MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH—ADDRESS TO THE LITERARY CLUB OF ALEXANDRIA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The time of Gov. Kossuth continues to be much occupied in receiving the numerous calls made upon him. This morning a deputation from the Literary Club of the city of Alexandria, Virginia, waited on him, and presented him with an address, accompanied with a copy of the Bill of Rights, transcribed on parchment, bearing date of June 12th, 1776, and also a copy of the resolutions of the Society making him an honorary member. Judge Neill made a few remarks, and Mr. Lee, grandson of Richard Henry Lee, presented the address, containing expressions of admiration of the efforts of Kossuth in the cause of freedom, and appreciation of his noble resolution still to maintain and defend it. Kossuth (he said) was destined to perform in the old world what Washington had in the new, and he would receive encouragement from all those who claimed to be the advocates of a just cause and equal rights. They hoped the world would be prepared to receive the principles he proclaimed and that the success of Washington would be his.

In reply, Kossuth thanked the gentlemen for the attention they had been pleased to bestow upon him. There were many remarks in the address which suggested to his mind considerations which he would very much like to express. They had wished him the success of Washington. That was, indeed, a glorious success; nor did it abate anything of its glory, that nineteen millions of European money, twenty thousand arms, thirty men of war, and three thousand European troops were contributed to the success of this country. He had always believed that freedom enobled the heart, and he had, indeed, found it so in the United States. The people were full of these noble sentiments, which could be derived only from the glorious source of freedom. He would hope that one amongst the peculiar realities of these noble sentiments would be the remembrance of received aid. They had expressed the hope that Divine Providence would yet give freedom to his country. So he hoped; but Divine Providence acted through the instrumentality of men—Divine Providence had liberated him from captivity; but by what instrumentality was he liberated? By the instrumentality of the generous people of the U. States. May God Almighty give them also to be instruments to ease somewhat the thorny way of the struggle which was to bring his own, and with it all the nations of Europe, to liberty. What he wanted of America, was not men-of-war, nor arms, but to fulfil the consequences of its position as a power on the earth. There were some necessary consequences of that position which, if not fulfilled, the position was lost. That was the conviction of the friends of freedom in Europe. They looked to the United States as the only really and true free power on earth; and being such they hoped to see the power on which its existence reposed, exercised for the benefit of the laws of Nature and of Nature's God. These were not, perhaps, the expressions of the Bill of Rights, but of the Declaration of Independence.

They had spoken of his humble self in terms of praise. He would entreat them to forget himself; he was nothing; he wished no reverence; no respect, nothing for himself, but only for the great principles which constituted the glory and happiness of this country. He wished the United States to become the corner-stone of the freedom of the world, as it was now the only place where freedom really dwelt. Let the day approach when every individuality would be eclipsed and screened behind the greatness of public spirit. Perhaps the most appropriate thanks he could give them was that he took them to be men of principles, and that the sympathy they had given to him had been given to his principles, and he was anxious to enlist those sympathies in behalf of those principles.

As to the honor they wished to bestow upon him, in making him a member of their Association, his duties were so onerous that he could not accept even a small one more. He felt every day as if he would break down under their weight. To become a member of a society necessarily involved the performance of some duties. He had this morning received intelligence that the absolutistical power of Austria had exercised its vengeance against him by imprisoning his poor sisters and aged mother, none of whom were engaged in politics, because he had entreated them, as a brother and a son, not to mix with it, and they loved him and followed his admonition. Now he had to bear upon his shoulders this misfortune. There was no help. They were carried prisoners to Vienna. So his duties were connected with many sorrows. Perhaps he would soon have to leave the United States, carrying with him encouraging sympathy, but perhaps no maintenance of principle. If so, it would be another sorrow.

Judge Neill explained, that becoming an honorary member of the Society would impose upon him no duties. He then invited Kossuth to spend a day at Alexandria, and accept of a public dinner.

Gov. Kossuth replied that he could not answer to this invitation now. It might be possible for him to accept.

Mr. Senator Cooper presented to Kossuth the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Pottsville, in which they resolved to do something for his cause.

Gov. Kossuth replied that Pennsylvania became, indeed, from day to day, a more splendid star in the dark night of his course.

Mr. Cooper said he was glad to hear him speak thus.

Gov. Kossuth added that such was his most fervent conviction.

Mr. Sweetser, of Ohio, introduced the delegation from Columbus with the following remarks:—

Gov. Kossuth—I am charged with the pleasant duty of presenting from the great state of Ohio a delegation who have crossed the mountains for the purpose of inviting you to visit that State. The delegation are surrounded by ladies, and by members of Congress of both political parties, and other gentlemen, who come to greet you on this occasion. My friend, Dr. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the State of Ohio, will present the address.

