THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, FEBRUARY 5, 1852.

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, wanted at this office.—One from the country would be preferred. He must come well recommended for character and education.

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.—We learn from good authority, that Mr. HENRI SCHUMACHER, for the present a resident of this place, will shortly give a grand instrumental concert. Many will, no doubt, embrace such an opportunity for hearing a violinist who has certainly no superiors. Full particulars will of course be given in due season.

THE HUNTER RIFLE COMPANY, OF CARLISLE.—A Harrisburg correspondent of a western paper, in giving an account of the inauguration of Gov. Bigler, pays a deserved compliment to the *Hunter Rifle* company, of Carlisle, of which GEORGE W. CROP is Captain.—This company participated in the ceremonies of the inauguration, and their strict discipline and soldier-like bearing attracted general attention. They presented a fine appearance, and many supposed them regular troops from the Carlisle Barracks. The Rifles were very kindly treated by the citizens of Harrisburg, and to Captain GARLAND, of the Harrisburg Guards, they feel under lasting obligations for his hospitality and good cheer. The Rifles were delighted with their trip, and returned home in fine humor.

Finances of Cumberland County.

The following sums, we see by the Auditor General's Report, have been paid into the State Treasury by Cumberland county, for the year ending November 30, 1851:

Tax on real and personal estate,	$28,385 13
Tavern Licenses,	677 95
Retailers License,	1,997 90
Pedlers' License,	70 40
License of Exhibitions,	100 00
Distillery and Brewery License,	146 25
Billiard, &c., License,	52 00
Patent Medicine License,	47 50
Militia Fines,	279 02
Tax on Wills, Wills, Deeds, &c.	578 38
Collateral Inheritance Tax,	1,463 04
Total,	$33,997 57

The sums drawn from the State Treasury, by Cumberland county, during the past year, are as follows:

Abatement on the above tax,	$1,263 10
School fund,	3,024 55
	$4,287 65

We have, it will be seen by the above statement, paid into the State Treasury, $33,997 57. In addition to this amount, our people have paid a large sum for county tax, school tax, poor tax, road tax, and the great tax on everything we eat, drink and wear.

THE STATE TREASURER of Pennsylvania accounts to the Legislature for the cause of the deficit of $300,000 in the February interest. Last year he confidently estimated about $850,000 as the balance in the Treasury at the close of the financial year, 30th November, 1851, and all the appropriations to the North Branch Canal and other public works and to the Sinking Fund were paid out as called for, in accordance with this estimate. The real balance turned out about $550,000. The tolls on the public works fell short by loss of time from the drought, from breaks in the canal, and the burning of the Conestoga bridge, while the cost of repairs, from these unforeseen causes, was increased. The Legislature has made provision for the deficit, by authorizing a temporary loan from the banks.

8TH OF MARCH CONVENTION.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.—Hon. D. D. Wagner and Peter Stickel, Esq., are the Delegates to the State Convention from Northampton county, instructed to support Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency.

CHESTER COUNTY.—Chester county, at her Convention, unanimously instructed her delegates to vote for Buchanan delegates to Baltimore. The delegates to Harrisburg are Andrew Murphy, John Gilfillan, and Major McVeagh, Esquires.

CENTRE COUNTY.—The Centre County Convention has instructed her delegates to vote for Gen. Cass in the State Convention.

PERRY COUNTY.—Wm. H. Miller, Esq., is the delegate from Perry. He is without instruction, but is known to be the decided friend of Gen. Cass for the Presidency.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—The Democratic convention of Susquehanna county appointed R. J. NEVIN representative delegate to the ensuing state convention, with instructions to support BUCHANAN for President. A resolution declaring Col. G. F. MASON, of Bradford, their first, and JOHN B. BRATTON, of Cumberland, their second choice for Canal Commissioner was adopted.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.—This case has attracted a great deal of attention, not only in New York, but throughout the country. The testimony given was voluminous, and most of that offered against Mrs. Forrest may be termed "kitchen evidence," as it was given by servants, some of whom were worthless characters, not entitled to the least credit. In carefully reading the testimony, we confess that we came to the conclusion, that Mrs. Forrest was entirely innocent of the charges alleged against her by her husband. The case in New York was a suit brought by Mrs. Forrest for a divorce, and the jury rendered a verdict in her favor, finding her entirely innocent, and requiring Mr. Forrest to pay her three thousand dollars per annum, being equivalent to interest upon about one-third of his estate.

