsters or termagant wives who took such active part in these conventions, would be willing to imitate the example of the philanthropic Mrs. FRY, whose active benevolence won for her the admiration of the world, and whose name will ever be remembered with gratitude. Women who are fond of lecturing in public no doubt practice it at home. They are unfit to be wives and mothers, and make bad politicians.

Carlisle Lodge, No. 91, I. O. of O. F.

At an Election held by the members of the above named Lodge, in this borough, on Monday evening last, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing term:

N. G.—William M. Penrose.
V. G.—Joseph C. Thompson.
Treasurer.—Jacob Shrom.
Secretary.—James M. Allen.
Assistant Secretary.—John Gutshall.
Trustees.—Armstrong Noble, George Weiso, Dr. H. Hinkley.

ODD FELLOW'S SUPPER.—We have been requested to state, that it is the intention of the members of the Carlisle Lodge, No. 91, of I. O. of O. F., to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the organization of their Lodge, by a SUPPER, at the public house of Mr. Henry L. Burkholder, on Thursday evening, the 8th of January. The members of the Lodge are respectfully invited to attend.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The *Mercer Independent Democrat*, in an article exhorting the Democrats of that county to a full attendance at the delegate elections that were to have been held on Saturday last, speaks in reference to the Presidency, as follows:—"We hope the Democrats will feel enough interest in this Convention to turn out at the primary meetings, and see that their opinions are properly represented.—The consequences of their action at this time, are nevertheless highly important. Except so far as the wishes of Mr. BUCHANAN's friends in Mercer county are concerned, the result of our Convention is of little importance, since it is already placed beyond a doubt that Pennsylvania will present the claims of that distinguished statesman before the assembled delegates of the nation."

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.—This case, says the Philadelphia *News*, which is now progressing in the Superior Court of New York city, divides the attention of the Gothamites equally with the movements of Kossuth, and the newspapers devote an equal portion of their columns to each. The divorce case has lost much of its interest to the people of Philadelphia by being transferred to the Courts of a sister city, yet sufficient interest is felt in it here to justify a brief notice of it. The trial in many respects is a curious one. It shows in a forcible manner the weakness of poor human nature, and demonstrates that the educated, and those who move in the more polished circles, are not the less susceptible to bad influences and unwise counsels. Had Mr. and Mrs. Forrest been left to themselves, their differences would never have reached the public ear, and furnished gossip for half the nation. But they have both gone too far to recede now, and they will be fortunate if the present case terminates their unholy warfare. The evidence submitted to the Court on Thursday was directed to prove that Mrs. Forrest had been guilty of many imprudent acts, at her residence in New York, as indicated on the day before, by the opening of Mr. Van Buren. The testimony certainly does not present the lady in a very favorable light, but it would be unjust to form an opinion until her testimony in reply shall have been heard.

COLD WEATHER—THE POOR.

During the past few weeks, the weather has been unusually cold, much more so than is customary even at this season of the year; and as a matter of course, a great deal of individual suffering and distress has been the consequence. We feel convinced that but few of our citizens are aware of the destitution and misery which at present exists in their very midst, else they would at once relieve it. It is the *duty*, and it should be the *pleasure*, of those having an abundance of this world's goods, to seek out and minister to the necessities of such of their fellow-creatures as may be in want and affliction. This is a work which will cost but a trifle, and the time spent in deeds of charity, could not be more profitably employed. Holy Writ assures us that he who gives liberally of his goods to the poor, shall not go unrewarded. Some men are at heart so selfish, that they think they have performed their whole duty, when *compelled by law* to pay a yearly tax to support a county institution for the employment and maintenance of the destitute poor. Such persons are utter strangers to the finest sensibilities of human nature, and can have no sympathy for those upon whom misfortune has laid a heavy hand. Others, again, are so much wrapped up in the cares, business, and pleasures of the world, that they have no time to devote even to the contemplation of scenes of squalled poverty, and turn away with a cold and averted look. They are not absolutely penurious, and would give freely and with pleasure, if the task were not an irksome and disagreeable one. Such a spirit is not in accordance with the divine precepts of Christianity, which teach us to do good unto all men, and assure us that "TRUE CHARITY COVERETH A MULTITUDE OF SINS."