Dr. Thompson then delivered a somewhat lengthy address, in which he referred to the character of the country, and especially the West, and the deep sympathy existing there for the cause of Hungary and the oppressed nations of Europe.

In reply, Gov. Kossuth said:—

I have listened with very much interest to the sketch of the character of your country and countrymen, your fellow citizens; indeed, I feel highly gratified to find that the opinion I entertained about the West, was true, by the authority of men like you. Indeed, I would feel very unhappy to leave the United States without having been at the West. I have so much confidence in the working of those principles which I humbly advocate for the benefit of humanity, that I believe the very events of Europe will stop for a moment until I go to the West, not to enjoy a pleasure for myself, but to gather a benefit for humanity, out of that glorious, generous country.

[Here Gov. Kossuth shook Dr. Thompson by the hand, amid applause.] Yes, sir, (he continued) I will go. To hearts like yours, and those you represent, open, warm, and generous as nature itself, I believe the best eloquence is uttered when I say I thank you for your invitation. I will go. [Again shaking hands.] But permit me to say to your remark that there was a want of nationality in your country; I think not. There is a want of the misrepresentation of nationality, and not of nationality. A nation is based not on the unity of languages, else I do not know but a certain family of birds—the parrots—may be said to constitute a nation, because they speak the same sound. No, unity of interest, unity of institutions, unity of freedom; these make a nation. I believe it is one of your destinies to cure Europe of that disease by which it conceives that language is enough to constitute a nation. Oh, no! There are many things that are required. The United States are a nation, and every individual State constitutes a nation also; and yet, perhaps, there is not a single one in which one language is spoken entirely. There are many different languages spoken, I apprehend, in every State. You have not a want of nationality.

Dr. Thompson—Permit me to remark that in this country we say that New York, for instance, is made up in a great part of Germans. That may constitute its definite distinctive character. But Ohio is made up of New York and Pennsylvania—of people collected from every quarter, and that forms one glorious element.

Gov. Kossuth—One glorious element of your future character—There is a mighty cradle in the West for millions of humanity in the future, and though it almost appears that there is a direction by Providence itself appointed to humanity to augment the population of that great valley of the Father of Waters, still, my poor humble self loves that soil which gave me birth, the soil that is mixed with the ashes of my fathers, where I have learned the lessons of my youth, and experienced the troubles of manhood. We Hungarians love dearly our father land. I would like to go to the West, and then return to die in my native land. You of the West can help us. I know, I am sure of it. The principle that you have already expressed about intervention between the oppressor and the oppressed, the despot and his victim, proves it. [Applause.]

Quite a large number of ladies were presented to Gov. Kossuth, who inquired if they were all from Ohio, and was answered that they were nearly all. [Laughter.]

The Congressional Banquet, it has been determined, is to be given on Wednesday next, and at that the Governor will probably make his greatest argumentative effort.

It is estimated that there will be about 500 persons present at the banquet, including the President and members of the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, &c.

This afternoon Gov. Kossuth and his wife dined with the President. Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Seward and other ladies were present.

Arrival of the Africa!

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, December 20th, arrived at New York, yesterday morning.—The political news is interesting. The Queen of Spain has pardoned all the prisoners captured in Cuba, during the ill-fated expedition against that Island. Senor Laborde, the fugitive Spanish Consul, was to leave for Havana, on the 10th ult., on his return to New Orleans. In France, all remains quiet. Louis Napoleon would certainly be elected, though not without considerable opposition. The result of the election would not be known before the 28th or 29th of December. The President had a grand levee on the 17th, at which all the Foreign Ministers were present except the American. The President takes an active part in the preparation of the new Constitution. Victor Hugo has gone to Brussels.—Gen. Cavaignac had been offered his liberty, but refused it, unless his fellow-prisoners were released. A lot of prisoners from Hungary, men and women, were brought to Vienna on the 10th ult. They included Kossuth's sisters, and some Hungarian nobles. In Austria and Hungary discontent is hourly increasing. At Vienna, great anxiety is felt for news from the United States, respecting the reception of Kossuth. In Germany the press is forbidden to record the events which occur in France in a manner adverse to M. Bonaparte.

Hon. Henry Clay's Letter of Resignation.

The following is the letter of the Hon. Henry Clay, as it was read in both Houses of the Kentucky Legislature, on the 23d ult.:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1851.