THREE CENT PIECES.—We copied an article the other day from *Hunt's Merchants Magazine*, stating that the cause of the scarcity of this useful coin, was in consequence of a defect in the law, which makes no provision for procuring the materials, silver and copper, to go on with the work. E. C. Dale, Esq., Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia, says that so far from the coinage of that piece having been "delayed" for any reason, it is sufficient to answer that we have issued over six millions of pieces. With reference to the alleged scarcity, it must be expected, of course, that a coin not eight months before the public, will be some time in finding its way into circulation. But every accommodation is afforded at the Mint for that purpose. Not only do we coin a supply for all local demands, but we send them to the Assistant Treasurers and Depositories of the U. States, and to Postmasters on the line of the Express Companies, at our own expense, and in exchange for gold.

THE TERRITORY OF UTAH AND ITS OFFICERS.—A Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial says*: "The sensation caused by the very singular expose of the officers returned from Utah has subsided, but there will be decisive action nevertheless. As soon as the spring opens, the President will supersede Governor Brigham Young by a competent and vigorous man. A military post will be established at Salt Lake City, and the Judges will go back with instructions to enforce the common law, in respect to a plurality of wives, and other points of morality in which the practice of the Mormons conflicts with that code and with public policy."

ADULTERATED TEA is becoming more common every day. There is scarcely a pound of good tea to be found; it is adulterated first in China, and then it undergoes a finishing process when it comes here.

The North Branch Canal.

The people along this important branch of the public works, says the Columbia *Democrat*, are urging strongly its completion. We trust that they will continue their appeals, and that the Legislature will consider it a matter of importance to give some attention to this subject. The Northern part of Pennsylvania has many claims on legislation. The country through which the North Branch Canal runs, is inexhaustible in mineral and agricultural wealth; and is populated by a people proverbial for their industry and enterprise. They ask but for an outlet to send their productions into market. The North Branch Extension of the Pennsylvania Canal is now nearly finished, and the importance of the improvement, as a question of State policy, is acknowledged by all who have given any attention to the subject, and is abundantly proved by the receipts upon the finished portion, notwithstanding there has been heretofore no Northern outlet to the inexhaustible stores of the hitherto undeveloped wealth of Central and Northern Pennsylvania.

A large meeting was held in Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, upon the subject of the North Branch Canal, from the proceedings of which we extract the following resolutions:

Resolved, That there is no improvement in this Commonwealth which claims with so much justice an appropriation sufficient to ensure its speedy completion, as the North Branch Canal; not only on account of the intrinsic value of the improvement itself, but for the reason that the tax payers of the State are paying the interest on $2,500,000, which amount has already been expended upon the said work, and are bound for the principal; and this without the hope or possibility of any compensation until the completion of the work, which can now be accomplished at a comparatively trifling expense.

Resolved, That in view of these facts, it would be worse than folly to allow this work to be again suspended; that in our present circumstances there is no *necessity* for such suspension; and that nothing short of *absolute necessity* can justify such policy.

The Penn Family.

Granville John Penn, of Pennsylvania Castle, England, the great grandson of William Penn, and the representative of that branch of the Penn Family to which Pennsylvania was devised, and is the first of his name who has ever visited the Pennsylvania Historical Society, was very handsomely received in Philadelphia a few weeks ago. He was addressed by Judge Sergeant, and made a very handsome reply. We quote from his speech:

During the repeated pilgrimages that he had made to the burial place of his great ancestor, at Jordans, in Buckinghamshire, (and he was pleased to find a correct representation of it in the Hall,) so obscure, indeed, that it is scarcely possible to discover where his remains repose, for the Society to which he belonged, place no memorial to mark the graves of their dead, he had felt a painful regret; but when he came to America and landed in this city, and beheld the beauty of its situation, the splendor of its public and private buildings, the area of ground it covered—when he reflected that it contained nearly half a million of inhabitants—when he had visited the interior of this great State, and saw the fertile farms, the populous villages—the happy and contented freemen, and the general prosperity of the whole country, and especially when he found the veneration and affection in which the name of his ancestor was held, he felt that here a monument had been raised far beyond what stone or brass could commemorate.

Revolutions in Europe.

The *Southern Press*, in noticing the portents of revolutions in Europe, says, that events "indicate the rapid approach of the most radical and comprehensive conflict that has ever occurred in the annals of civilization." We entertain the same opinion; and also believe with that paper, that the struggle will not result in the establishment of free systems of government. The people of the European continent do not appear to be qualified to appreciate and enjoy the blessings of liberty—and we consider it doubtful whether even Hungary, if she were liberated from the country, would maintain a republican government, notwithstanding the assurances of M. Kossuth to the contrary. We likewise accord with the Southern Press in the sentiments expressed in the following paragraph:

"No people can become or remain free without high moral attainment. The great moral law which has governed the world from the creation, is that those who are incapable of self-restraint or self-government, individually, must be governed or restrained, both individually and collectively, by others.—This is the higher law which no human law, nor constitution nor education, nor contrivance of any kind whatsoever can countervail. And there is no such thing as adequate moral self restraint or self-government without true religion. Neither men, nor nations, nor races, can be great, free, or even safe, unless moored to the throne of God by moral principle. A high state of morals is indispensable to the industry, frugality, energy, fecundity and intelligence of a people. Without morals, they cannot trust one another long enough to form a social or political compact, or to exercise delegated power."