This is Christmas day, the anniversary of the birth of the Redeemer of the World—a day which has been appropriately called the Sabbath of the Year. On such a day as this, when the heart is penetrated with gratitude to the Giver of all good gifts, is the time to manifest that gratitude, by extending to all His creatures that sympathy and aid which it may be their lot to stand in need of.

We cannot refrain, in this connection, from making honorable mention of the noble conduct of our worthy and efficient Chief Burgess, Major JOSEPH H. BLAIR, in looking after the destitute and providing for their comfort. He has been instrumental in alleviating much misery, by collecting and distributing among the poor, food, clothing, &c., &c., for which he deserves the thanks of the entire community. His laudable exertions in a good cause, prove him to be a humane man, a good citizen, and an efficient and faithful magistrate.

Inauguration of Gov. Bigler.

The inauguration of Governor WILLIAM BIGLER, [illegible] preparations are in progress, and a grand military display is anticipated. Immense crowds of the "sovereign people," from every section of the State, will no doubt visit the Capitol on that interesting occasion. The "National Guard" and their unrivalled Brass Band, of Harrisburg, the *State Journal* says, will be fully equipped by that time, and will take a prominent part in the inauguration ceremonies. We have just learned that a strong military force is expected from Philadelphia and other parts of the State. Companies from abroad, that paper says, will be cordially welcomed and hospitably entertained by the gentlemanly officers and members of the Harrisburg National Guard. The inauguration will take place on the 3d Monday of January next.

We learn that it is the intention of the members of the Carlisle Independent Artillery to be in attendance at the seat of government upon that occasion; and it is very probable that some others of our uniformed companies in this county will march to the State Capitol at that time.

Collectors for Kossuth.

In New York, committees have been appointed to receive subscriptions in aid of Hungary, says the Baltimore *Clipper*, and it is supposed that a large sum will be raised. We presume that the proposed issue of Hungarian stock will be a failure; for whoever is disposed to assist in the recovery of the liberties of Hungary, will do it freely without looking to any stock for reimbursement. The most material and legitimate aid which can be given to the Hungarian cause in this country, will be by contributions of money. With money men can be obtained in Europe to join the Hungarians in their struggle; and, perhaps, many inhabitants of the United States may be induced to engage in the same cause, if the necessary supplies be furnished. There are a great many persons here who look for a general rising of the people on the continent, and we believe that such an event will take place. We do not consider the house of Hapsburg firmly seated on the throne of Austria—nor that the patriots of Italy are entirely subdued. Hungary, it is certain, will seize the first favorable moment to throw off the yoke of the oppressor; and, if the people can be furnished with arms and ammunition, it is possible that they can maintain themselves even if Russia should interpose. It is doubtful whether Hungary could have been subdued in her last contest, though opposed by both Austria and Russia, had the Hungarian people been provided with sufficient means of defence, and had Georgy proved true. But his treason struck the fatal blow, by surrendering a large and well disciplined force to the Russian invader. Furnish M. Kossuth, then, with money, and Hungary may yet be free.

HUNGARY.—A Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of November 19, represents the people of Hungary to be in a state of great dissatisfaction. He says that "the situation of things in this quarter is most unsatisfactory;" nothing but the fear of powder and shot *keeps the masses* in any kind of order; life and property were never more insecure than they are now. In this poor country the Austrian rule is detested. The present ruling Governor of Hungary is Archduke Albrecht, who was well received by the conservatives, but not by the masses. Hungarian officials take great pleasure in frustrating the designs of their superiors. It is a significant fact that all through this country the Austrian is submitted to only out of fear.

