AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY John B. Bratton. TERMS.

**VOL.** 44.

TERMS. SunsoniFrion.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents, paid in advance. Two Dollars it paid within the year; and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. These terms will be rig-idly adhered to in every instance. No sub-scription discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISENENTS --- ACCOMPANIEd by the CASH, and not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a great-

ter length in proportion. Jon-PRINTING-Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills, Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., exccuted with accuracy and at the shortest notice

# Boetical.

BEYOND THE BIVER. BY M. RITCHIE.

Time is a river, deep and wide; And while along its banks we stray, We see our loved ones o'er its tide We see our loved ones o'er its fide Sail from its sight away-away. Where are they sped—they who return No more to glad our longing eyes ? They've passed from life's contracted b To land unseen, unknown, that lies Beyond the river.

'Tis hid from view; but we may guess How beautiful that land must be; For gleamings of its loveliness, In visions granted oft we see. The very clouds that o'er it throw their veil unraised for mortal sight. With gold and purple taintings glow, Reflected from the glorious light Beyond the river.

And gentle airs, so sweet, so calm, Steal sometimes from that viewless sphe The mourner feels their breath of balm, And soothed sorrow dries the tear. And soonied sorrow dries the tear. And sometimes listening car may gain Entrancing sound that hither floats, The echo of a distant stylin, Of harps' and voices blended notes Beyond the river.

There are our loved ones in their rest ; They've crossed Time's river-now no m They heed the bubbles on its breast, Nor feel the storms that sweep its shore. But there pure love can live can last-They look for us there home to share; When we in turn away have passed, What joyful greetings wait us there Beyond the river.

MATRIMONY.

Matrimony is a nut Matrimony is a nut For every man's digestion; When the shell is fairly cracked, Pop! goes the question.

Pretty girls will sigh and blush-Simper all they can si.— Till from out their pouting lips Pop! goes the answer.

Cupid fans the holy flame-Rankest kind of arson-When it gains a certain height, Pop! goes the parson.

Quite throughout the honeymoon-Made of rosy colors-Into sundry dry goods tills, Pop! go the dollars.

When a year has shown its tail, Round the corner, (may be,) Out upon the happy world, 'Pop! goes a baby.

Mother gives it catnip tea, Father gives it brandy, And adown its gastric tube, Pop 1 goes the candy.

Madam lets her husband scold e must be the whipper, And, above the youngster's heals. Pop! goes the slipper.

Bachelor, who lives next door, Stands it for a season, But, before the year is out. Pop! goes his reason.

Volunteer. American BY JOHN B. BRATTON. "OUR COUNTRY-MAY IT ALWAYS BE BIGUT-BUT RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY."

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1858.

対抗力・モート

sert region, cannot be propagated in one of a great reservoir for water, are all marks of long different nature. Many vain efforts have been servitude and domestic constraint. The defortried to propagate the camel in Spain; they mittes he supposes to be perpetuated by gener-have been transported into America, but have ation, and what at first was accident at last be-multiplied in neither. It is true, indeed, that

they may be brought into these countries; and may, perhaps, be found to produce there; but as the animal is well fed, and if examined, they the care of keeping them is so great, and the will be found composed of a substance not un-accidents to which they are exposed from the like the udder of a cow.

accidents to which they are exposed from the changeableness of the climate are so many, that they cannot answer the care of keeping. In a few years, also, they are seen to degenerate; their strength and their patients forsake them; and instead of making the riches, they become and more add private and the private strate and more many hand be private and more add private add pr

Inisined prospect of his forlorn situation: yet, in this chasm of nature, by the help of his ca-mel, the Arabian finds safety and subsistence. There are here and there found spots of verdure which, though remote from each other, are, in a manner, approximated by the labor and in-dustry of the camel. Thus these deserts, which present the streamer with pathing the others.