GEN. FOOTE AND THE SECESSIONISTS.—The evening previous to his inauguration, General Foote delivered a speech in the capitol at Jackson, Miss., in which he defied the Secessionists; and if the Legislature failed, as it was rumored they would, to go into an election of United States Senators, he gave fair notice that he should appoint two Union Senators to fill the vacant places, as he had the power to do; and if they failed to elect to the six years' term, commencing March 4, 1853, he should call an extra session of the Legislature in February, 1853, for that especial purpose; and if they then failed, he would take issue on the point before the people, and devote himself to the canvass! "I have said it," said he, "and will not take back one word. As sure as there is a God in heaven, if living, I will stand to what I have uttered." The response of the crowd was most enthusiastic.

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.—The New Orleans *Bulletin* says, that the Senate of the State of Mississippi has refused to join the House of Representatives in electing a United States Senator. The reason is, that in the House there is an overwhelming majority of Union men, who can control the election, whilst the Secessionists have a preponderance in the Senate, in consequence of a majority of its members having been elected in 1849, upon questions that had no reference to the great issue which was made at the election in November last.

☞Counterfeit quarter eagles are in circulation in Savannah. The piece is described as being composed of some hard metal which has the color and ring of silver, but it is easily distinguished by its glossy brightness. It has been cast in a mould and has the milled edge. It may be easily detected by the roundness of its imprint, and the oily feeling which it has when pressed between the fingers. It purports to be of the coinage of 1847.

NAVAL.—Commodore Perry, we learn, has been appointed to the command of the East India Squadron, and will sail as soon as the Mississippi, now at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, can be got ready for sea. We understand that the steamer Princeton will be one of the vessels of the squadron. These two steamers will join the steam frigate Susquehanna, now on that station, which will present quite a steam naval force in the East India seas. This looks like our government paying a visit to the Japanese, to open a commercial trade with them.

THE LATE JOSEPH C. MILLER.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has the following, which, if true, adds more mystery to the alleged suicide of the late Mr. Miller:

We some days since gave the particulars of the death, apparently by suicide, of Mr. Joseph C. Miller, of Chester county. The West Chester *Register* of Tuesday week states that a thorough examination was made of the body, when arsenic was found in the stomach. It is further stated on the authority of several physicians, that Miller did not hang himself.

THE MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The February number of this universal favorite, is a perfect gem in appearance and contents. In the way of embellishments, GODEY has accomplished another triumph—that of introducing an imitation of the far-famed French Colored Crayon Drawing. This number contains an unusual amount, according to our fancy, of interesting articles, from the pens of some of the best American writers. To give some idea of the popularity of this periodical, we are told that it now circulates nearly 100,000 copies monthly.

Terms—single subscription, $3,00; two copies for $5,000 in advance.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The February number of Graham, is deserving of special commendation. The number and variety of its contributions will attract the attention of the reader as soon as he opens it; and he will find that they are also of rare merit.—The editorial matter is pleasant and racy, and one of the most agreeable things in the number. It contains several excellent and beautiful embellishments.—"Sweet Sixteen" and "Pere La Chase," are highly finished engravings, and are alone worth the price of the number. The reading matter of Graham's Magazine is a credit to American Literature. It contains 112 pages, which is the number of pages that are to be furnished for every number in 1852. Graham, as a publisher, has one rare virtue, what he promises he always performs, and, indeed, goes rather beyond expectation than falls short of it, by which means he preserves the credit of his Magazine, and makes it the popular publication it is, being generally considered at the head of the monthlies.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.—"Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion," published at Boston, by F. GLEASON, is the best pictorial published in this country. It was commenced little more than a year ago, and has attained a very large circulation. With the commencement of the present year, great improvements have been made, and the terms fixed as follows: $2 per volume of 6 months,—$4 per year.