THE AMERICAN CEMETERY, in Mexico, constructed with funds supplied by Congress, has been finished. It is near the city of Mexico, and the remains of the Americans who died or were killed during the Mexican war are to be removed to it. It is laid out along side of the English burial ground, occupying about two acres, and enclosed by a thick wall, fifteen feet in height; the entrance is through an arched gateway, about twice the height of the wall; upon the arch is the figure of a cross. The whole work is of an appropriate and substantial order.

FROM TEXAS.—The Galveston *News* of the 7th ult., gives the names of the persons killed by the explosion of the new steamer "Nick Hill," which occurred opposite that place on the previous day. Their names are Dr. A. B. Wildman, of New Orleans, Robert Shaw, and a colored man named Roderick. Dr. Wildman had lost his wife but a few weeks before, and at the time of his awful death, was in company with his daughter and sister-in-law.

☞Sir Henry Bulwer will return immediately to the United States, it is expected, to resume his mission, and, doubtless, will be clothed with ample authority to accommodate the pending difficulty, should his general powers as Minister not be deemed entirely adequate to the occasion.

DEATH OF MR. POINSETT.

The Charlestown *Mercury* of Tuesday brings news of the death of JOEL R. POINSETT. He died at Statensburg, S. C., on Friday, the 12th inst., of consumption of the lungs. He was in the 73 year of his age.

Few of the public men of this country exhibit a life so checkered with shifting scenes, stirring adventures, and varied positions, as Mr. POINSETT. In early life, he passed some years in traversing many countries of Europe, and finally penetrated far into the interior of Asia, at a time when such an adventure was much more perilous and romantic than it is now. Subsequently he took a leading part in settling the diplomatic relations of the United States with the new republics of South America and with Mexico.

On the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, he was appointed Secretary of War, in which office he continued until the close of that Administration. Here he was principally distinguished for introducing the Flying Artillery into the army.

Since that time he has lived in retirement, though occasionally taking part, through the press, in the discussion of leading public questions.

The natural turn of Mr. POINSETT's temper seems to have been a military life. He had chivalry of character, a love of hazardous adventure, and extraordinary coolness and resources in a trying emergency. By death society and his country losses a public spirited citizen and an able statesman, and an honorable man.

$100,000 Dollars Recovered.

Our indefatigable State Treasurer, Gen. John M. Bickel, has recovered from the officers of the Bank of the United States one hundred thousand dollars with interest. This was the money contracted to be paid under the charter of the bank to the Commonwealth for school purposes. "The defence taken upon the trial was that the bank was no longer in existence—that the 'Monster' was in truth and in law totally defunct, excepting, perhaps, a few slight and nervous twitchings of the tail, sufficient to induce certain trustees, creditors, stock-jobbers and lawyers to preserve the body without burying it. It was replied to this, that as elections were still held for directors and other officers of the bank it was to be deemed and taken to enjoy a legal existence, if such an existence can be considered an enjoyment, although it was confessed its sufferings under the present treatment are intolerable. The learned Judge decided that the defendant exhibited, for the purposes of this case, enough energy to be held accountable for its promises to the State, reserving the question of its real existence for review hereafter by the court, when the galvanic battery of a full bench will be brought to bear upon the "subject," its vitality definitely determined according to Crowner's quest law.'—*Dem. Union.*

HEAVY DAMAGES.—Daniel B. Hunt has recovered a verdict in the Court of Common Pleas, at St. Louis, against John Simmonds, for $27,500. The facts of the case are these: The plaintiff was the Captain of the Steamboat "Pride of the West," and the defendent the chairman of the Board of Underwriters of St. Louis, who, thinking that the Captain was loading his boat too deeply for the stage of the water, informed him he was overloading and notified him not to do it.

