TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Now that we are in the mood of giving advice, we must say one word on the manner in which the Town and Country people treat each other. There is little cordiality of feeling between the people of the provincial Towns and those of the surrounding Country; and for this both sides are to blame.

The people of the Towns must necessarily dress better than those of the Country; and this fact, (that they are better dressed,) and the fact that the citizens of the Town labor by their wits rather than their hands, creates on the part of the rural denizens a prejudice, a suspicion of pride and vanity: and they think their neighbors live without care or fatigue. On the other hand the plain garments, necessary to their calling, in which the Country people appear, excites too often the ridicule of the Town; and clothes, in these latter places, are too often taken as the standard of gentility. It is the custom, about some Court houses, to believe there are no *gentlemen* in the Country; and the Country people most absurdly agree to this, and are filled with envy for the gentry. It is not the location, the calling, or the clothes that make the gentleman: it is the heart, the mind, the character and conduct.

But the worst thing we know of about some villages is the manner in which the children are raised; and on this subject we feel that a great reform is needed.

Parents who are dependent on the Country—merchants, lawyers, traders and mechanics who live by Country patronage—often look on it as evidence of spirit and smartness to see their children rudely insulting the quiet and often humble citizens of the Country, riding them on the streets, doing mischief to their horses and vehicles, and making sport of their plain equipments. Insults of this kind, offered to people too conscious of their own want of a supposed gentility, and by children on whom no revenge can be taken, are among the keenest tortures which can be inflicted on the human mind: children who so act, so far from being genteel, are out and out savages, and their parents unacquainted with the rudest elements of good breeding.

When such things are tolerated, who can say it is demagoguism in candidates for public favor to cheery the Towns? When village people are complaining of prejudices against them, let them go into the streets and watch, for one market day, the conduct of their children towards inoffensive citizens of the Country.

THE MINERALOGICAL SURVEY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Few persons are aware of the importance of this contemplated measure.

Capt. Wilkes, of the famous American Exploring Expedition, (and who by the way visited California,) informed the writer that he regarded the mineral resources of North Carolina as of greater importance than those of any region ever visited by him.

Many great discoveries have already been made in the Gold region of our State; but these are of inconsiderable value compared with those yet to be made.

The wisest among us has not dreamed of the glittering treasures that lie heaped beneath the wasted surface of our neglected State; and the time will come when the light of science will reveal secrets which will make our friends on the Pacific look wistfully back to the land of their birth.

It is to be hoped that Prof. Emmons, with an efficient corps of assistants, will soon be in our midst; and when he does come, then look out for startling disclosures.

In the mean time, let every body subscribe to some newspaper, and be ready to read the great news with which the periodicals of North Carolina will abound.

LITERARY NOTICES.

GRAHAM,S MAGAZINE for January, 1852, has been on our table for several days: a beautiful number of 112 pages, presenting quite a variety of attractions.

The ECLECTIC for December, contains an elegant likeness of Victor Hugo, and a review of some of his poetical works, besides a number of other selections from the most popular foreign periodicals.

GRAHAM for January, 1852, is quite magnificent. Its decorations are numerous and varied, and the reading matter appears to correspond with the already acquired character of the publication.

GODEY for the same month, is also out more than three weeks in advance. Its external appearance is elegant as it is novel, and everything about the work indicates untiring effort to please.

DEAF & DUMB & THE BLIND.

EXPERIENCES OF A DEAF PERSON.—I fainted one day from having, in a freak, put a musical snuff box on my head. The delicious precision of the music, and the revival of the old clearness, after the muffled piece of confusion that instrumental music had been to me for some years, overcame me in a second of time. I am sure that I heard that performance quite as well as any one could through the ear; and I have since clapped on my head every musical snuff-box I could lay hands on. You may like to know the following. When I had become just deaf enough to have difficulty in catching the pitch of a piece of music, in the concert room we attended, which had benches, with a long wooden rail to lean against, I could always get right by pressing my shoulder-blade against that rail; *only the pitch was always a third below.* Finding this with music which I was familiar with, I soon got to allow for it always, and so did very well for the time. As the deafness increased, I found all bass sounds lose their smoothness, and come in pulses bearing upon the ear, and vibrating through the pit of the stomach, while, as yet, higher sounds were as formerly.—*Atkins and Martineau's letters on man.*

CURE FOR BLINDNESS AND DEAFNESS.—Some weeks ago, we copied from the N. Y. Evening Post, an account of one Dr. Turnbull,s discovery of a remedy for diseases of the eyes and ears. We aimed at subserving the cause of humanity by so doing, relying on our cotemporary for facts in the case. The Evening Post now says:

"We deem it our duty to say, that so far as we know, Dr. Turnbull has not submitted his pretensions to his professional brethren in this city, as we were assured by his son, that he intended to do, and that from this and other circumstances, which we need not repeat, we feel constrained to say, that our confidence in his professional qualifications has been very essentially modified. Those who have occasion for the relief he promises, will do well to form their estimate without reference to any thing which we have ever written about him.—*N. Y. Ob.*

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY--SENATE.