To the General Assembly of Kentucky:

When you did the honor to confer on me the appointment of a Senator from Kentucky, which I now hold, in accepting it I did not intend or expect to serve the entire term of six years. I had previously retired, finally, as I supposed, from that body, but out of the territorial acquisition resulting from the war with Mexico, momentous questions arose, seriously menancing the harmony and peace, if not the integrity of the Union, I felt it to be my duty to return again to the Senate, and to contribute my humble aid by an amicable settlement of those questions, to avert the calamities with which we were threatened. Such a settlement was attempted during the last Congress, is now in progress of execution, and I trust and hope will accomplish all the good that could be expected from any great measure adopted to heal national divisions and animosity, which has risen to such an alarming height.

On the approach of the present Congress, it was with much hesitation, proceeding partly from my feeble state of health, that I concluded to return for the last time to the Senate; but I have no thought of ever again taking a seat in that body after the close of the present session. Having come to this determination, I consider it incumbent on me to place it in the power of the General Assembly to appoint my successor during its present session.—I do, therefore, hereby resign the office of a Senator of the United States from the State of Kentucky; this, my resignation, to take effect on the first Monday in September, 1852.

In dissolving this official relation in which I stand to the General Assembly, I cannot forbear renewing an expression of my great obligations and my profound gratitude for the many distinguished and gratifying proofs which it has given to me of its confidence and attachment.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your faithful and obedient serv't,

H. CLAY.

KOSSUTH AT WASHINGTON.

Kossuth arrived at Washington on Tuesday of last week. A great crowd had gathered at the depot. Senators Seward and Shields, with Mr. Beale, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and Mr. Wallack, U. S. Marshall of the District of Columbia, received him from the Baltimore Committee.

The party proceeded in private carriages direct to Brown's Hotel. Here also a large concourse had collected, and they received the guest with every demonstration of respect.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. WEBSTER.

The Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, waited upon Gov. Kossuth shortly after 12 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Hunter, Chief Clerk of the State Department, and a few friends, and was introduced. The interview was in a great measure private. After mutual congratulations, Gov. Kossuth took occasion to thank Mr. Webster warmly for the interest he (Mr. W.) had taken in his (Gov. Kossuth's) hard fate, and to express the pleasure it gave him to meet him face to face, a pleasure he had long desired. The interview took nearly half an hour, and was evidently one of much pleasure to both, freed as it was by its comparative privacy from all reserve and formality.

PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The several members of the Cabinet, and a large number of members of Congress were presented to Gov. Kossuth this this morning, in his private reception room, and at 12 o'clock, the Governor and his suite proceeded to the Presidential mansion, in company with Mr. Secretary Webster, and Messrs. Shields and Seward, of the Senate Committee, and were presented to Mr. Fillmore. The interview was strictly private, being confined to the parties named, and a few intimate personal friends of the President.

A COUPLE OF WARNINGS.—The Easton *Gazette*, after giving a report of the lamentable affair in Talbot county, in which a negro was killed by young Lockerman, (who is not yet of age,) says:

This unfortunate affair is a serious and awful lesson to those, especially youths, who use intoxicating liquors. When sober, Lockerman was frank and kind hearted, but when drunk, as he was on this occasion, he allowed his passions to control his actions. By the use of intoxicating liquors he is now an outcast, a fugitive from justice, subject at any moment to be arrested and tried for his life, instead of being respected and beloved, and, in the future, an influential and talented citizen.

As a companion to the above, we copy from the Trenton *True American* its account of the appearance in that city of a man just released from State prison, after serving 20 years. During this time the march of improvement has been so rapid that almost every vestage of that was familiar to him then has been swept away. He entered his cell of 8 by 10 a young man, and comes out with the marks of age, and the stamp of ignominy upon him. What a lesson is this to growing and heedless persons of the present day.

THE STATE OF FRANCE.—The New York Tribune gives the following extract from a private letter, dated December 12, from an American gentleman now in London:

"I heard on day before yesterday from Lord Clarence Paget, the director of the ordinance, that a government messenger had arrived from Paris, saying that there had been eight thousand killed, instead of eight hundred, as stated, and that the majority were innocent persons, who had taken no part in the revolution. Another gentleman who has arrived from Paris—an Englishman, who has resided there—says that, if shots were fired out of one house in a block, cannon were fired into the whole block, and the soldiers then rushed in and bayoneted indiscriminately all within. This gentleman says he escaped from one of those blocks of houses, but that his clerk and wife were killed by the bayonets of the soldiers. I also learned through Lord Paget that the British government are a good deal alarmed at the supposition that Louis Napoleon will unite with Austria and Russia to put down England and liberty in Europe, and that the government dockyards are alive with as many men as can get around the ships, getting them ready for sea."

The United States and England.