DEATH OF HON. HARMAR DENNY.—The Hon. Harmar Denny, ex member of Congress, and recently President of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, died at Pittsburgh, on Thursday morning last, the 29th ult., of a lingering disease, contracted in Philadelphia last summer, while there on business of the Company. Mr. Denny was one of the wealthiest citizens of Pittsburgh, being connected with the heirs of the great O'Harra estate. His loss will be deeply felt in that community, of which he was a useful and influential member.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL.—Authentic statistics, recently procured, show that the amount of bituminous coal mined in Pennsylvania during the year 1851, was nearly 2,400,000 tons, and of anthracite nearly 4,900,000. These statements include not only the amount sent to market, but also the amount consumed by families, manufacturing establishments, rail roads, etc., in the coal regions. The aggregate shows an entire product of coal, both anthracite and bituminous, in Pennsylvania, during the year, to have been 7,300,000 tons. This is a great product, and probably few, even in Pennsylvania itself, were aware of the extent of our coal trade. Immense as it is however, compared to the recent origin of the business in this State, it is nothing like as large as it would be if Western Pennsylvania possessed adequate facilities for taking her coal to market. There are many counties in that district of the State where coal is abundant and easily mined, but is little worked, or not worked at all, because no improvements exist within reach by which it can be conveyed to a profitable mart. Under these disadvantages, it is surprising that Western Pennsylvania has so well succeeded as she has done, and the rapidity with which she has done so, attests the abundance of her mineral wealth, and the energy of her population. The railroads now in agitation through that region will do something towards remedying the defect. The Allegheny Valley railroad will run through a section which only wants such an improvement to become populous, wealthy and prosperous, while the Sunbury and Erie Railroad will be a still more valuable adjunct. In its progress it will develope great resources, and give an immense impetus to the coal trade of the West.

MINERAL WEALTH OF GREENLAND.—A scientific expedition that set out last year from Copenhagen, in Denmark, for Greenland, with a view to examine into the mineralogical wealth of the great chain of hills which divides that country throughout its entire length, has, it is reported from Denmark, already met with encouragement towards the prosecution of its researches. On the very first breaking ground in the mountains neighboring the Danish Colony of Julianshaab, the party came on copper formations, lying close to the surface, branching away in three several directions, and appearing to have great horizontial extent. The engineers placed at the head of this expedition are sanguine, from the great analogy observable between the conformation of the Ural Mountains and that of the hills of Greenland, in their expectation of finding in the latter mines of gold, of platina, and perhaps of silver.

IMPROVEMENT IN CASTING IRON WHEELS.—Mr. Wm. Dripps, of Coatesville, Chester county, Pa., has invented and taken measures to secure a patent for an improvement in casting car wheels, with solid hubs, by which the contracting of the metal while cooling is made more uniform throughout the whole wheel, and this prevents cracking, and makes a much stronger wheel. A pipe connected with a reservoir of water passes through the centre of the hub, and the cold water passing through this pipe cools the wheel at the thickest part equally with the thinner parts of the casting. This pipe may be coiled round the hub or pass through it, as may be desired; the principle of the cooling is the same in both cases, the manner of application only is different.

NEGROES IN CANADA.—In some of the counties in Western Canada, the colored settlers form quite an element in electioneering movements. The majority are located in one or two of the southwestern counties, immediately adjoining the river St. Clair, and as facilities are afforded for the acquisition of small free-holds, they speedily take their places in the list of electors, and more or less influence the result of the contests.

Some of the Canadian papers attached to the reform party are complaining of the ingratitude of the refugees in one of these frontier counties, who at the late election recorded their votes in favor of the tory candidate, and by that proceeding secured his success. The liberal journalists allege that they and their friends have shown themselves most ready to co-operate with schemes designed to frustrate the Fugitive Slave Law, and they therefore claim the right to control the political opinions of the refugees. On the other hand, the negroes, through their organ, *The Voice of the Fugitive*, declare their intention to be guided by the opinions of the candidate on the subject of annexation; and to vote for the man most determinedly opposed to that measure.

However trivial the controversy in its present shape, it is not altogether unworthy of notice on either side of the line.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.—The Legislature of Virginia have re-elected Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, (Dem.) to the U. S. Senate, for six years from the expiration of his present term, March 4, 1853. He received 126 votes against 63 cast for other candidates.

News Items.

Appointments by the Governor.

Franklin Vansant, of Bucks county, to be Flour Inspector, for the port of Philadelphia.

Jared Ketcham, of Chester county, Quarrentin Master, at the Lazaretto.

C. H. Shriner, of Union county, Inspector of domestic spirits, Philadelphia.

James S. Watson, Philadelphia, Inspector of lumber.

George Getz, Philadelphia, Inspector of Salted provisions.

S. C. Thompson, Philadelphia, Sealer of Weights and Measures, for Philadelphia city.

David Lynch, Allegheny, Sealer of Weights and Measures for the city of Pittsburg.

Benjamin Kirk, Delaware, Sealer of Weights and Measures for Delaware county.

John Hennis, Sealer of Weights and Measures for Chester county.

Wm. S. Garvin, Mercer, Flour Inspector, Pittsburg

Dr. D. Gilbert, Port Physician, Philadelphia.

William M'Glensey, Philadelphia, Health Officer.

James Lafferty, Philadelphia, keeper Powder Magazines.

