

...the liveliest satisfaction to all the refugees; and the Hungarians and Poles went as far as the gates of the city to meet this heroic martyr of the cause of Hungary. It was night when the carriage neared the city. As it entered the gates, she found the streets lighted up with hundreds of lights, green, white, and red, the colors of the Hungarian flag, and was welcomed with most friendly shouts from the whole body of the refugees.

When Madame Kossuth descended into her carriage, she found herself in the presence of her husband, who had risen from his bed of illness to receive the poor "Maria" of the plains of Hungary. In place of receiving her in his arms, Mr. Kossuth, overcome by feelings of admiration for the sufferings which his wife had undergone, and by gratitude for her devotion to the cause of her country, threw himself at her feet, and kissed them. She endeavored to speak and offer her husband consolation and tranquility, while her own poor heart beat ready to burst with emotion. Her voice failed her, and amid the reiterated shouts of the Hungarians and Poles, this heroic woman was carried to her husband's apartments.

In March of the past year, some seventy persons—the chief of the Hungarian refugees, among whom were several Poles—were conveyed in one of the steamers of the Sultan of Turkey to the place designated for the future residence in Asia Minor. From Smirna they traveled by land to Varna, on the Black Sea; from thence they were taken in the steamer to Ghendilk, in the Gulf Madanish, in the sea of Constantine, without being allowed to stop at Constantinople. They crossed from that place to Broussa, at the foot of Mount Olympus, and after a short delay there, agitated by hopes and fears they continued on to Kutayish, where they still are. Madame Kossuth is with her husband, and greatly through the labors of Madame L... who undertook another journey into Hungary for this purpose, she now also has her children with her. Among the individuals who persist in remaining at Kutayish with the ex-Governor of Hungary and his lady are Madame L... and the relative who during the dangerous wanderings in Hungary, figured as her husband. Many of the refugees are still provided for. The amount which the Turkish government allows M. Kossuth for his subsistence is insufficient for the support of so many persons.

HOW LAFAYETTE WAS RECEIVED BY CONGRESS.—In the debate upon the reception of Kossuth by Congress, frequent allusion was made to the reception of Lafayette as a precedent. The *National Intelligencer*, referring to the accounts of this transaction at that time, says: Lafayette was invited by each House to a seat within its chamber; the committee appointed on the subject having publicly announced that "entertaining every wish to make the reception of General Lafayette as complimentary as possible, they yet found difficulties in the way of a joint reception, and considered it better that each House should adopt its own arrangement and its own form in the reception of that distinguished individual." The General also accordingly presented to the Senate by its committee, with the simple introduction: "We introduce General Lafayette to the Senate of the United States;" and the General, advancing to the chair, was invited by the President of the Senate to take a seat prepared for him on his right. No address to him was made. The Senate adjourned soon after his being seated, and then the President and members of that body paid their individual respects to him. On the day following, the General was introduced to the House with similar ceremonies. On that occasion, Mr. Speaker Clay, rising from the chair, made to him a beautiful and eloquent address, to which Lafayette made a reply, expressing his acknowledgments of the continued good-will of the American people, of his delight in their progress, and his undiminished attachment to the institutions of the country, for whose freedom and independence he had fought nearly fifty years before. The House then adjourned, and the members, led by the Speaker, paid their personal respects to him.

THE CENSUS TABLES have made their appearance, and their results are such to surprise many persons. In regard to the "iron produced," it has been asserted that the domestic consumption has fallen to 450,000 tons. Now, compare pig alone by the two censuses of 1840 and 1850:

Tons pig iron produced in the United States.	1840.	1850.
Pennsylvania	98,395	235,702
All other States	188,508	279,053
Total tons	286,903	514,755
Add castings 1850		322,745
		837,500