Very little business has been done in either house of Congress so far. In the Senate on Tuesday, the 2d of December, after the reading of the President's Message, a committee was appointed on the contested election from Florida. Mr. FOOTE gave notice of a joint resolution in favor of the Irish patriots now in exile, and another tendering public honors to KOSSUTH. The same Senator also gave notice of a resolution in relation to the Compromise measures of last session. On Wednesday, the Kossuth resolution came up; an amendment was proposed by Mr. HALE, and a debate ensued between Messrs. FOOTE, CASS, DAWSON and UNDERWOOD. On Thursday Mr. CLEMENS gave notice of his intention to renew the proposition to confer the rank of Lieutenant General on General SCOTT. Mr. GWIN, introduced a bill to establish a Branch Mint at San Francisco, California, and Mr. FISH gave notice of one to the same effect in reference to New York. Mr. FOOTE's resolution declaring the Compromise measures a final adjustment was made the special order for Monday following. By permission of the Senate, Mr. FOOTE withdrew his resolution on account of the unexpected opposition, which rendered the contemplated action too late. Mr. SEWARD, then gave notice of another resolution, tendering the Hungarian exile a cordial welcome. On Monday, some memorials were presented, praying that the office of Chaplain may be dispensed with, and then the Senate proceeded to business Mr. SEWARD's joint resolution, for the reception of KOSSUTH, was laid over, and another by Mr. SHIELDS, for the appointment of a committee of three Senators, to introduce him to the Senate, shared the same fate. Mr. FOOTE's resolution on the Compromise was then taken up and debated. On Tuesday, Mr. SHIELDS, moved to postpone the resolution for the purpose of considering that relating to KOSSUTH, and thereupon ensued an interesting discussion between Messrs. SEWARD, BERRIEN, HALE, FOOTE and SUMNER. The Senate adjourned, leaving the last in possession of the floor.

HOUSE.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the 2d., after the message had been read, a resolution providing newspapers for the members was offered and discussed. On Wednesday the members balloted for seats, empowered the Speaker to appoint the Standing Committees, and then adjourned to Saturday. On Saturday, after transacting very little important business, they adjourned over to Tuesday of this week. On Tuesday, the 9th, the names of the standing committees were read by the Clerk. The House then commenced balloting for a Chaplain. After several ineffectual efforts made to elect from a number of gentlemen, the Rev. Mr. MORGAN, was finally appointed, by a majority of twenty, over the Rev. Mr. GURLEY.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The *Humboldt* brought several interesting items of news, among others the death of the King of Hanover, a son of George III., and formerly known in England as Duke of CUMBERLAND. On the death of William IV., he ascended the throne of Hanover as the next male heir, the crown of that kingdom being restricted to the male line. King ERNEST seems to have been the most unamiable and the most detested member of the royal family of England. The new King will be known as GEORGE V.

In *French* politics there has been a good deal of excitement, accompanied by symptoms of anxiety in monetary circles, in consequence of a proposition in the Assembly to provide a military guard for its protection. A violent collison between the Legislature and Executive Departments was apprehended by many as the probable consequence of its passage. After a stormy debate, it was finally rejected by a considerable majority.

The RUSSIAN army has sustained another bloody defeat in CIRCASSIA, with the loss of all its artillery. The following additional items may prove interesting.

FRANCE.

—The *Courier du Havre* says that the health of Lamartine which was supposed to be on the mend, has recently undergone a change for the worse, exhibiting alarming symptoms of a severe if not fatal illness

—The French Government is pressing upon the Portuguese ministry the claims of those French officers, who served in the war of liberation. The tone taken is threatening, but does not as yet draw an answer from Lisbon.

—Marshal Soult is reported as dangerously ill at Soult Berg. His son, the Marquis of Dalmatia, and M. de Morany, his son-in-law, have been summoned in haste to his bedside.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY—BANISHMENT OF THRASHER—PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ENGLISH CONSULATE.

The mail steamship *Empire City* arrived from New-Orleans and Havana. She left Havana on the 30th ult. The Steamship *Philadelphia* from Chagres arrived the same day. Mr. S. Thrasher, late editor of the *Faro Industrial*, has been sent to Spain. He sailed from Havana on the 24th ult. A beautiful service of Plate was presented to W. Gidney Smith, Esq., Havana, on the 28th ult., tendered by the young men of New-Orleans, as a testimonial of their gratitude to him for his many kindnesses shown the prisoners of the late expedition at Havana.—*N. Y. Times.*

DALMATIA.