The London Times of December 19, in a long article upon the present distracted state of Europe, thus alludes to the conservative power of the United States and England:

There are no two States in the whole world, and never have been, so bound to one another, so mutually beneficial, and so able to work together, as the British Empire and the United States. At present it seems impossible but that the whole continent of Europe should fall into the hands of military despots; it seems equally impossible that we, with our American brethren, should lose our enthusiasm for liberty.

Here, then, are the two parties in the great cause that threatens to divide and convulse the whole world. What will be required of us? What attempts will be made on us? What crusades ought we spontaneously to undertake? What assistance in any case are we to expect from America? For our islands we have no fear. Despotism is great on land, but impotent and craven on the sea. Wherever our ships can go, there we have no compeer.—As on the former occasion referred to by Mr. Walker, we can protect the New World from tyrannies of the Old. What, then, remains to be done? Are we expected to land on the continent of Europe, and fight, single handed, with four huge military monarchies, mustering two or three millions of armed men? What degree of assistance are we to expect from America, in marching into the centre of Europe? None we should think.

However, there are many things to be considered. A hundred years ago, what was Russia? A hundred years hence, what will be the United States? An empire with not far short of two hundred millions souls. Should anything happen us—should we ever be exposed to unmerited indignity and oppression, and our services to Europe be forgotten, we have only to pray *Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor*; and that prayer will one day bring across, on occasion, the messenger of a State that can apply to its purpose the resources of a continent and two oceans.

From the Seat of War in Northern Mexico.

The Brownsville (Texas) Rio Bravo, commenting upon the last news of Carvajal's operations, says:

We feel persuaded that he took or utterly routed Jauregui and the fragment of his Mexicans and savages by storm, and was ready for Uraga's reinforcement of 300 men on the morning when they arrived. The aspect of this news is, on the whole, favorable to the Liberators. We are sorry to hear, however, that several brave fellows have been killed. We shall have a few words to say, in our next, in justice to their memories.

There is a little discrepancy in the accounts as to the respective numbers of the belligerents, but substantially they all agree that Carvajal had about 600 men, without cannon, and Jauregui 300, with a long six-pounder, and a twelve-pounder howitzer. Considering all the circumstances, this is a most brilliant affair, and wipes out forever the disaster of Matamoras. Carvajal has more than redeemed his honor. We rejoice, for we respect and love him. He is a gallant man, and a patriot. If we ever doubted his great Generalship, we never doubted his heroism.

The most encouraging part of this intelligence is this, that the Mexicans are getting their eyes open to the impositions that have been practised on them. They are at last alive to the fraud everywhere circulated, that the Americans wanted to establish the Sierra Madre Republic. This false pretext was countenanced by Gen. Avalos, and by the evident forgery of the names of two gentlemen of this city, by the aid of the representatives of two large European powers. When the facts are all disclosed, as they soon will be, the people of Mexico and of the United States will be astonished at the audacity of these European intermeddlers in the concerns of this continent. The Mexican people are rushing to the aid of Carvajal, and we trust a few weeks will see him at the head of a force that can bid defiance to Uraga and all the other tools of foreign monopolists.

Later from Texas.

We have received dates from Galveston to the 19th ult. A bill is before the Texas Legislature, making an appropriation of two and a half millions as an internal improvement fund. This fund the bill intends to aid companies in the construction of railroads, and to improve the navigation of the rivers of the State.

The House has passed to a third reading, by a vote of 52 to 13, the Senate's bill to send the Comptroller to Washington, to receive, and on his return deposit in the State Treasury, all the bonds of the five millions of stock, now at the disposal of the State, as well as the two hundred and fifty thousand due on the 1st proximo.

The late cold spell was experienced severely in Texas. Ice an inch thick was formed at Galveston. The sugar cane in Brazos county was much injured by the frost. The crop throughout the State, however, will be large.

An Austin letter writer says that he candidly believes that the records of the Adjutant General's office will show that there have been issued from that office alone, bounty land certificates to more persons, for certain services, than there ever were soldiers in the army, and more issued by the Land Office to citizens than there are voters in the State. There have been, since the organization of the Adjutant General's Department, six hundred and forty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty acres of land-scrip, issued, to administrators on deceased soldiers' estate alone, and an equal amount to their heirs or their agents; and yet the cry is "still they come."

The Houston Telegraph says it is reported on the frontier that the Camanches were again preparing to attack the settlements on the Rio Grande.