James Umstead, Philadelphia, Measurer of Marble.

William Gould, Cumberland, Auctioneer, Carlisle.

Jefferson Worthington, Notary Public, Cumberland county.

William Kline, Notary Public, Dauphin county.

James D. Armstrong, John J. M'Cahan, Philadelphia, C. D. Eldred, Lycoming, Benj. B. Croxcraft, Philadelphia, Aids to the Governor, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

Appointments by the Canal Commissioners.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30, 1852—I send you appointments of the Canal Commissioners, exclusively:—Collectors—James Morrison, Easton; John Sands, New Hope; Robert Patterson, Bristol; J. J. Rowan, Paoli; Cyrus Carmony, Lancaster; Jacob Strickler, Columbia; Stephen Wilson, Portsmouth; S. J. Goodrich, Harrisburg; William R. McCoy, Lewistown Jas. P. Hopper, Hollidaysburg; G. W. Marchand, Johnstown; D. H. Barr, Blairsville; Peter Clossen, Freeport; John Hastings, Pittsburg; Wm. A. Packer, Dunnsburg; Wm. Wilson, Northumberland; Geo. Smith, Beech Haven; John Huggins, Liverpool; J. Shoemaker, Juniata aqueduct; Robert Martin, Freeport aqueduct; Wm. Cole, outlet, Portsmouth.

Kossuth at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 1.—Gov. Kossuth arrived in this city about 6 o'clock last evening, and was received with the most unbounded enthusiasm. On the route from Pittsburg he addressed the people at Salem and Ravenna, and from the platform of the cars at other places, where immense throngs had assembled to see him. At the various stopping places he received contributions of material aid, amounting in all, to about $1700. At Alliance he was addressed by Judge Spaulding, Chairman of the State Committee.

On his arrival in this city, he was escorted by a torchlight procession of the military and firemen to the Waddell House, which was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the distinguished guest. He shortly afterwards appeared upon the balcony in compliance with the calls of the immense concourse assembled in front of the building. He made but a short address, simply thanking the people for their reception, and excusing himself from making a speech, on the the plea of fatigue and ill health.

He will speak at the festival on Monday, and address the Ladies' Association in the evening.

EXECUTION.—A letter dated New York, Jan. 30th, says that Lawrence Riley was hung in the jail-yard, at Brooklyn, this morning, for the murder of Ann Golding.

LUTHERAN CHURCH DESTROYED.—A letter from Lewistown, Mifflin county, dated Jan. 29, says that the new Lutheran Church in that place, in progress of erection, and within about two weeks of completion, was fired last night, and in spite of all efforts to save it was totally destroyed. There was an insurance of $2900 on the building. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN BOSTON.—A letter dated Boston, Jan. 28, says—The Maine liquor law was under discussion and explanation before the legislative committee this afternoon. The hall was crowded.

Horace Greely addresses the State Temperance Society this evening.

Deputy Marshall H. H. Kline, one of the principal witnesses in the Christiana treason trials, has been arrested and held to bail, on the charge of perjury preferred by Castner Hanaway.

The Legislature of Louisiana have elected J. P. BENJAMIN, (Whig,) one of the Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention of 1848, U. S. Senator, to succeed Mr. DOWNS, Dem.

GOV. BIGLER'S INAUGURAL.—The National *Intelligencer* of the 23d, says that the conclusion of Gov. Bigler's Inaugural Address challenges its admiration for the conservatism and patriotism it displays.—Whig praise of Democratic documents is only remarkable for its extreme rarity.

ROME'S TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON.—A late letter from Rome states that the Pope has ordered two handsome blocks of marble to be prepared for the Washington Monument, which he designs shortly to despatch to this country.

COL. FREMONT'S GOLD MINES.—A despatch from Washington says:—Col. Benton, on Monday, sold Col. Fremont's Mariposa tract of land, in California, for one million of dollars.

CHARGE OF MUTINY.—Boston, Jan. 28.—The second mate of the ship St. Louis, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Geo. A. Clair, belonging to Philadelphia, was brought in irons in that vessel to-day, charged with mutiny.

CATS.—Chris. North says, it is no wonder woman love cats, for both are graceful, and both are domestic—not to mention they both scratch.

☞Why were our revolutionary fathers poor grammarians? Because they "*murdered the King's English*."

☞Col. Daniel B. Kulz, of Yorks county, is named as a candidate for Canal Commissioner, before the 4th March Convention.

DEATH OF JAMES G. BIRNEY.—A letter dated Buffalo, Feb. 1, says—We learn from Detroit that James G. Birney, the Presidential candidate of the Liberty party, in 1844, died at his residence in Michigan, a few days since.