The Dalmatia papers are teeming with accounts of earthquakes along the Albanian and Dalmatian coasts. A violent shock occurred at Stagno Piccolo on the 19th ult., accompanied with subterranean detonations; another detonation ensued some time after on the same day, and these phenomena were repeated on the 20th with still greater intensity. Fortunately no disaster of a serious nature has to be lamented there. Further particulars of the terrific earthquake at Vallona have reached *Osservatore Dalmato.* It was preceded by violent detonations, to which succeeded a series of intermittent shocks, which lasted in the aggregate about a quarter of an hour. The waters of the river Voiussa, six miles from Vallona, rose two feet above the ordinary level, and many houses fell in the town itself. The town of Beratti, about 30 miles from Vallona, is a heap of ruins; its castle has been destroyed. Some villages have literally disappeared, leaving scarce a vestige of their former existence. The shocks, though weaker, continued to be felt up to the latest date, being the 26th ult.

GREAT TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—A note from the telegraph agent of the Associated Press informs us, that Mr. BULKLEY the Superintendent of the New-Orleans Telegraph line has invented a "Connector" by means of which, placed at each station on the line, the operators are enabled to "turn the current of electricity from their offices, and thus connect the most extreme points."

The "Connectors" by some ingenious mechanism—only fully understood by the intelligent and *practical* inventor—have the effect to *renew the magnetic force* wherever applied, by which means the great difficulty of "writing in long circuits" is wholly overcome. This invention. therefore, would seem destined to become one of the most important aids in the "annihilation of space."

We understand that the New-Orleans line under Mr. B.'s superintendence has been supplied with these "Connectors," and their practical utility for the purposes desired were very satisfactorily tested to-day, by enabling Mr. Long and his accomplished assistants in the office in this City—to hold a *direct* and *instantaneous* chit chat with their fellow-operators in the office at New-Orleans–a distance by the wires of 2,300 miles. Business messages were also sent with the same rapidity.—*N. Y. Times.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 5, 1851.

The Foreign News was received here at 11 o'clock this morning.

New-Orleans congratulates the illustrious Magyar on his safe arrival in "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave." Hurrah for Kossuth!"

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS. The Trustees appointed under the act passed last Winter, for the establishment of an Asylum for Idiots, have selected the building known as the "Bull's Head Tavern," for the commencement of their operations. We learn that the building has been put in order, circulars sent to the applicants who had been selected for admission, and that pupils began to about the first inst. There are now in the Institution seven State, and six pay or part pay pupils—thirteen in the whole. Eight State pupils selected have not yet arrived. There are five vacancies in the number of State pupils; one in each of the IId, Vth, VIth and VIIIth Judicial Districts, and one from the State at large. One pay pupil has not arrived, and there is room for three more pay pupils. Applications may be addressed to Henry B. Wilbur, M. D., Superintenedent of the Asylum. It is decided that the vacancies should be filled as soon as practicable, and persons acquainted with proper subjects in the different Districts, would confer a favor on them by communicating their cases to the Superintendent, or one of the Executive Commitiee. And Editors of newspapers would promote a humane purpose by giving the substance of this article, so that the Institution may be promptly filled.

ISSURING A DEBTOR'S LIFE.—A case was tried a day or two ago in one of our courts, in which an unusual circumstance in the relations of debtor and creditor was developed by the testimony. The suit was against the executor of a person who became indebted to the plaintiff and another person in the sum of about $500 each. As a matter of prudence, these creditors united in effecting an insurance on their debtor's life, to the amount of these claims upon him. In a few weeks after this the debtor died, and the Insurance company paid the amount of their insurance. One of the creditors also subsequently brought suit upon his claim against the estate of his debtor, and will, of course obtain twice the amount of his original claim. The latter was suggested on the trial, but as there was no condition in the policy of insurance, nor any circumstances which could prevent the plaintiff from recovering on the policy and against the estate of his debtor also, no legal objection could be urged to the suit.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—From statistics contained in the "American Almanac." for 1852, we learn that there are in the United States, no less than two hundred and seventeen colleges and professional schools. Of this number, 120 are colleges proper, 43 theological, 17 law, and 37 medical schools. Out of the aggregate, Pennsylvania has 21, consisting of 8 colleges, 7 theological, 2 law, and 4 medical schools. The number of volumes contained in the libraries of the colleges, exclusively of those of the professional schools, is, as far as estimated from imperfect returns, 871,800. Of the colleges enumerated, 13 are marked as being under the direction of the Baptists, 8 under control of the Episcopalians, 13 belong to the Methodists, and 11 to the Roman Catholic Church. As regards the remainder, the prevailing religious influence of those in the New England States is said to be *Congregationalism*, and that of most of the others *Presbyterianism.*