Mysterious Death.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—The body of Mr. Joseph C. Miller, of West Nottingham township, Chester co., Pa. who has been missing since Wednesday last, was found to day, hanging to a tree near Stemmer's Run, on the line of the Philadelphia Railroad. He came to this city in the early part of the week, and preferred a complaint, before Justice Pennington, charging Thomas McCreary, of Elkton, with kidnapping a colored girl, named Rachel Parker, who was living with him. McCreary was held to bail, and Miller left on Wednesday, with his companions for home, the hearing being fixed on the 7th inst.—At Stemmer's Run, he was missed from the cars, and nothing more was heard of him until his dead body was found. The jury of inquest rendered a verdict of suicide, but doubts are expressed whether he had not been murdered.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The first commencement of the Female Medical College of Philadelphia, took place in that city on Tuesday week, at the Musical Fund Hall. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon eight graduates:

The graduates are Hannah E. Longshore, Philadelphia; Anna M. Longshore, Bucks county, Pa; Angonette A. Hunt, New York; Mrs. Martha M. Swain, Boston, Mass.; Ann Preston, Phebe Way, Susannah H. Ellis, Chester county, Pa.; Mrs. Mitchell, Philadelphia, late of England.

The class now attending the College is comprised of ladies principally from Pennsylvania.—There are three or four, however, from New England, three from New York, two from New Jersey, one from Virginia, and one from the State of Ohio.

STABBING AFFAIR IN TALBOT COUNTY.—On Friday of last week, quite a serious affray occurred at a place called the "Hole-in-the-wall," kept by a man named Blake, in Talbot county.

A difficulty took place between Thomas Hobbs and Jonathan Faulkner, which resulted in the stabbing of two other persons, Messrs. Charles Ray and John Dobson, who attempted to part the combatants. Sheriff Clark arrested Hobbs and Faulkner on Sunday afternoon and took them before Justice Wheeler, who, in default of bail, committed them for a further hearing of the case, which will take place to-morrow. Dobson was stabbed but slightly, but Ray very seriously, and still lies dangerously ill of his wounds at Mr. Blake's house.

PROOF OF INSANITY.—One of the courts decided other day, that a man was insane, "because he paid money to a lawyer without taking a receipt."

A Swiss Girl's Revenge.

A Swiss paper states that the beautiful valley of Chamouni has just been the scene of a terrible tragedy, the circumstances of which are that a beautiful young girl, named Adelaide Zwert, was engaged to be married to a young Chamois hunter, named Carl Bigner, to whom she had long been tenderly attached. The marriage day was fixed, but Carl found means to postpone it and the year passed away—his promise being still unfulfilled. His evident unwillingness at length awakened suspicion in the mind of Adelaide. She became jealous and distrustful, and narrowly watched all the movements of her lover, until proof was no longer wanting that her place in his heart was filled by another, and that Carl only awaited a plausible pretext to break with her altogether.

The young girl vowed revenge—and fearfully has she kept her vow.

Having seen some gun-cotton in the hands of a young druggist, by whom she was passionately, though vainly loved, and whose constancy and devotion merited a better recompense, she succeeded in obtaining some from him—without, of course, giving him the slightest hint of the use she intended it for. It was, in appearance, exactly like ordinary wadding. Carl was a great smoker, and she had often remarked that sparks from his pipe had burned holes in a large woolen scarf which he was accustomed to wear round his neck during his hunting expeditions on the mountains.

Adelaide knit a double scarf, in which she introduced a quantity of the gun-cotton, and this "infernal machine" of her construction she presented, with many demonstrations of tenderness, to her faithless lover, having obtained in exchange, by way of a souvenir, the old scarf he had been accustomed to wear.

Chance favored Carl for some time; but one evening he did not return from the chase, next day passed, and he did not appear. His family, alarmed at his unwonted absence, sought him in different directions, where on the mountains they at length found him a lifeless and disfigured corpse—burned in the most shocking manner! Numerous traces around indicated that death had been slow in coming, and that the unfortunate victim had struggled long in his agony.

Adelaide, on learning how fearfully she was avenged, was seized with remorse, and immediately gave herself up to justice, making a full confession of her crime.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LATE MOVEMENS IN FRANCE.—The Washington Republic of yesterday morning has the following:

We learn from His Excellency the Minister of France called yesterday at the Department of State, by the direction of his government, officially to announce that the President of the French Republic had adopted a great measure of public safety; that the Chief of the State, owned to the six millions of Frenchmen who had elected him, and to the world which had received his nomination as a new era of tranquility for France, to preserve her from a revolution of which the world might feel the recoil; that strong in his consciousness of patriotic intentions in repelling dangers which threatens France and Europe without end, he invited the nation to its free free choice of a firm and durable government; and that he appealed to the suffrage of all in a moment so solemn to the country, and thought that this appeal ought to enlighten Europe and the world in regard to his object.