present the stranger with nothing but objects of danger and sterility, afford the inhabitant protection, food, and liberty. The Arabian lives independent and tranquil in the midst of his solitudes; and, instead of considering the vast solitudes spread around him as a restraint

upon his happiness, he is, by experience, taught of taking up and supporting his burden; their legs, a few days after they are produced, are bent under their belly; they are in this manner loaded, and taught to rise; their burden is evtill the animal is capable to support a weight

the animal is capable to support a weight adequate to its force; the same care is taken in making them patient of hunger and thirst; while other animals receive their food at stated times, the camel is restrained for days together, and these intervals of famine are increased in proportion as the animal seems capable of sustaining them. By this method of education they live five or six days without food or water;

they live five or six days without food or water; and their stomach is formed most admirably by nature to fit them for long abstinence; be-sides the four stomachs, which all animals have that chew the cud, (and the camel is of the number,) it has a fifth stomach, which serves number,) it has a fifth stomach, which serves how noignant its woes—I say, could we know how noignant its woes—I say, cut to its is a joy above all the pleasures, how noignant its woes—I say, cut to its is a joy above all the pleasures of the cus should have marked it with their sanction, hearts, that no one solace amid earthly changes how noignant its woes—I say. To be remembered, to be loved, to live in terial connected with light, that it is impossible hearts, that no one solace amid earthly changes for a human mind to conceive, or form any dis-this is a joy above all the pleasures of the scene and place. We love this spiritual home of which it forms a part, and by which it is formed and place the union of hearts which death cane of which it forms a part, and by which it is the garden of God, we should pray to be spared that trust we might so ineffectually fulfill. But then to see our new baby—our beautiful mystery! to see every body tiptoeing in—every-body but Tommy, who never having been ac-customed to walking on eggs. don't exactly see into many interests, gives it a divine elevation and expansiveness. But it is in the interior of

The Winter of the Heart.

good angels may protect you from this terrible evil—the winter of the heart. Let no chilling influence freeze up the foun-

dations of sympathy and happiness from its depths; no cold burthen settle over its wither-

ed hopes, like snow on the faded flowers : no

rude blasts of discontent moan and shrick thro'

Your life path may lead you amid trials,

which for a time seem utterly to impede your

progress, and shut out the very light of heaven

of the poor. Summer friends may forsake you,

and the unpitying world pass you with scarce-

its desolate chambers.

m your anxious gaze.

y a word of compassion.

Let it never come upon you. Live so that

Butter Making in Winter.

"Winter Butter" has no very enviable reputa-tion anywhere, and compared with that made in June, seems, an ontirely different article. Of course there are reasons for this—let us enume-rate some of them. 1. The character of the food is changed from grant and successful hashers to dry, hay or

The character of the food is chapged from green and succulent herbage, to dry hay, or more generally cornstalks and åtraw. There is really very little butter in the latter.
 The season is changed from mild and warm to cold, bleak, and uncomfortable. There is, a constant demand for fuel to keep up the animal heat; this is partly at the expense of the butter product.

product. 8. The management of the milk liecomes difficult. If kept in a cellar, and a little above freezing, the milk becomes bitter before the cream rises; if allowed to freeze, the cream rises at once, but is injured in quality, and will produce very white butter; if kept in the kitch-en pantry, where very warm during the day and cold at night, it does not rise well, and is apt to be bitter and acid.

supply of salt is also necessary. 3. It is difficult to get a proper temperature for raising cream perfectly in winter. Some butter makers scald their milk when first drawn from the cow-others let it stand twelve how and they place the pan containing the milk in a longer one filled with boiling water—and allus-ing it to stand, twelve hours longer, that the crean raised perfectly. It is said that more and better butter can be made in this way than in any other any other. Churning in winter, as usually managed, i