A Lieutenant PIM, one of the Arctic navigators of the *Plover* and *Herald*, has struck out a new idea in reference to FRANKLIN and his companions. His notion is that the latter will be found, if found at all, on the coast of Asia, instead of that of North America, and with this impression has developed his views before the Geographical Society. His theory is to be tested forthwith, for the gallant Lieutenant is to start immediately on an overland journey, from St. Petersburg through Russia to the *ultima Thule* of Siberia, and as far beyond as the elements will permit. More than three thousand miles of the journey will be performed after all regular conveyance has ceased, through regions that would chill the blood and cool the ardor of any ordinary traveller. Such, however, the Lieutenant is not; he is even sanguine of a good result, and having formed his conclusions from experience as well as reflection, they well deserve the favor they have received. The expense of the journey, which will be performed almost alone, is to be defrayed by private subscription.

THE SEVENTH CENSUS—Some idea of the immense amount of duty involved in the preparation of the census, may be inferred from the fact that, although about one hundred and thirty-five clerks are employed upon the works, it has been found necessary to employ the greater number of them during extra hours, at night, in order to lay before Congress, at an early period in the session, as much as practicable of the prepared returns, embracing in addition to population returns, and the apportionment of members of Congress in the several States, and other returns of interest, statistics of the cotton, woollen, and iron manufactures.—*Washington Republic.*

Reduce pounds to shillings by billiards, brandy-and-water, and cigars.

Bills have been introduced into the legislatures of Georgia and Alabama, to prohibit the introduction of slaves for the purposes of sale.

DON'T WAIT.—"Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day," said an advising mother to her child.

"Well, then, mamma, let us eat the cranberry pie that's in the safe," was the child's precocious reply.

A STRANGE COINCIDENCE.—Mr. Webster, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Cass, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Van Buren were born in the year 1782.

Mrs. Lucy B. Ray, a truly pious and estimable lady, was fatally poisoned at Norwich, Ct., on the 18th ult., by taking strychnine in mistake for morphine.

MR. THRASHER, it is said, was allowed to go as a cabin passenger to Spain, where he is to delve eight years in the mines, unless given up to our government, or pardoned.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS—J. Whitifield has been chosen acting Governor of the State of Mississippi.

There were twenty-five deaths from cholera at New-Orleans during the week ending the 22d ult.

LATEST NEWS BY FRIDAY'S MAIL.

ILLNESS OF KOSSUTH.—At an early hour this morning a notice was placed at the door of Kossuth, announcing that he was too unwell to receive any visitors to-day, except those delegations who had appointments with him.—*Daily Times of Wednesday.*

METHOD OF CURING HAMS.

The hams of Maryland and Virginia have long enjoyed a wide celebrity. At the last exhibition of the Maryland State Agricultural Society four premiums were awards for hams. We are informed by those who had the opportunity of examining them that they were of first-rate quality. The following are the recipes by which the hams were cured.—*American Farmer.*

T. E. HAMILTON'S RECIPE.—First premium. To every 100 pounds pork take eight pounds G. A. salt, two ounces saltpetre, two pounds brown sugar, one and a half ounces of potash, and four gallons of water. Mix the above, and pour the brine over the meat, after it has lain in the tub some two days. Let the hams remain six weeks in brine and then dried several days before smoking. We have generally rubbed the meat rubbed with fine salt when it is packed down. The meat should be perfectly cool before packing.

J. GREEN RECIPE.—Second premium. To 1,000 pounds of pork take half a bushel and half a peck of salt, three pounds of saltpetre, three pounds sugar, and two quarts of molasses. Mix; rub the hams with it well; keep on for three weeks in all; at the end of nine days take out the hams, and put those which are at the top at the bottom.

R. COOKE, JR'S, RECIPE.—Third premium. One bushel of fine salt, half bushel ground alum salt, nine and a half pounds to thousand pounds pork left to lie in pickle four weeks; hung up and smoked with hickory wood until the rind became a dark brown.

D. SLINGLUFF'S RECIPE.—Fourth premium. To 100 pounds green hams take eight pounds G. A. salts, two pounds brown sugar, or molasses equilent, two ounces saltpetre, two ounces pearl ash, four gallons water; dissolve well; skimming off the scum arising on the surface. Pack the hams compactly in a tight vessel or cask, rubbing the flesh part with fine salt, in a day or two pour the above pickle over the meat, taking care to keep it covered with pickle. In four to six weeks, according to the size and weight of the hams, (that is to say the longer period for heavy hams,) hang up to smoke, hock up; smoking with green hickory wood. I have put up hams for the last twelve or fifteen years by the above recipe with uniform success, equal at all times to the sample now presented.

From Wiley's North Carolina Reader.

THE STATE OF FRANKLAND.