RULES IN TEXAS.—A Legislative Committee has recommended the abolition of the militia laws. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature giving 320 acres of land to heads of families emigrating to that State, and 160 acres to single persons. A bill has been introduced into the House, proposing to open the Auditorial Board again, for the purpose of auditing certain classes of claims not presented within the time prescribed by law. The claims are for personal services rendered in the army. It created considerable discussion.

Marriages.

On the 23d ultimo, by the Rev. John Mondy, Mr. CHRISTOPHER MILLER, to Mrs. CATHARINE WHITSEL, both of Southampton township, Cumberland county.

In Harrisburg, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. W. R. DeWitt, Mr. JAMES MADDON, to Miss JANE HARKNESS, both of Carlisle.

On the 25th of December last, by Rev. A. Height, Mr. WILLIAM ZEIGLER, to Miss MARGARET LONGSDORF, both of Silver Spring township, Cumberland county.

On the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. JACOB SWARTZ, to Miss MARY ANN WOLF, all of Mechanicsburg.

Deaths.

Very suddenly, in this borough, on Saturday evening last, GEORGE BEETEM, Esq., in the 60th year of his age.

In this borough, on Tuesday night, the 30th ult., at the residence of her son-in-law, J. W. Eby, Esq., Mrs. JANE SCOBY, relict of the late James Scoby, at the advanced age of about 65 years.

In Centreville, on the 8th ult., from an affection of the brain, WEAMS CALVIN, a fine and interesting son of Henry and Margaret Black, aged 2 years.

In Shippensburg, on Friday, the 26th ult., Mrs. MARTHA SHUMBERGER, aged 55 years.

Near Shiremanstown, this county, December 30, Mrs. CATHARINE SHEELY, in the 60th year of her age.

Near Mechanicsburg, this county, December 31, Mr. JOHN SCHREINER, in the 77th year of his age.

Look Out for Bargains.

THE subscriber has commenced selling off his large and elegant stock of Winter Goods at greatly reduced prices for cash.

Purchasers would do well to call and examine the goods, and thereby save money.

CHAS. OGILBY.

January 8, 1852.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Advertised in the "Volunteer by Authority."

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Carlisle, Pa., January 1, 1852. Persons enquiring for letters on this list, will please say they are advertised.

Alexander Jos	Kline Line John
Adams Mathew	Kiner Leah
Beidler Jacob	Keepers Joseph
Burkholder Jacob	Keen Samuel
Baker Geo	Lehman Samuel 2
Beistline Henry B	Leidig Elizabeth
Bear Jacob	Longsdorf Rev A
Reihr Mr	Lindsey James
Byers E	Malone Daniel
Beauecfcamp Isac	Myers Michael
Benton Alston	Marks Thomas
Beecher Jonathan	Mackmury Jane
Beidler John K	Martin Thomas
Bacon Rachel	May Lieut G W
Camorn E	Miller Geo W 2
Corman Henry	Natcher William
Carothers Josiah	Orris Christopher
Colt Ann	O'Bryen Richard
Carothers Mary	Rumple Jonas
Corman Jacob	Ross Obediah J
Cuff Elizabeth 2	Shupp Mariah A
Dunlap Sarah A	Sipe David
Deithrick Josep	Sollenberger John
Deahl Michael	Shearer Elizabeth
Dawson Michael	Strickler Christian
Eaton David	Spotts Daniel
Ensminger Jacob	Stoner Solomon
Elsmroyer Samuel	Sheaffer Geo
Ellinger Catharine	Sytez Solomon
Fleming Geo	Stoner John
Furman Rachel	Short Alexander
Failor John	Shearer Wm J
Flenga John	Smith Fanny
Griffith Mary	Thompson Margaret
Gitt Daniel D	Tompkins Archibald
Gootshall Elizabeth	Thumma Peter
Glein Leah	Tebitha Tate
Green Jno T	Thompson Mary Ellen
Goth Charlott	Woods Catharine
Green Joseph	Waggoner William
Hooper Jane M	Wilson Archie
Herman Daniel S	Wunderlich Sarah A
Hanchett Peter S	Woods Mary J
Hikes David	Wise Leonard
Humerich Philip	Willhower John 2
Hacket Mary	Zeigler Geo
Johnston Miss	Zeigler Mary

N. HANTCH, P. M.

APPEALS FOR 1852.

THE Commissioners of Cumberland county, have fixed upon the following times for holding the Appeals for the several Townships and Boroughs, at the Commissioners Office, in Carlisle, as follows, to wit:

New Cumberland and Hampden, on Monday 2d of February.

Lower Allen and Mechanicsburg, Tuesday 3d of February.