The plaintiff, not regarding the notification, loaded his boat according to his own ideas of prudence, and started for New Orleans, where he arrived in safety, although the boat grounded on the way and lay for some time on a bar. On his arrival at New Orleans, he had partially engaged a return freight, when a notice was published in the papers of that city, stating that the Insurance Companies of St. Louis would not insure upon any boat of which the plaintiff was master, or might be in any way connected, as he had presisted in overloading the Pride of the West so as to render her unseaworthy, after having been duly notified by the agent of the Board. The same notice was also published in the papers of St. Louis. The notice was signed by the defendant, as Chairman of the Board of Underwriters. The petition alleged that the defendant wilfully and maliciously did publish of and concerning the false and libellious matters, setting forth the notice, and stating that the plaintiff had been injured, had been prevented from following his employment as pilot and master of boats navigating the Mississippi, and was entirely prevented from procuring any employment upon the river.

FLORIDA INDIANS.—A meeting of the citizens of Jackson county, Florida, was held at the court house in Marianna, on the 21st November, to consider the subject of the removal of the Indians from that State. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen in favor of the plan being carried into effect by the State authorities, and several resolutions adopted of the same import. We select one, which contains the substance of the sentiments advanced by all:

Resolved, That the said Indians be removed from the State at the earliest period practicable, and that all the means be employed, and power of the State be immediately wielded, to effect this most desirable end.

If this removal be accomplished, peaceably, says the *Columbus Enquirer*, it will be the means of increasing the tide of emigration to that rich and valuable farming country.

BANKING IN ILLINOIS.—The vote on the Free Banking Project in Illinois, has not decided that question. The opponents of the measure have contended from the first that the bill was carried through the Legislature in contravention of the constitution. The vote on it was one third less that the strength of the State. The State Auditor, doubting the legality of the thing, in order to have it properly decided, is going to decline issuing bank notes on the pledge of stock; upon which the Bankocracy will apply for a mandamus, to compel him to issue them pursuant to the new law. On the return of the writ, the question will be presented and decided by the Court, whether the constitutional provision has been complied with requiring this law to be submitted to the people at a general election; in other words, whether the recent election was a general election. Should the Court decide that it was not, the Bank Law will be a nullity.

BLUM LIVES!—On the 9th inst., the anniversary of the execution of Robert Blum at Vienna, black-edged placards were found pasted on the street corners of Dresden, containing the words *Robert Blum lives!* The police have endeavored in vain to discover those who put them up. In Frankfort-on-the-Maine, on the same day, two black flags were found erected on an island of the river, containing the inscription: "*Blum lives—Kossuth lifts the cover from his tomb—the day for unity and freedom's fight is dawning!*"

THE MINT.—The *Bulletin* says, we learn from the Mint, that the amount of gold bullion received there, during the month of November, reaches the large sum of $3,500,000. This amount exceeds all the shipments to Europe of the same month, including that by the Canada. Then we have the couple of millions received by the Georgia, to meet future wants, so that there will still be a handsome excess in the imports over the exports. The entire receipts at the Mint in Philapelphia have been larger this month than ever before, and a considerable amount has gone to the New Orleans Mint.

Movements of Kossuth.

The great Hungarian still continues to be beset by crowds of visiters, numerous delegations, committees, &c. On Wednesday he received and replied to delegations from Philadelphia, Burlington, officers of the New York volunteers, Piano Forte Makers, Democratic Republican Central Committee, and a delegation from Cincinnati.—Mr. Daniel E. Sickels, chairman of the Democratic Committee concluded his address as follows:

Some noble examples have been already made public, of large contributions, in money, to the noble cause of Hungary. A few can emulate these, and only a few. But there are millions of men, women, and children in the United States, whose hearts, and hopes, and prayers are with you. These cannot give thousands, or hundreds, or tens, but they can and will give their dollar.—It is to the multitude of modest and humble givers that I would desire to set an example, which I take this opportunity to do, in offering, as my contribution to the Treasury of Freedom, a golden dollar, fresh from our free mines of the Pacific.—Millions will follow, from poor, but willing hands and the "almighty dollar," while it may continue to be the proverbial type of money making people, will at the same time become a symbol of its noblest instincts and truest ambition.