The immense domain once included within the limits of North-Carolina gradually melted away; and in the year 1776, the Mississippi River was the western boundary of the State.

What is now Tennessee was, at the time of the Revolution, partially settled with white inhabitants; and as they increased, and public necessities increased with the population, they began sensibly to feel the inconvenience of their remoteness from the seat of government.

The Government of the United States, bending under very heavy burdens, early directed its attention to the Western lands as a source of revenue; and the State of North-Carolina, ever foremost in making sacrifices for the public good, passed an act in 1784, authorizing the execution of deeds for the cession of her Western domain to the General Government.

Some of the inhabitants of this region were disposed to urge on Congress the acceptance of this gift; but the act of Assembly of North-Carolina was soon afterwards repealed, much to the dissatisfaction of some turbulent spirits.

The legislature, however, promptly adopted measure for the redress of grievances complained of in the far western counties; and John Sevier, the leader of the factionists, acknowledged in a public speech the liberality of the State, and recommended submission to its laws.

But the spirit of opposition grew; and soon after, a convention sitting at Jonesboro', and presided over by Colonel Sevier, ushered into the world the "State of Frankland," declaring it a sovereign and independent state, &c. &c. A constitution, framed by this convention, was ratified at a subsequent election, held in November, 1785, and John Sevier was chosen governor; and the general assembly of "the State of Frankland" informed Richard Caswell, governor of North-Carolina, that the people of the counties of Washington, Sullivan, and Greene had declared themselves a self-governing people, independent of the State of North-Carolina.

In 1785, Governor Caswell issued a proclamation, marked with great vigour and determination, yet all of moderation, and couched in a style worthy of the occasion and the officer from whom it issued; and, as the western factionists seemed disposed to defy it, affairs rapidly approached to what seemed to be a gloomy and perilous crisis.

There were courage and pride on both sides; but the people of both sides were North-Carolinians, and the respective leaders men who were animated with the Carolinian hearts.

No men could be braver or more determined in their purposes than those compatriots who now stood in an attitude of hostility towards each other; but, like all really brave men, they were averse to the shedding of blood, and looked with horror at the prospect of a civil war.

In November, 1785, the legislature of North-Carolina met at Newbern; and the members, recollecting the gallantry and patriotism and sacrifices of the western factionists in times past, and anxious to deal with them as brethren, made a liberal and noble effort to reclaim them from their treasonable course. An act of oblivion for past offences, conditioned on the submission of the misguided inhabitants of Frankland, was passed; but even this failed to quell the disturbances, and both parties prepared to assert and maintain what they conceived to be their respective rights. In 1786, the courts of "Frankland" and of North-Carolina were held in the same counties; two sets of officers asserted their authority, and scenes of violence were not uncommon. The dignity, forbearance, and determination of the mother State began, however, after a severe struggle, to have their proper effect: the loyal party gained strength daily, and in the year 1787, the western counties were represented in the legislature of North-Carolina, sitting at Torboro'.

In the year 1788, Sevier, after a desperate struggle, was arrested and carried to Morganton; but he was finally permitted to escape, and was afterwards a member of the legislature of North-Carolina. He had been one of the heroes of King's Mountain; and his compatriots exercised a wise forbearance towards his infirmities, and, with true courage and generosity, saved him from being the destroyer of a name made honorable by many noble deeds.

In the year 1789, the legislature again passed an act authorizing the cession to the United States, for the general good, of the western domain of the State; and on the 25th of February, 1790, Samuel Johnson and Benjamine Hawkins, senators in Congress, executed the deed according to the act. This princely gift embraced what is now the State of Tennessee.

A young girl has been arrested in Lancaster, Pa., charged with causing the death of the child of Watson H. Miller, by making it swallow pins and needles, so as to make it fretful that she might be relieved of the trouble of nursing it.

ARRIVAL OF KOSSUTH.

THE New-York papers came to us this week crowded with the speeches of Kossuth, and with the ceremonies of his reception. This distinguished stranger landed at Staten Island early on the morning of Friday, Dec. 5th. with his wife, and a number of his Hungarian followers, and was hospitably entertained by the Health Officer, Dr. Doane, who had made arrangements for his reception. The Committee of the Council there met him, and escorted him about noon on Saturday to Castle Garden, where he was most enthusiastically greeted by the authorities of the city and an immense concourse of citizens. We are indebted to the New-York *Times* for the following report of his reply to the address of the Mayor. The noise produced by so many excited thousands, very much interrupted its delivery, and of necessity rendered it brief.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN:—If you desire to hear my humble thanks for the generous reception you honor me with, then I humbly entreat you to keep silence, because else it is not possible to speak in such a great place, I am half sick, gentlemen, tossed and tumbled about by a fortnight's gale upon the Atlantic's restless waves, my giddy brains are still twirling around in a whirlpool, and this gigantic continent seems yet to be trembling beneath my tottering steps. Let me have, before I go to work, some hours of rest on this soil of Freedom—[cheers]—the soil of Freedom, your happy home; Freedom and Home! What heavenly music in these two words! Alas, I have no home, and the freedom of my people is trodden down!