So, then, the actual production of pig alone in 1850 doubled that of 1840. The price of American pig iron in 1840 was \$33 per ton; it is now \$21 per ton. Improved means of transportation to market and of production have caused the product to double at a lower price. Next to Pennsylvania, the most remarkable increase is in Maryland. The deliveries of iron on the canals and great avenues it is said show a larger production and consumption of iron than do the census returns.—*Balt. Sun.*

MORTALITY IN THE STATES.—The census of 1850 shows the following proportion of deaths to the whole population in the following States: Vermont 1 in 100; Iowa 1 in 94; Georgia 1 in 91; Michigan 1 in 87; Tennessee 1 in 86; North Carolina and Alabama 1 in 85; South Carolina 1 in 83; Maine 1 in 77; New Jersey 1 in 71; Virginia 1 in 74; Illinois and Delaware 1 in 68; Arkansas 1 in 70; Texas 1 in 69; Rhode Island 1 in 66; Kentucky and Connecticut 1 in 64; Maryland 1 in 60; Massachusetts 1 in 51.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Holdidge's Statistical Almanac for the year 1852, estimates the number of newspapers published in the United States, annually, at 412,850,000, being equal to sixteen and a half copies per year for every man, woman and child. While in the British Empire only one is published for every 2 00 of the inhabitants; in Belgium, one to every 25,000; in Persia, one to every 20,180; in Russia, only three copies to every 1,000,000.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, December 16th.
SENATE.—Mr. Jones, of Iowa, presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa, maintaining the obligations of the people of every State to observe faithfully the provisions of the Constitution, and asserting their determination to sustain the compromise.—The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

After the introduction of a large number of memorials, bills, &c., Mr. Shields moved to take up the resolution proposing to appoint a committee of three to introduce Louis Kossuth to the Senate. Mr. Walker addressed the Senate at length on the subject. He welcomed Kossuth for his principles, and also because he saw in this measure the incipient step towards a departure from our present unwise policy of neutrality. The question was finally taken and carried in the affirmative—yeas 30, nays 15.

The resolution concerning the Compromise measures were then taken up, and Mr. Rhett concluded the remarks he had commenced yesterday. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The day was occupied with important business, presentation of petitions, bills, and resolutions. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, December 17th.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President, in reply to the resolution of the Senate calling for information in relation to the imprisonment of John S. Thrasher by the authorities of Cuba. He communicates all in possession of the departments.

Also, a message from the President, declining, for reasons of public interest, to communicate, at this time, copies of the instructions sent to the American Minister at London respecting the firing into the American steam vessel *Prometheus* by a British vessel.

Also, the estimates of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Brodhead presented the memorial of citizens of Philadelphia praying the restoration of flogging in the navy.

On motion by Mr. Stockton, the petition was laid on the table until Tuesday next, when he will call it up, for a speech against the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. Walker introduced a resolution declaring that the true policy of the United States is to interpose its authority to prevent any intervention by any power or alliance with the domestic struggles of any nation. Laid over.

Mr. Borland called up the bill granting a pension to Mrs. Margaret Worth, widow of Gen. Worth, and after some debate the bill was passed, yeas 33, nays 5.

Mr. Foote's resolution, declaring the Compromise a definitive settlement of the question of slavery, was taken up. Mr. Mason explained his position on the Fugitive Slave bill during the action of the Senate on the Compromise bills. Mr. Butler, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Underwood participated in the debate. Without final action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Carter asked, but did not receive, unanimous consent to introduce a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five, by the Chair, to wait upon Louis Kossuth, on his arrival at the Capitol, and introduce him to the House of Representatives.

A resolution to furnish members with newspapers to the amount of four daily papers per annum was passed.

Mr. Bowne introduced a joint resolution, proposing to give to each of the Hungarians brought hither by the United States Government, one hundred and sixty acres of land. Debate arising, the resolution lies over.

Mr. Hebard introduced a resolution—that whereas Kossuth in a speech delivered in New York is reported to have said that the resolution passed by Congress has a political meaning, therefore resolved that the resolution passed by the House was not intended to have a political meaning, nor did it pledge the Government to any action, but was merely designed by the House to express sympathy for the cause in which he is engaged. The resolution lies over.