Upper Allen, Wednesday 4th of February.

Silver Spring, Thursday 5th of February.

Westpennsborough, Friday 6th of February.

Frankford and Newville, Saturday 7th of February.

Mifflin and Hopewell, Monday 9th of February.

Shippensburg Borough and Township, Tuesday 10th of February.

Southampton and Newton, Wednesday 11th of February.

Dickinson, Thursday 12th of February.

Eastpennsborough and North Middleton, Friday 13th of February.

Monroe, Saturday 14th of February.

South Middleton, Monday 16th of February.

Carlisle, Tuesday 17th of February.

By order of the Commissioners.

Test—WM. RILEY, Clk.

Commissioners Office, Carlisle, Jan. 8, 1852.

GROCERIES.

JUST received at Woodward & Schmidt's new Railroad Depot, and for sale at Wholesale prices for cash.

New crop N. O. Sugar,
do N. O. Molasses,
Prime Rio Coffee,
Plaster, Salt and Guano.

January 1, 1852—3t

NEW DEPOT.

R. C. WOODWARD. H. D. SCHMIDT.

WOODWARD & SCHMIDT,

Produce Dealers,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

Carlisle, Nov. 13, 1851—tf.

Elegant Gift Books.

A LARGE and most beautiful assortment of the choicest ANNUALS and GIFT BOOKS, suitable for Holiday Presents, has just been opened by the subscriber, to which he invites particular attention. Also a most attractive display of French, English and American Fancy Stationery, Papetries, Cabinets, Papier Mache Inkstands, Perfume Boxes, &c., which the ladies will find unsurpassed in quality. A large assortment of JUVENILE BOOKS, GAMES, and other fancy articles for the holidays, at the lowest prices. Examine them as they cannot fail to please. A. M. PIPER, Agt.

Carlisle, Dec. 25, 1851—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to George Sailor, of South Middleton township, by note or book account, are hereby notified to call on Daniel Kaufman, and settle the same on or before the 1st day of February next, as after that time they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

Also, all persons indebted to the firm of Sailor & Elberti, either by note or book account, who wish to save costs, will call on Mr. Kaufman, on or before the above time and settle off.

DANIEL KAUFMAN,
JOHN BOBB,
Assignees.

Dec. 25, 1851—3t

Estate Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Cornelius Vanderbelt, late of Newton township, Cumberland county, Pa., have been issued by the Register of said county, to the subscribers living in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

CORNELIUS L. VANDERBELT,
JOSHUA W. VANDERBELT,
Ex'rs.

December 18, 1851—6t*

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on Friday the 9th day of January 1852, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A lot of ground situate in the Borough of Carlisle, containing 100 feet in breadth and 120 feet in depth, more or less, bounded by Liberty street on the south, an alley on the north, and a lot of Mrs. Morrison on the east. Seized & taken in execution as the property of William W. Lewis.

DAVID SMITH, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Dec. 11, 1851.

Fresh Arrival of Confectionaries, Fruits and Toys!

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity, that he has just received a Fresh supply of Confectionaries, Fruits and Toys, at the old stand in West Main street, opposite Mr. Rheem's Warehouse. His stock consists of

Oranges, Lemons, Figs,

Dates, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Filberts, Almonds, E. Walnuts, Cream-nuts, Ground-nuts, Cocoa-nuts, &c. Mint, Lemon, Sassafras, Chocolate, Brandy, Port Wine, and other Drops, French Almonds, Vanilla Almonds, Cordial Drops, Jelly Cakes, and a variety of fancy candies.

TOYS OF ALL KINDS,

such as China Vases, Mugs, Mantle Ornaments, Tea Sets of all kinds, Woolly Dogs, Bull Fights, Hose Carriages, two horse Sleighs, Carts, Trotting Horses, Horses in Hoops, Railroad Trains, Guns, Drums, Fiddles, and a great variety of all kinds of fancy toys, which he will sell 25 per ct. cheaper than any other establishment in town.

S. W. HANNAN.

December 11, 1851—4t

Rags Wanted.

THE highest price will be paid in cash, for any quantity of Rags delivered at the Warehouse of the subscriber.

J. RHEEM.

Carlisle, October 9, 1851.

Grain Wanted & Feed for Sale.

THE highest cash prices will be paid for Wheat and Rye delivered at the Farmer's Mill, (formerly Good Hope.) Also a constant supply of Mill Feed for sale by the subscriber.

To Coopers.—Flour barrels wanted at the above Mill. MARSHALL JAMES.

Westpennsboro' tp., Dec. 11, 1851—3m

Mill for Rent.

THE Merchant Mill at Carlisle Iron Works, is offered for rent on favorable terms.