Young giant of free America: you will tell me that your sacred shores are an asylum for the oppressed—a home for the homeless exile. But can all the blessings of your glorious country drown into oblivion the burning desires of the heart for our native land?

My poor native land! thy sufferings make thee still dearer to my heart. Thy bleeding image rises sweet to me, as it has in the short hours of my restless sleep. It has accompanied me over the waves, and will accompany me back, when I go to fight over the battle for Freedom once more. [Cheers.]

I have no idol but thee! I have no thought—no sentiment but thee! And even here, with these prodigious scenes of greatness and redolent with happiness, my eyes, my thoughts, are wandering home.—And when I turn about, gentlemen, when I bow before the majesty of the United States, and when I intend to thank you for the generous share you have taken for my liberation, and for this high honor of your generous reception, I see out from the very midst of this assembly the bleeding image of Hungary arise, looking at you with anxiety, to see if there is in the lustre of your eye a ray of hope for her—to hear if there is in the thunder of your hurrahs, a trumpet call for her resurrection. If there were no such ray of hope in your eyes—if there were no such trumpet calls in your cheers, then wo to Europe's oppressed nations! They will stand alone in the hour of need. Less fortunate than you, they will meet no brotherly hand to keep them in the approaching great fight against the leagued despots of the world.

And wo even to me! I shall find no pleasure even here. And the days of my staying here will turn out to be lost for my fatherland. [Cheers.] It will be wasted, perhaps, at the very time of the decision of Europe's destiny.

Citizens, much as I need rest—much as I want to become familiar with the ground I will have to stand upon, before I enter into business matters publicly—I took it for a duty of honor not to let escape even this first opportunity of your generous reception, without telling you plainly, openly, what sort of man I am, and what are the hopes and expectations, and what are the motives which have brought me now to your shores.

At this moment great confusion arose from the crowd, and M. KOSSUTH said he entreated them to allow him not to speak, as there was so much confusion that he could not be heard. Partial silence having been restored, he went on to say—

Gentlemen, I have to thank the people, the Congress and the Government of the United States for my liberation from captivity. Human tongue has no expression for my feelings when I first caught sight of the flag of the United States. But however dear my gratitude may be, this would have been of no use to me at this very moment, in coming to the United States only for the purpose of expressing to you my thanks. The movements in Europe are of very great importance now. I shall be compelled by the noise, to make what few more words I shall say, to the Mayor alone. This is no place for me to enter into matters of importance. Still I suppose you will be so kind as to receive my thanks for your reception. I shall, before another meeting of your citizens, have become familiar with the ground on which I stand, and I can then express the humble wish of my beloved country which is so strongly connected with the fate of Europe. Hoping that you will grant me the favor of deferring any further remarks at present, I beg to express my most humble thanks for my generous welcome, and my confidence that this will turn out to be a very important day to the destiny of my people. Because I know very well that the people of New-York have resolved to bestow its sympathy upon my native land. I trust they mean not only to speak in word, but also to give efficient aid to the cause which I have the honor to represent. Please accept my thanks.

We extract from the New-York *Tribune*, the following description of KOSSUTH'S personal appearance, manner, &c.:—

"Gov. Kossuth is rather taller than we had supposed, and his face has an expression of penetrating intellect which is not indicated in any portrait we have seen. It is long, the forehead broad, but not expressively high, though as light baldness makes it seem so, and the chin narrow, but square in its form. His hair is thin in front and of a dark brown, as is his beard, which is quite long, but not very thick, and arranged with neatness and taste. His moustache is heavy and rather long. His eyes are very large and of a light blue; his complexion is pale like that of a man who is not in perfect health, and his appearance yesterday was that of the spirit bearing up against the exhaustion of the body; he was sea-sick during the passage and had not slept for two or three nights. His manner in speaking is at once incomparably dignified and graceful. Gestures more admirable and effective, and a play of countenance more expressive and magnetic, we remember in no other public speaker. He stands quite erect, and does not bend forward like some orators, to give emphasis to a sentence. His posture and appearance in repose is imposing not only from their essential grace and dignity, but from a sense of power they impress upon the beholder. This sense of unused power, this certainty that he is not making an effort and doing his utmost, but that behind all this strength of fascination, there are other treasures of strength, other stores of ability not brought into use, possibly never brought into use, is perhaps what constitute the supreme charm of his oratory. He speaks as if with little prepration, and with that peculiar freshness which belongs to extemporaneous speaking; there is no effort about it, and the wonderful compactness and art of his argument are not felt until you reflect upon it afterward. His every movement is perfectly easy, and he gesticulates a good deal, equally well with either arm. Nothing could be more beautiful in its way than the sweep of his right hand, as it was raised to heaven, when he spoke of the Deity. Nothing sweeter than the smile which at times mantles his face. His voice is not very loud, and more evinced exhaustion than either his face or his general bearing, but it was heard distinctly through the large pavillion. On the whole our previous impression were perfectly confirmed by hearing him yesterday. Beyond a doubt he is the greatest of orators now living, and we shall not easily believe that in that capacity he has ever been excelled.