To this speech Kossuth replied a great length, and concluded by expressing his desire to have an hours talk with them and the Democratic party at Tamany Hall.

COFFEE.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine has an article on the present state of the coffee trade, from which it appears that the annual consumption of coffee in the United States is estimated at 7½ per cent. and that of Europe at 2½ per cent. A table of the estimated production, capable of being brought into market during the years 1851–52, gives a total of 525 millions of pounds, while a similar estimate of consumption gives an amount of 625 millions. Of this consumption two hundred millions are assigned to the United States and British America, 37 millions to Great Britian, where tea in a great measure usurps its place, 108 millions to Holland and Belgium, 175 millions to Germany and the North of Europe, and 105 millions to France and the South of Europe. These facts may be expected to have an influence on prices, and enhanced prices in process of time on production.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—*Republic for the Sandwich Islands.*—A California letter, in the New York *Times*, states distinctly, that the object of the large company of emigrants who recently left San Francisco for the Sandwich Islands, is to establish a Republican State there. To this end a constitution had been formed in San Francisco prior to their departure, containing a clause providing for the introduction of slavery. The *Times* says its correspondent is a gentleman of experience and judgment,—an old Californian, mingling in and possessing the confidence of the communities of San Francisco as well as Sacramento, and likely to be in the confidence of parties to the movement in question.

EXTERMINATING THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—The citizens of Massachusetts talk of having the chief features of the Maine liquor law adopted in that State, and petitions to that effect are numerously circulated. It is a very stringent law, but not more so than some which have already been tried in Massachusetts and elsewhere, with but partial success. It possesses, however, a new feature, which is regarded by its friends as giving it peculiar efficacy. It goes immediately to the total and summary destruction of the liquor. The very existence of the article is regarded as conclusive evidence against itself; and it may be lynched at once without recourse to trial, or hazard of the law's delay. The law does not authorize the seizure of liquor in private houses, or wherever it may be found, but only where it has been, or obviously is intended to be sold.

THE INTRODUCTION OF COAL INTO ENGLAND.—When this fuel was first introduced into England the prejudice against it was so strong that the Commons petitioned the crown to prohibit the "noxious" fuel. A royal proclamation having failed to abate the growing nuisance, a commission was issued to ascertain who burned coal within the city and its neighborhood, and to punish them by fine for the first offence, and by demolition of their furnaces if they persisted in trangression. A law was at length passed making it a capital offence to burn coal in the city of London, and only permitting it to be used in the forges in the vicinity. Among the records in the Tower, Mr. Astle found a document importing that in the time of Edward I. a man had been tried, convicted, and executed for the crime of burning coal in London. It took three centuries to entirely efface this prejudice.

THE GERMAN SETTLEMENTS IN TEXAS.—A paper, published in Western Texas, speaking of the German settlements on Spring Creek, Spring Branch, at New Braunfels and Fredericksburg, and in the counties of Austin, Colorado and Fayette, says universal evidences of thrift prevail.—Fine samples of cotton unsurpassed by any are brought to market from several of their settlements The Spring Creek settlement is producing as good cotton as the State affords, and the industrious Germans of that neighborhood are entitled to the credit of establishing the reputation of Spring Creek lands for the production of as ample a crop and as fine a staple of cotton as any other uplands in the State.

A NEW "DODGE."—The rogues are always wide awake for prey. The Kossuth fever in New York has given them a good opportunity to practice their dishonest tricks in a new form. They call at stores, with a request that the proprietor will subscribe for a ticket to a ball which they are getting up for the benefit of Madame Kossuth. They have no tickets and ask no money; but the real object is to obtain names which will figure advantageously on checks, bank notes, orders, &c.; in other words, to aid in an extensive scheme of forgery.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.—The African *Repository* states that an expedition from Baltimore and Savannah to Liberia, will sail in the Liberia Packet from the latter city positively, on the 31st instant, and from the former city on the 10th of January. It is stated that another expedition will not probably be sent from that part of the country during the coming year. It is also remarked that a vessel will certainly sail from New Orleans on the 10th of January for Liberia with emigrants.