Indicate fruit, and when we have said so much a uthor tries to hide his meaning with a cumbrous load of words, as if poverty of thought could be concealed by any such artifice.
Many a narchy.
Like all other States on the American contine to be settled by spaniards, Mexico has been the willing victim.
Minu a clever man has lost a sweetheart by saying too much—and so making courtship an impunity—a drop more added to the sweet being more can be said, why we have come to the end of our tether.
Many an author tries to hide his meaning with a cumbrous load of words, as if poverty of thought could be concealed by any such artifice. To say what we mean, and there end, is true wide, but we have nothing more to say, we cannot that we have nothing more to say, we cannot that we have nothing more to say, we cannot that we have nothing more to say, we cannot that we have nothing more to say, we cannot that we have nothing more to say. roots, apples, or pumpkins, would yield milk of very fair quality. Attention to securing a sup-ply of proper food for cows, and better care of them, would go far to redeem the name of win-ter butter from its present character.

a main of blushing and folding the protyram.
 b main of blushing and folding the protyram.
 c m

Light and Color. So intimately are all our ideas of things ma

WOMEN AND MARBIAGE. - Robert Southey

NO. 34.

AT \$2,00 PER ANNUM.

Maiden lady, up the stairs, Stamps each moment faster. Titl, from the coiling underneath Pop! goes the pluster. Dirty, ragged little boy, 'Neath the window lingers; Thumb applied to his nose, Pop ! go the fingers. All around the neighborhood Such antics are enacted ; And while mamma is scolding him "Pop" goes distracted.

Miscellaneous.

### THE CAMEL AND THE DROMEDARY.

As these valuable animals will undoubtedly be introduced into California in considerable selves into a body. furnished with camels, to numbers, (the experiments of Lieutenant Beale secure themselves from the insults of the robproying their utility,) and as they will be a very bers that intest the countries in which they live. This assemblage is called a caravan, in serts, but in mountain travelling, and for pack amount to above ten thousand ; and the numtrains, we believe a correct history of them ber of camels is often greater than that of the trains, we believe a correct history of them would be interesting to our readers, and there-fore give them the following from Goldsmith's Animated Nature: These names (camel and dromedary) do not

make two distinct kinds, but are only given to a variety of the same animal, which has, how-the large camels are capable of carrying a thouburden be lessened or taken away. In general sisted time immemorial. The princi. sand weight, and sometimes twelve hundred ; pal, and perhaps the only sensible, difference the dromedary. from six to seven hundred.--by which those two races are distinguished, In these trading journeys they travel but slowy, their stages are generally regulated, and consists in this : that the camel has two bunches upon his back, whereas the dromedary has but one ; the latter, also, is neither so large or five and thirty miles a day. Every evening, so strong as the camel. These two races, how- when they arrive at a stage, which is usually ever, produce with each other, and the mixed some spot of verdure, where water and shrubs bread formed between them is considered the are in plenty, they are permitted to feed at libbest, the most patient, and the most indefatiga. ble of all the kind.

Of the two varieties, the dromedary is by far They seem to prefer the coarsest weeds to the Of the two varieties, the dromedary is by far the most numerous, the camel being scarcely found except in Turkey and the countries of the Eevant: while the other is found spread over all the deserts of Arnbia, the southern parts of Africa, Persia, Tartary, and a great habits an immense tract of country, the other, in comparison, is confined to a province: the line of parsue their passage when their in comparison is confined to a province: the line of parsue their passage when their the part of the eastern function of the eastern is confined to a province the line of parsue their passage when their the part of the eastern function of the eastern f habits an immense tract of country, the other, in comparison, is confined to a province; the one inhabits the sultry countries of the torrid zone, the other delights in a warm, but not a burning climate; neither, however, can subsist or propagate in the variable climates toward the north; they seemed formed for those coun The patience of this animal is most extraor where they can travel along the sandy desert dinary, and it is probable that its sufferings are

where they can travel along the sandy desert without being impeded by rivers, and find food at expected distances; such a country is Ara-bia, and this, of all others, seems the most adapted to the support and production of this minal. The camel is the most temperate of all ani-mala, and it can continue to travel scenario data to be loaded in this position. The camel is the most temperate of all ani-mala, and it can continue to travel scenario data to be loaded in this position. The camel is the most temperate of all ani-mala, and it can continue to travel scenario data to be loaded in this position. The camel is the most temperate of all ani-mala and it can continue to travel scenario data to the light scenario data to the support and production to the support and production to the support and production of this mala.