PETER F. EGE.

December 4, 1851—6t

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, well qualified, who has had several years experience in the Dry Goods business, will hear of a good situation by applying to

ARNOLD & LEVI.

Carlisle, Nov. 27, 1851.

Factory for Rent.

THE "GOOD HOPE" Woolen Factory, 2 Tenant Houses, and a small lot of Ground, with a Stable thereon, situated on the Conodoguinet creek, about 4 miles west of Carlisle and within 1 mile of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. For further particulars apply to the subscriber residing on the premises.

MARSHALL JAMES.

Westpennsboro' tp., Dec. 11, 1851—

SHAWLS. Just received another large assortment of Long Bay State Shawls, suitable for winter which will be sold very cheap.

N. W. WOODS, Agt.

December 4, 1851.

MUFFS! MUFFS!! I am now opening a full supply of elegant and cheap Muffs.

CHAS. OGILBY.

To All Whom it may Concern.

UPON the petition of the Chief Burgess, Assistant Burgess, and Town Council of the Borough of Carlisle, to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, setting forth that by an act of Assembly passed the 3d day of April, 1851, it is provided that certain powers and privileges shall be vested in and conferred on the constituted authorities of this Borough or any Borough heretofore incorporated, provided application is made for the benefit of these provisions to the Court of Quarter Sessions, and praying the Court that the Borough of Carlisle may have conferred on it all the powers and privileges contained in said act.

Now to wit: 10th November, 1851. It is hereby ordered that this petition be filed, that notice of this application be published in all the papers of the Borough until the next January Sessions, and if no reason be shown to the contrary, that the Court may then make the decree prayed for.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

December 4, 1851—6t

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honorable FREDERICK WATTS President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, in Pennsylvania, and justice of the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said counties, and Hon. John Stuart and John Clendenin, Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offences, in the said county of Cumberland—by their precepts to me directed, dated the 10th of November, 1851, have ordered the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, to be holden at Carlisle, on the 2d Monday of January next, (being the 12th day) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to continue two week.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they are by the said precept commanded to be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and all those that are bound by recognizances, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the jail of said county, are to be there to prosecute them as shall be just.

DAVID SMITH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Carlisle, Nov. 27, 1851.

CONFECTIONARIES.

THE attention of citizens and strangers is invited to my stock of Choice Confectionaries, such as fine candy toys, Bon Bons, Jelly cakes, cordial, lemon, mint and chocolate drops, motto candy, kisses, rose, burnt and figured almonds, lozenges, &c., medium candies of every variety, which will be sold wholesale or retail at reasonable rates. A good assortment of

Fruits and Nuts,

consisting in part of Oranges, Lemons, Grapes, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, in fancy boxes, Currants; Dates, Almonds, Filberts, Cream, Coco and Ground Nuts, Citron, Currants, Pea and English Walnuts, of the latest importations. In connection with the above a large stock of

Toys & Fancy Goods,

of English, French and American manufacture, have been received and will be shown to all free of charge, consisting in part of Ladies work boxes, fancy boxes of paper and glass, card, sewing and other baskets, port monnaies, paper weights, music boxes, accordeons, fire engines, cabs, horses, rattles, railway trains, Terracotta, China & Leaden Tea Setts, motto cups, flower vases, ink-stands, sand works, water works, doll heads of all kinds, kid and jointed dolls of all sizes, masks, drums, guns, swords, cannons, &c.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public for the patronage bestowed on him on former occasions, and hopes by a desire to please to merit a continuance of the same.

P. MONYER.

December 18, 1851.

Splendid Fancy Goods, Elegant Gift Books, &c.

S. W. HAVERSTICK has just received from the city and is now opening a splendid display of Fancy Goods, suitable for the approaching Season, to which he desires to call the attention of his friends and the public. His assortment in this line cannot be surpassed in novelty and elegance, and both in quality and price of the articles, cannot fail to please purchasers. It would be impossible to enumerate his Holiday Fancy Goods, which comprise every variety of fancy articles of the most novel styles, such as

Ladies' Fancy Baskets,
Fancy Work Boxes, with sewing instruments.
Terracotta Work (a recent novel.)
Paper Mache Goods,
Elegant Alabaster and Porcelain Ink-stands and trays.
Fancy ivory, pearl & shell card cases,
Port Monnaies of every variety.
Gold pens and pencils.
Fancy paper weights,
Papeteries, with a large variety of ladies fancy stationery,
Motto seals and wafers,
Silk and bead purses,
Ladies' riding whips elegantly finished,
Ladies' fine cuttlery,
Perfume baskets and bags,
Brushes of every kind for the