THE POWER OF MIND ON THE UNTUTORED SAVAGE.—The delegation of Indians from the West, now on a visit to Washington City, were taken, last week, to the Navy-Yard at that place, to see the operations there. Nothing struck them with so much surprise as the steam-engine, which spoke to their minds in the deep humming of the rapidly revolving wheels, and the tremors of the ground upon which they stood. One of them remarked, "they were now certain that nothing was impossible to the white people, they were next in power to the Great Spirit." Surrounded as we are by such evidences of the work of mind, they fail to make more than a passing sensation, but to the untutored savage they conveyed a world of new ideas which filled him with wonder and delight.

Poverty and Wealth in England.

Hon. E. S. Duncan, of Virginia, who went from that State as Commissioner to the World's Fair, on his return, delivered an address from, which we clip the following extract:

"The stranger who for the first time visits that country, will find his eyes resting upon magnificent palaces and mansions of the nobility and gentry, scattered over it, the verdant and highly cultivated landscapes, the smooth and beautiful roads, the substantial public buildings, the numerous and populous cities, the rivers and harbors crowded with shipping, the stupendous and numerous factories thickly scattered over the country, and the immence commerce; and he will conclude that the British Empire is not only great and powerful, but that the people are prosperous and happy; but when he comes to look beneath this brilliant and gorgeous surface, he will find that, like the apple of the Dead Sea, it is filled with dust and ashes.

He will soon discover that the social condition of the country presents the most remarkable contrast. The *few* in the enjoyment of wealth such as no country or ages has ever equalled, the *many* sufferings under the extremes of poverty and wretchedness; the *few* with minds adorned and cultivated in the highest degree that the learning and civilization of the ages will allow; the many sunk into the lowest depths of ignorance and vice; and if the stranger happens to belong to that class of politicians who believe that Government should be constituted for the good of the whole people, he will at once conclude that that principle is utterly perverted in Great Britian, and at their boasted freedom as to the masses is a cruel mockery.

A Royal Suit.

Royality is indeed coming to a low ebb when it has to sue in a Republican Court for the collection of "small debts." In reference to a case now pending in one of the St. Louis Courts, the Republican of that city says:

A suit which excites somewhat the curiosity of us plain republicans, has been brought in the Court by His Most Puissant Highness, His Majesty the King of Prussia, against the administrator of some poor fellow who had been suspected of being in debt.—How his Highness could condescend to sue in the Courts of a republican State, where His Majesty would be no more in a *bar* fight, than any body else, somewhat passes the comprehension of common people. The suit and petition runs somewhat in this way.

His Majesty Frederick Wilhelm, the fourth King of Prussia, plaintiff, vs. Felix Coste, administrator of Frederick Wilhelm Kupper, *alias* Müller, defendant. Plaintiff states that the said Kupper was, on, and for a long time before the tenth of April, 1849, the servant and Post Officer of him, the plaintiff, at Wermelskerchen, in the plaintiff's Kingdom of Prussia, and that said Kupper, he such servant and agent, did receive seven thousand four hundred German dollars, of the value of sixty nine cents each, or thereabouts, in the currency of the United States, and which money belonged to the plaintiff. The plaintiff also states, that on or about the tenth day of April aforesaid, the said Kupper did abscond with said money, and secretly fled and escaped from the plaintiff's dominions aforesaid, and did come to the city of St. Louis, Missouri, where he died in the summer of 1849, and letters of administration were granted to the defendant, dated July 31, 1849.—Plaintiff therefore, asks judgement for the said sum of money, &c.

☞The following are the Chairmen of the most important Standing Committes in Congress:

SENATE.