WHEN the Hindoo priest is about to baptize an infant, he utters the following beautiful sentiment:—"Little babe, thou enterest the world weeping, while all around you smile; contrive so to live that you may depart in smiles, while all around you weep."

Hon. THOMAS S. BELL, late of the Supreme Court, has commenced the practice of law in Philadelphia.

LOCAL politics run high in the Western country. A candidate for county clerk in Texas has offered to register marriages for nothing. His opponent, undismayed, promised to do the same, and "throw in a cradle."

THEY have a bar room in California one hundred and fifty feet long, in which are employed forty barkeepers, eighteen hours out of Twenty four, in retailing liquor, at twenty five cents a glass.

"THANK God for his mercy," as the deacon said when he saw that it was his neighbor's house, and not his own which was on fire.

A large organized party of young men, from Pittsburg and its vicinity, started for California on the 20th ult.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEIVADA CITY, Dec. 31, 1851.

Editor of American Volunteer:

DEAR SIR—Permit me to address a few lines, to inform you of the movements in California, as regards mining operations. The placer diggings, and the most of the beds on the river, are to some extent dug out, but a more extensive and permanent mining has been discovered in the shape of Quartz Leads, which is inexhaustible from the Klamonth river to Marifloss, paying from 4 cents to $1 per pound, and running 600 miles in length, and from 75 to 100 miles in breadth. Hence, there is a great demand for machinery, and laborers to put up machinery to crush quartz. This gives more permanency to mining, and confidence to merchants and traders. There is also an experiment going on near this city, by Dr. J. P. Rogers of St. Louis, in erecting a Gold Smelting Furnace. If it should answer the ends for which it was erected, (of which I have no doubt it will) it will completely revolutionize the present mode of mining, and at least add from one to two dollars per ounce to the value of gold in California, as the gold obtained by this process will be perfectly clean of quartz or black sand. Dr. R. has sold some $2000 worth of patents for smelting furnaces, all of which will go up in the spring, or in other words, when the rainy season is over in this county (Neivada.) There is now some 30 quartz mills in operation; and a good many more going up. Companies are being formed every day to take up and work leads.

The health of the country is good at present. Miners are doing a tolerable good business, making from $5 to $6 per day. Wages in the city is from $4 to $5 per day, while in Sacramento Valley, farmers are giving but from $50 to $60 per month and found. In the mines, it is $100 per month and found, or by the day $4. Mechanics of all kinds receive from $8 to $10 per day. Provision is cheap at present, but I don't think it will be so long, as it is now raining and storming with such violence as to shake my cabin, and bend the tall pines to and fro. I just now learn as I am writing this, that the snow is 10 feet deep on the mountains. This will drive down the Grizly Bear, Panther, Elk, Deer, and the Yuba Indians among us. Notwithstanding the reasonable wages given, "home sickness" is a very prevalent disease. No man or company of men can expect to come to California to make "a pile" without undergoing some hardships, and contenting themselves to stay from 2 to 3 years, for the time is past when it could be done in 4 or 6 months. It will take time, industry and sobriety.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.—Some diplomatic notes have been exchanged with Belgium, and there was reason to fear at one time that the relations would cease to be friendly; but everything is again in a fair train. The French Government, it seems, was offended at the too great attentions paid by M. Rogier, the Belgian Minister, to M. Victor Hugo and some other refugees; but assurances have been given that no facilities shall be afforded to them to plot against the French government; and that if they should do this, or attempt by means of the press in Belgium to attack Louis Napoleon, they shall be immediately ordered out of the country. The Belgian minister in Paris has had a long interview with M. Turgot, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and everything indicates that there will be no interruption of friendly relations with Belgium. The conduct of King Leopold has been such as to command respect. He does not attempt to conceal his sympathy for the Orleans family, but he frankly accepts the new position of things in France. It is even said that when it was intimated that M. Thiers was coming to Brussels, he expressed a hope that in the present state of things the ex-minister would not solicit an interview.

GREAT CHRISTIANS.—A riot occurred in the Holy Trinity Catholic Church, Philadelphia, on Sunday morning week. It is customary for the Trustees to devote an hour of the Sabbath morning to collecting pew rents. At this meeting, the question of petitioning the Legislature to have the church handed over to the care of the Pope or his agents, caused a fight between the contending parties. The Irish go in for giving the church to the Pope, to which the German portion is opposed. Hence the fight. The difficulty has existed for a year or more.

ANOTHER KOSSUTH.—A near relative of Louis Kossuth, the Rev. Frederick William Kossuth, is said to be at present one of the most successful Protestant Pastors in Bohemia. In 1845, he undertook to gather a church of Bohemian Protestants at Prague, and several converts were made. His congregation last July numbered eleven hundred persons. He started a periodical in 1849, entitled the "Herald of the Bohemian Brethren," but it was afterwards suppressed by the Govorament. Seven hundred of his congregation are converts from Popery, including three priests.