In speaking, Kossuth occasionally referred to notes which lay on the stand before him. He was dressed after the Hungarian fashion, in a black velvet tunic, single breasted, with standing collar and transparent black buttons. He also wore an overcoat or sack of black velvet with broad fur and loose sleeves. He wore light kid gloves.

Generally his English is fluent and distinct, with a marked foreign accent, though at times this is not at all apparent. He speaks rather slowly than otherwise, and occasionally hesitates for a word. His command of the language, astonishing as it is for a foreigner, seems rather the result of an utter abandonment to his thought and a reliance on that to express itself, than of an absolute command of the niceties of the grammar and dictionary. He evidently has no fear of speaking wrong, and so, as by inspiration, expresses himself often better even than one to whom the language is native and familiar. Though he often uses words with a foreign meaning, or a meaning different from that we usually give them, he does not stop to correct himself, but goes on as if there were no doubt that it would be apprehended just as he meant it.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

RALEIGH MARKET—Wholesale Prices.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WEEKLY POST,
BY JORDAN WOMBLE,
Grocer, HARGATE STREET, RALEIGH.

THURSDAY, December 11.

[No change in the markets since last quotations. Considerable enquiry for Pork.]

Flour—$4 50 @ $5 00, as to quality.
Corn—80 @ 85c, ℔ bushel.
Meal—90 @ 95c, ℔ bushel.
Fodder—90c, @ $1 00, ℔ hundred.
Peas—White, 80c, ℔ bushel; Yellow, 70 @ 75c, ℔ bushel.
Butter—Fresh, 20c, ℔ ℔.
Pork—$7 00, small supply.
Beef, on the hoof, $4 00, ℔ hundred.
Hides—Dry, none, in barter.

PETERSBURG MARKET—Wholesale Prices.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WEEKLY POST,
BY MESSRS. McILWAINE, BROWNLEY & Co.
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

WEDNESDAY, December 10.

Tobacco—Demand good, prices without change.

Cotton—Late Foreign advices have strengthened the market, a good demand at 7⅞ @ 7⅞c; holders ask 8c for prime parcels.

Flour and **Wheat**—With a firmer market for both articles, prices have not varied materially.

Pork—But little coming forward, demand fair at 7c for small parcels.

Bacon—Declined a little, some *new* Baltimore cured, in market; Sides, 10¾ @ 10½c; Shoulders, 10c.

Guano—Demand lessened, $46 @46 50.

B. E. Peas—55 @ 62½c, ℔ bushel.

White Beans—$1 20 @ $1 25, ℔ bushel.

Sugars—5½ @ 7½c.

Coffee—Good qualities advanced, new crop Rio held by importers, 9½ @ 9¾c, in the Northern markets.

Business much retarded by the want of facilities in forwarding goods by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

RICHMOND MARKET--Wholesale Prices.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WEEKLY POST,
BY J. N. GORDON & SON,
Grocers and Commision Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.

TUESDAY, Decembe 9.

Tobacco.—There is a good demand, and receipts very light; prices for leaf range from $5 50 @ $7; for ordinary and good, $7 50 @ $8, for fine; lugs, $2 @ $4.

Flour.—Receipts light. We note sales of some lots extra $4½; ordinary brands would not command more than $4.

Wheat.—Prime red, 80c; white, 85c ℔ bushel.

Corn.—62½ @ 65c ℔ bushel; Corn meal, 75 @ 80c.

Oats—Up country, 40c ℔ bushel.

Rye—Prime for distilling will bring 75c.

Bacon—The supply is small and demand light. Sides, old and new, 10 @ 10½c; Shoulders very scarce, 9 @ 9½c; Hams, 11 @ 12c.

Butter—Prime mountain in firkins, 14 @ 16c; common, 10 @ 12½c; Fresh roll, 18 @ 20c.

Beeswax—None in market. Nominal price, 22 @ 23c.

Cotton—None in market, and no recent sales. Cotton yarns, 17c for Nos. 4 to 12; Nos. 13 to 20, 18 @ 22c.

Coffee—Rio, 8½ @ 9¼; Laguira, 9¼ @ 9½c; Cassa, 8¾ @ 9c; Old Gov't Java, 12¼ @ 12½c.