without drinking. In those vast deserts, where without drinking. In those vast deserts, where the earth is everywhere dry and sandy, where there are neither birds nor beasts, neither in-sects nor vegetables, where nothing is to be seen but hills of sand and heaps of stone, there the camel travels, posting forward, without re-quiring either drink or pasture, and is often found six or seven days without how sustances. found six or seven days without any sustenance comes to its stage, it lies down to be unloaded whatsoever. Its feet are formed for travelling as before.

by any other method of conveyance. An animal, thus formed for a sandy and de-its upon its breasts and its legs, and even the way !

.

remains without corrupting, or without becom-ing adulterated by the other aliments; when the camel finds itself pressed with thirst, it has an easy resource for quenching it; it throws up a quantity of this water, by a simple contraction of the muscles, into the other stomachs. why he should begin now-to see them all so gleeful over baby, so pitiful over "Mamma---poor mainma," lying there so pale and wan--and this serves to macerate its dry and simple food ; in this manner, as it drinks but seldom, it takes in a large quantity at a time, and travellers, when straitened for water, have been

o regard them as the ramparts of his freedom. The camel is easily instructed in the methods

ery day thus increased, by insensible degrees,

to see them joking papa, and calling him a "ter-rible fellow." at which little Tommy is indig. often known to kill their camels for that which they expected to find within them. In Turkey, Persia, Arabia, Barbary, and ant, and thinks it wouldn't be well for Mrs

Grundy to call him such a hard name. What an interest we take in babies in general; nor that we think that any thing in that line could Egypt, their whole commerce is carried on by means of camels; and no carriage is more speedy. and none less expensive, in these counhold a candle with ours: and what jokes we tries. Merchants and travellers unite themtell about other people's babies, until our laughter warns the nurse, who warns us to be more quiet or leave; to be sure, the laughter is gen-

bers that infest the countries in which they erally confined to Tommy and I, for mamma only smiles the faintest ghost of a smile; Tomwhich the numbers are sometimes known to my makes up for it, however, laughing so loud and so long without the remotest idea where the rough-and tumble somerset can cool off his merriment, at the exhibitien of which enormity nurse gives him a different kind of propeller, which sends him crying to the kitchen. Mam-

ma says "poor Tommy !" and papa immediate-ly starts for him. In a few minutes he returns with Tommy and a pair of red eyes, very manfully asserting that papa's boy wasn't going to have his nose put out of joint for all the babies in the world ! Then mamma smiles on papa, and papa, when he thinks I don't see him, smiles on her, and takes her poor, bloodless hand and presses it to his lips, and places it in his bosom, till poor me. who don't see him any how, who wouldn't be hired to see him, and who has lived long

be inred to see him, and who has lived long enough in the world to know when to see and when not to see, choke up the worst kind, make up for my chamber, and have just a magnifi-cent cry, only because everything is so affec-ting; the sick room in its quietude, the helpless little creature in its cradle, and papa and mam-ma over their park horse directions Ob. J. The noble manly hoy, the sole hope of your declining years, may be taken from you, while your spirit clings to him with a wild tenacity, which even the shadow of the tomb cannot wholly subdu