THE PROMETHEUS AFFAIR.—Advices have been received at Washington from London to the 2d inst.—Mr. Lawrence had been furnished by Lord Granville, with a reply to the letter addressed by our Minister to Lord Palmerston, in regard to the Prometheus affair, in which he (Lord G.) informs him that, so far as a judgement could be formed upon the statements then before him, the act was disapproved, but he preferred to wait until all the facts were authentically in his possession, before giving an unqualified answer. Mr. Lawrence replied to this, urging a definite response, and in return obtained from Lord Granville a positive assurance that if the report of the British officers, who had been directed to investigate the affair, corresponded with the statements made by the complainants, the act would be fully and promptly disavowed.

WHIG PANIC MAKING.—The Lebanon *Courier* lately announced that both the North Lebanon Furnaces had been blown out, and if not in direct terms, by strong implication, charged the event upon "the ruinous effects of the Locofoco Tariff of 1846." But the *Advertiser* exposes this Whig editor's duplicity, in the following effective style:

"The entire neighborhood knows that *want of Coal* obliged them to stop. Taking advantage of this idleness, the works are now being repaired, and will be put in full blast as soon as the canal opens and coal are procured. The *Courier* might as well have added the closing of the canal to his statement, and charged it also to his bug bear."

THE ARTIC EXPEDITION.—A good deal of surprise has frequently been expressed that no papers from Sir John Franklin, indicating the route he had taken, were found under the cairns, or stone mounds, which were discovered by the exploring parties. Dr. Hane seems to attribute this to the haste in which he probably left. But the London Athenæum gives the following explanation:

"It appears that neither Capt. Austin nor Capt. Penny, nor any of their officers, were aware that Sir John Franklin proposed depositing his communications, nor *in* or *under* cairns, but about ten feet from them, in a direction by a finger post to be erected on the cairn. Thus, while the cairn on Beechey Island was searched, the ground around it was not examined at the requisite depth; and it is therefore highly probable that despatches are at that moment lying in the *cache* pointed out by the finger post."

"But even the cairns themselves were not sufficiently examined. Capt. Austin, in his evidence before the Committee, states:—We went to a cairn, took it down, and examined it *to a certain extent, but not in the way we were satisfied it should be examined*. This confession is most extraordinary."

MRS. HOWARD'S SPENDING MONEY—The benevolent John Howard, well known for his philantrophy, especially his attention to prisoners, having settled his accounts at the close of a particular year, and found a balance in his favor, proposed to his wife to make use of it in a journey to London, or in any other excursion she chose.

"What a pretty cottage for a poor family it would build!" was the answer. This charitable hint met his cordial approbation, and the money was laid out accordingly.

Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

We make the following extracts from the Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the year ending June, 2, 1851, giving our readers an idea of the operations of this laudable system.

From the district reports, received in the office of the Superintendent, the following summary has been prepared, affording a condensed view of the operation of the system for the school year ending on the first Monday, 2d day of June, 1851; viz:

Whole number of districts	1,399
Number paid during the year	1,240
Whole number of Schools	9,303
Number yet required	684
Average number of months taught	5m 2dy.
Number of Male teachers	7,541
" Female "	3,388
Average salaries of male teachers per month	$18 19
" " female "	10 91
Number of male scholars	247,404
" female "	206,238
Number learning German	1,290
Average number of scholars in each school	47
Cost of teaching each scholar per month	$0,43
Amount of tax levied	$914,376 96
Amount received from State appropriation, exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia	161,697 50
Cost of instruction	611,643 40
Fuel and contingencies	75,161 89
Cost of school house—purchasing, building, renting, and repairing,	276,551 65

Compared with a similar statement for the last year, the foregoing exhibits an increase of twelve in the number of districts; in the number paid during the year, an increase of 67; in the number of schools an increase of 793; in the number of male teachers, and increase of 569; and in the number of female teachers, a decacase of 547—(aggregate increase of teachers, 22;) in the number of male scholars, an increase of 1,412, and of female scholars, an increase of 15,286—(aggregate increase of scholars, 29,298;) in the amount of tax levied, and increase of $145,954 89; and in the cost of instructions, as reported, an increase of $102,266.

From the report we also glean the following information relative to the schools in this county:

No. of Districts,	18
No. of Schools,	174
Average time taught,	5mos. 10 days
No. of Male teachers,	161
" Female "	21
Average salary of Male teachers per mo.	$19,50
" " Female "	12,50
No. of Male Scholars,	5,347
" Female "	4,146
" Learning German,	1,040
Average No. in each School,	54
Cost of teaching each scholar per month,	48
Amount of tax levied,	$17,701.56
Received from State Appropriations,	3,714 00
Cost of Instruction,	16,401 75
Fuel and contingencies,	1,021 65
Cost of school houses, purchasing, building, renting and repairing,	2,072 87

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS.