Candles—Mould, 10½ @ 11½; Hull's patent, 13c; best Adamantine, 25 @ 30c; Sperm, 43 @ 45c.

Flaxseed—$1 10 @ $1 25, for good to prime.

Feathers—Sales at 37½c; demand brisk.

Cheese—Goshen in boxes, 7¾ @ 8; Casks, 7½ @ 7¾c.

Fish—Clipt Herrings, none in market; Roe, $6 25; Mackerel, No. 1, $9 50 @ $10; No. 2, $8; No. 3, $4 75.

Guano—Best Peruvian, $47 50, ℔ ton of 2000 ℔.

Leather—Good sole, over weights, 13 @ 13½c; Middlo weights, 14 @ 15c; damaged, 10 @ 12½c, as in quality.

Liquors—Brandy, Otard, Dupay & Co., $2 25 @$2 50; A. Seignette, $1 75; Imitation, 32c; Virginia Apple, 40 @ 50c; old, 62½ @ 75; New England Rum, 28 @ 29c; Richmond Rectified Whiskey, 23c, in barrels.

Lard—Prime in kegs, 10½ @ 11c; barrels, 9¾ @ 10c.

Molasses—Sweet Cuba, 20 @ 24c; Porto Rico, 28 @ 30c; New Orleans in barrels, 35c.

Oils—Winter bleached, $1 35; unbleached, $1 30; Whale, 60c; Solar, 60 @ 65c; Tanners, $11 @ $12 50 ℔ barrel.

Potatoes—Northern Mercer, 70 @ 75c, ℔ bushel.

Rice—Fresh beat, 3½ @ 3¾c; old, 3c.

Salt—$1 37½, from Wharf; $1 50 from store.

Shot—5¾c ℔ ℔; Lead, 5¼ @ 5½c.

Soaps—Brown, 3½ @ 4c; Yellow, 4½ @ 5c; Hull's family, 6½c; variegated, 12 @ 14c.

Sugars—Orleans, 5 @ 6¼c, for common to prime; Porto Rico, 6 @ 7½c; double refined Loaf, 8½c; crushed, pulverized and granulated, 8½c.

Teas—Gunpowder, 60c @ $1 25, for common to prime; Black, 30 @ 75c, for common to prime.

Nails—Best Richmond brands, 3½c; common 3 @ 3½c.

Iron—Swedes, $92 50 @ $95, ℔ ton; American rolled, $65 @ $75; English, $45 @ 50; best American Sheet Iron, 5½c; English 4 @ 4½c ℔ ℔.

Steel—American Blister, $107½ @ $110 ℔ ton; Naylor's Cast, 16½c ℔ ℔.

NEW BOOKS.

APPLETON'S DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS; a Dictionary of Machines, Mechanics, Engine-work and Engineering, illustrated with four thousand Engravings. 2 vols. royal octavo, half Morocco, ... $12 00
The Literature and Literary Men of Great Britain and Ireland, by Abraham Mills, A. M., author of Lectures on Rhetoric and Belle Lettres, &c., &c. 2 vols. 3 50
Longfellow's new works. The golden Legend, by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, author of Evangeline, The Voices of Night, &c. 1 00
Moby Dick, or the Whale, by Hermian Mellville, author of Typee, Omoo, White Jacket, &c. 1 50
The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, from Marathon to Waterloo, by E. S. Creasy. 1 00
Travels and Adventures in Mexico, by W. W. Carpenter, late of the U. S. A. 75
Drayton, a Story of American life. 75
Forest Life and Forest Trees, by J. S. Springer.
The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1852. ..... 1 00
Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Dec. 13, 1851. tf.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

GOETHE'S Dramatic Works, comprising Faust, Tasso, Iphigenia, Egmont and Goetz; Translated by Sir Walter Scott, carefully revised. $1 00
The Auto-Biography of Goethe, translated from the German, by Jno. Oxenford, Esq. 1 00
Sheridan's Dramatic Works, with a Memoir of his Life. 1 00
Letters on the Evidences, Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion, by Olinthus Gregory, LL. D., F. R. H. S. 1 00
London and the Exhibition, with numerous illustrations on wood, by Cyrus Redding. 65
Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Dec. 13, 1851. tf.

LATE WORKS ON COOKING, &c.

FRENCH Cookery, by Francatelli. $1 50
Miss Leslie's complete Cookery. 76
Virginia Housewife. 40
Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt book. 60
Miss Leslie's 75 Receipts.
National Cook Book. 60
Mrs. Bliss' Practical Cook Book. 60
Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy.
The Complete Cook and Confectioner.
Soyer's Modern Housewife. 75
United States Practical Receipts.
For Sale by H. D TURNER,
North Carolina Book Store.
Raleigh, Dec. 13, 1851. tf