But amid all these sorrows, do not come to ma over their new born affection. Oh, I tell you a man never is a man till a bit of humanithe conclusion that nobody was ever so deeply afflicted as you are, and abandon every sweet y, bone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh, lies anticipation of "better days" in the future. pless in his arms ! He never knows himself Do not lose your faith in human excellence because your confidence has been betrayed, nor till the dear one he has chesen out of the world to walk with him the pilgrimage of lite, lies for believe that friendship is only a delusion, and the first time before him weak and pale, with love a phautom which glides away from your

this morsel of humanity upon her bosom. The grasp. promise they make to their own hearts that no Do not think you are fated to be miserable wrong of their doing shall ever give a pang to because you are disappointed in your expecta-tions, and baffled in your pursuits. Do not de-clare that God has forsaken you, when your

that gentle spirit; that no path of pleasure shall be bright enough to lure their feet from the portals of home; that no word of unkindway is hedged with thorns, or repine sinfully ness shall ever give pain to the mother of their when he calls your dear ones to the land beyond the grave. Keep a holy trust in heaven thro' overy trial :

child. But alas ! (there must be an end to eve-rything in this world.) new babies get to be old stories; fresh promises fade in the light of fresh-er pleasures — and men. being "inconsistent ev-er," would require a fresh baby every week or two, to make them toe the mark of all the bear adversity with fortitude, and look upward in hours of temptation and suffering. When your locks are white, your eyes dim, and your ble three days of spring time; let us not, there

promises they so inconsiderately make; and as freshness and buoyancy of spirit, which wou it would be rather inconvenient for us to accom- shield you from the winter of the heart. modate ourselves to such requirements, we

must take the will for the deed, and make the most of their repentance for the past, and good resolves for the future, while the motives for these resolutions last. Babies are a great inthe rheumatics, lately.' stitution, though ; at least, ours is.

The habit of observation is one of the most valuable in life, its worth can have be too high-ly estimated, and it is one that can easily be cultivated. Never do anything withcast cultivated. Never do anything without observing that all you do is correct. Do not ever take a walk without having your eyes and ears open, and always try and remember what you see and hear. By this means you will acquire more knowledge than can ever be learned from books a you will that the information to more knowledge than can ever be learned from books, as you will find the information in ex-actly the form you are capable of receiving it. Read books and newspapers, above all acquire observing habits, for they will be always with you, and ever ready to store your mind with the truths of nature.

# Stop Him.

The following specimen of a German adver-Penury may take the place of ease and plenty; your luxurious home may be exchanged for a single, lowly room—the suft couch for the sement was recently handed us by a friend : "Runned away, strayed away, or stoled away ine big black horse, sixteen hands and six in straw pallet-the rich viands for the coarse food ches tall; he wash black all over his body put his head and das wash black too; he had four leg pehind and two before, and when he walked and runned dey followed one after de oder. He

You may be forced to toil wearily, steadily a handful of common sait, light it, and it will had two plack ears on his head one plack and on, to earn a livelihood ; you may encounter de oder brown, and had no eyes on de one side fraud and base avarice which would extert the of his head and couldn't see any mit de oder. burn with a yellow flame, and all the gaudy colors will be gone, nothing but one dead yel-low being visible, even the color is taken from the cheeks and dresses of the spectators, all of them appearing a ghastly hue; thus proving that color depends on light and not light on color.—Scientific American. In the next of the provided extort the stort t pearth, and leave you in fearful darkness.pefore. It always stays pehint except ven he valks backward and den it comes in front. Any

pody vat finds him and brings him to u.e, pays me fife dollars and no questions asked."

in a chapter on "Marriage," delivers himself a This is George the Fourth." said an follows :--exhibitor of wax-work, pointing to a slim fig-ure. "I thought he was a very stout man."---"Very likely, but if you'd been here without "A man may be cheerful and contented i celibancy, but I do not think he can ever be happy; it is an unnatural state, and the best feelings of his nature are never celled into an victuals half as long as he has, you'd been twice as thin." lings of his nature are never called into ac-

tion. The risks of marriage are far greater on Jones has discovered the respective nathe woman's side : women have so little of the Jones has discovered the respective na-tures of a distinction and a difference. He says that "a little Difference" frequently makes many enemies, while "a little Distinction" at-we are; but lam persuaded that they are more many enemies, while "a little Distinction" at-tracts a host of friends to the one on whom it is conferred.