Seventeen Days Later from California.

NEW YORK, Jan., 30. The steamer Prometheus, which sailed from Havana, on the 25th, and San Juan on the 19th, arrived at her warf, at 11 o'clock this morning, bringing 355 passengers, $63,000 in gold dust, on freight, and $800,000 in the hands of the passengers. She brings San Francisco papers to the 2d inst., being seventeen days later than by the last arrival.

The Prometheus arrived at San Juan, on the 15th, and found there the United States steamer Saranac, and the sloop Albany; also, the English steam frigate Arrogant, the sloop of war Calypso, and the brig Express.

The Arrogant has been despatched by the British Admiral to the West India Station with assurances to Commodore Parker that the British Government entirely disavowed and condemned the acts of the British Consul and the Captain of the Express in the vacuole of any authority whatever in connection with the Mosquito Government, as interfering in any way with the foreign commerce of San Juan, and that the conduct of the latter in detaining the Prometheus, and firing a shot across her was unauthorized and heartily condemed.

The most friendly feelings existed between the officers of the ships of both countries. Salutes were exchanged on the 16th on the interchange of visits by the commanders of the national ships, and Commodore Parker was highly complimented by Capt. Robinson, of Arrogant, hoisting the American ensign to the mainmast during the salute. The compliment was returned by the Albany with the English ensign at the mainmast.

Assurances were given by Commodore Parker to the British officers, that the difficulty relative to the whole Mosquito question was progressing amicably to a satisfactory adjustment, and that it would be speedily settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

The Saranac and Arrogant were to leave San Juan in a few days.

The U. S. sloop of war Cyane was expected daily from Chagres to relieve the Albany.

The brig C. Gertrude, of Warren, Maine, bound from Navy Bay to Pensacola, went ashore on the evening of the 11th, ten miles north of San Juan. She is a total wreck—no lives lost.

CALIFORNIA AFFAIRS.—A meeting of a portion of the Legislature was held at San Francisco on the last day of December, on the subject of a seat of the government. A letter was received from the Attorney General expressing the opinion that Vallejo is the seat of government, as is established by law. A resolution was offered by Mr. Panish, and adopted by a large majority, that the delegates elect then present should assemble at Vallejo on the first Monday of January.

Later from Buenos Ayres—Warlike Rumors.

NEW YORK, January 28. By an arrival here this morning, we have advices from Buenos Ayres to the 3d of December. There is no feature of striking importance. The common report prevailed that Gen. Urquiza would cross the Parana and invade the provinces during the month of December.

The preparations for war at Buenos Ayres were continued with great zeal. The soldiers were well paid, well equipped with all the accoutrements of war, and it was expected that Gen. Rosa would take 20,000 men into the field.

It was also rumored that a large issue of paper money was contemplated.

☞The Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald, has the following notice of the "Wheelbarrow Emigrant to California:"—

PERSEVERANCE AND ITS REWARD.—The public will remember that in the spring of the year 1850, a poor man started across the plains to California, with no other sort of conveyance for his luggage and means of subsistence, than a wheelbarrow, which he pushed along for many a weary mile. This energetic fellow "rolled" his barrow along until he arrived at the Great Salt Lake city, at which place he joined some emigrants who hauled his small stock of baggage through. We remember when the hero of the wheelbarrow arrived, and our prediction at the time, which it appears has been verified, for we see it stated that he arrived at the mint a few days ago with $6,000 of the dust, and has now purchased a beautiful farm, and is preparing, as soon as he gets a family, to enjoy life, if a home will bring such a blessing in its train.

Marriages.

On Tuesday, February 3, by the Rev. A. Height, Mr. GEORGE CHAPMAN, of Milltown, to Mrs. MARY CORBET, of New Cumberland, this county.

In Monmouth, Illinois, on the 24th of December last, by the Rev. J. F. Chaffee, Mr. STEPHEN HILL, to Miss ELIZABETH S. HENDEL, daughter of the late Mr. Bernard Hendel, of Carlisle.

Deaths.

In Shippensburg, on Sunday, the 25th ult., Mrs MARY COCHRAN, in the 93d year of her age.

In Shippensburg, on the same day, Mr. B. F. CONAUGH, aged about 25 years.

In Harrisburg, on Monday morning last, after a short illness, Mrs. MARGARET BYERS, wife of Mr. Eby Byers, formerly of Carlisle.

On the 29th ultimo, in Kingstown, Mr. SAMUEL FISHER, in the 52d year of his age.

Near Shiremanstown, in this county, Mrs. ELIZABETH STUCKEY, in the 29th year of her age.