Foreign Relations—Mr. Mason, of Va.
Finance—Mr. Hunter, of do.
Commerce—Mr. Hamlin, of Maine.
Manufacture—Mr. Sebestain, of Arkansas.
Agriculture—Mr. Soule, of Louisiana.
Military Affairs—Mr. Shields, of Illinois.
Militia—Mr. Houston, of Texas.
Naval Affairs—Mr. Gwin, of California.
Public Lands—Mr. Felch, of Michigan.
Indian Affairs—Mr. Atchison, of Missouri.
Claims—Mr. Brodhead, of Penna.
Judiciary—Mr. Butler, of S. C.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Ways and Means—Mr. Houston, of Ala.
Public Lands—Mr. Hall, of Missouri.
Judiciary—Mr. McLanahan, of Pa.
Elections—Mr. Disney, of Ohio.
Military Affairs—Mr. Burt, of S. C.
Naval Affairs—Mr. Stanton, of Tenn.
Foreign Relations—Mr. Bayley, of Va.
War Department—Mr. Dimmick, of Pa.

THE NEW YORK BANQUET.—Some of the newspapers says the Philadelphia *News*, are passing censure upon the proceedings at the Kossuth Banquet, because no toast was offered to the President of the United States. Individuals, we find, connect the Magyar hero with this want of courtesy, and are disposed to saddle upon Kossuth the omissions of the gentlemen who have him in charge. This is wrong. If Kossuth is to be made responsible for the short comings and follies of all those who profess to be his friends, and who delight to bask for a day in the sunshine of greatness, God help them. We should not like his position under such circumstances. The managers and participants in the New York banquet gave more than one indication that they were ignorant of the ordinary rules of politeness, and the omission to provide a toast to the head of the nation under such circumstance, with the hissing of the letters of Webster and Crittenden, prove substantially that a large number of those present are not entitled to the appellation of gentlemen.

POISONING A WHOLE SCHOOL.—It now turns out to be a fact, that the pupils at the Utica Female Seminary were poisoned not long since by the cook of the institution, a widow named Young, who took offence at some change in the hours of eating, and mixed tartar emetic with the food, from which about forty of the pupils became violently sick, though none ate a sufficient quantity to cause death. The culprit has left the institution and has not been arrested.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CLAY.—We learn from Washington, that Mr. Clay has written and transmitted to the Governor of Kentucky, his resignation as U. States Senator from that State. It is his intention to repair to Philadelphia, and remain there under medical treatment until the opening of the Spring, when he will return to Ashland. That he may recover his health, and his valuable life be prolonged many, many years to come, is the heartfelt prayer of the American people.

DESPATCHES TO SPAIN.—The National Intelligencer of yesterday has the following:

"We understand that George H. Miles, Esq., of Baltimore, left this city yesterday as a bearer of despatches from the Department of State to Mr. Barringer, United States Minister at Madrid. We infer that these despatches relate to the release of the prisoners captured in Cuba as members of Lopez's expedition, and also to the case of John S. Thrasher. We feel great confidence that the earnest efforts made by our Government with that of Spain, in behalf of these unfortunate persons, will produce their release."

THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT is about renewing the stamp duty upon newspapers, which was repealed in 1846. The religious and conservative party in Prussia have a great dread and hatred of the press, and ascribe all the social calamities of the last twenty years to the art of printing. The renewal of this stamp duty upon periodical literature will find warm advocates among this portion of the Prussian population.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—A young man named Hackney was arrested on the 5th inst., at Gunter's Landing, Kentucky, on the charge of robbing the U. States Mail, on board the steamboat Atlantic. Immediately on being arrested, he confessed his guilt, and gave up $2,500 in bank bills and checks, the latter being drawn in Memphis, in favor of parties in New York and other northern cities.

THE POET MONTGOMERY NOT DEAD.—The N. York *Tribune* says the report of the death of this venerable poet, which we found in the London correspondence of an evening paper of this city, was premature. We rejoice to learn from unquestionable authority that Montgomery is still in the land of the living and in the enjoyment of his usual health. May he live to see many happy returns of his birth day, of which the eightieth was recently celebrated.