03" Nothing moves the masses more than the their sex. "Now, if a lady were to approach me for having said this, I should reply that it was on-ly another mode of saying there are more good wives in the world than there are good husexhibition of deep feeling. It speaks a lan-guage which the vory humblest can understand, and challenges a response which not even the most callous are disposed to withhold.

bands, which I verily believe. • I know nothing which a good and sensible man is so certain to

	fore, complain of their short duration, but un- deavor to enjoy them.	find, if he looks for it, as a good wife."
lđ	The soul needs a certain amount of intel	Decapitate the devil and you have your character-evil. Drop the "c," and you have
h-	for the daily struggle in which it is involved.	vile; strike out the "v," and you make ill;
h		roughen into an uncomfortable localityhell.
	thyself than of others.	Wordsworth did nut possess the nower

GOOD H.BITS .- No man whether rich o like a vision of paradise to him.

GOOD H.BITS.--No man whether from G. poor, can make or retain a good and useful po-sition in life without the two valuable habits ef pupertuality and temperance.

the palace, and that all her jewels were only saved by being buried. She does not seem to blame us for their present captivity ; she understands the necessity for inquiring into guilmarried to the King's youngest son, already rays, the red, the blue, the yellow, and these and their compounds or complimentary colors from the beams that travel from the san to us in eight minutes. All nature derives its color from these colored rays, and really there is no nentioned, and reputed very beautiful. Our from these colored rays, and really there is no women and children in the palace after the masfrom these colored rays, and really there is no such thing as actual color, it is only decom-posed light. Thus the tender, modest violet pushing its tidy loveliness from among the coarser plants on some hedge side, is so con-structed that it absorbs all the rays except the violet one, and that it reflects, and this reflec-tion is the color of the plant; the hardy old red and shown in its color, and the same is the case

sandstone cliff absorbs all rays but the one shown in its color, and the same is the case with all created things. This fact of all ob-jects being really colorless, is easily proved by a simple experiment that may be tried by our juvenile readers any winter's evening. Now then for the experiment: collect as many articles of different colors as you can in a small room, the more glaring the hues, the a simple experiment that may be tried by our juvenile readers any winter's evening. Now then for the experiment: collect as many articles of different colors as you can in a small room, the more glaring the hues, the more astonishing the result; when this is done, pour some alcohol on a plate and throw into it boundful of common sait. Jight it, and it, will tender hearted. He will not spare the guilty nor inflict suffering on the innocent.

## Maxims to Guide Young Men.

Keep good company or none. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Have no very intimate friends. Keep your secrets if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the

If your hands cannot be usefully employed, ittend to the cultivation of your mind. Good company and good conversation are the ery sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else.

Never listen to loose and infidel conversa-

You had better be poisoned in your blood than in your principles.

Your character cannot be essentially injured frequently deceived in the attachments which xcept by your own acts. they form, and their opinions concerning men

If any one speak evil of you, let your life be o virtuous that no one will believe him. are much less accurate than men's opinion of Always speak and act as in the presence of

Drink no kind of intoxicating liquor. Ever live; misfortune excepted, within your come

Never speak lightly of religion. Make no haste to be rich if you would pros-

Small and steady gains give competency with

tranquility of mind. Avoid temptation, through fear you may not

racter—evil. Drop the "e," and you have strike out the "v," and you make ill : "and it is el, which an Englishman will withstand it. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.

Do not marry until you are able to support

DF Few insects live more than a year in their perfect state. Their first state is the egg, F Wordsworth did not possess the power DP We do not depise all those who have not one redeeming virtue. pleasing and very instructive study of etymolo-

gy.

07 Avarice and vanity are the principal ele. ments of all evily

ing blade to a poverty-struck poetaster. "Why, I've been troubled a great deal with virtué.

Well, Bob, how are you ?" said a das

"And is how your wife ?" "She's very rhoumatic, too." "And how is little Dickey ?"

lodgings, for that is roomattic too !"