On motion of Mr. Bowie, it was resolved that the committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency and practicability of preventing the circulation of notes of a smaller denomination than five dollars in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Clingman offered a resolution, proposing to alter the 17th rule so as to exclude Louis Kossuth from the privilege of the floor, and that the Speaker be requested to communicate the same to Louis Kossuth.—Lies over.

A large number of other resolutions were introduced and disposed of; and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, December 18th.

SENATE.—After the presentation of several bills, and petitions, the Resolutions endorsing the Compromise were taken up, when Mr. Foote addressed the Senate. Without concluding, he gave way to a motion for an adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—No business of importance was transacted to-day in the House. The Speaker was authorized to cause such arrangements to be made in the interior of the hall as may be necessary to the comfort and health of the members.—The House then adjourned to Monday.

FRIDAY, December 19th.

SENATE.—Mr. Houston presented the credentials of the Hon. J. J. McRae, Senator from Mississippi, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Jefferson Davis. Mr. Miller introduced a bill making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. On motion of Mr. Hunter, portions of the President's message were referred to the appropriate committees.

The resolution declaring the compromise acts a final settlement of the question of slavery was taken up. Mr. Foote continued his remarks. Mr. Rhett obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY, December 20th.

SENATE.—The discussion on the resolution endorsing the Compromise Acts was continued by Mr. Foote and Mr. Rhett. Mr. Houston got the floor, and the Senate went

into Executive session, after which it adjourned.

MONDAY, December 22d.

SENATE.—A resolution offered by Mr. Pratt to set apart Friday of each week for the consideration of private Bills, was adopted after long debate.

The resolution of Mr. Foote, relating to the Compromise measures, was again taken up.

Mr. Houston addressed the Senate in opposition to the resolution. He voted for all the measures embraced in the compromise, but he did not consider this resolution necessary or proper. He thought the measures should be left to be judged of by the people. He was opposed to making these compromise-measures any part of the democratic platform, but was for leaving freedom of opinion on this point, as it was allowed on the tariff and the subject of internal improvements.

Mr. Foote replied in the most vehement manner, and attacked Mr. H. as being governed entirely by a desire to secure the support of the free-soilers for the Presidency.

Mr. H. and Mr. Foote continued their personal controversy.

Mr. Butler defended South Carolina from certain remarks of Mr. Houston.

After some remarks from Mr. Hale, Mr. Clemens got the floor, and on his motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—An effort

was made to introduce a resolution to appoint a committee of five to introduce Kossuth to the House, but the motion did not prevail. The whole day was occupied with the consideration of the Lounty land warrant bill. Without final action, the House, at 3 o'clock adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 23d.

SENATE.—Mr. Clemens, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported the joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the brevet rank of Lieutenant General for meritorious services.

Mr. Shields gave notice of a bill to decrease the expenses of the army, by creating a retired list for disabled officers.

Mr. Underwood offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of providing for a re-examination of payments made by the executive department in cases where reason exists for supposing fraud or mistake has taken place. Adopted.

The resolution declaring the compromise a settlement of the slavery question was then taken up.

Mr. Cass doubted the propriety of introducing the resolution, but it being here, and he being required to vote upon it, he was prepared to give it his hearty support. He replied most eloquently to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Clemens followed in an earnest support of the resolution, and a most scathing review of the doctrine of secession.

Mr. Douglas also doubted the propriety of the resolution, but was ready to vote for it. He explained at length his course on the compromise measures.

Mr. Downs got the floor, and on his motion the subject was postponed till the first Monday in January. And after a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned, until Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House at an early hour went into committee of the Whole on the bill to authorize the assignment of land warrants. After much discussion, the bill was finally referred to a select committee. The House then adjourned until Friday.

FRIDAY, December 26th.
SENATE.—No quorum being present, the Senate adjourned until Saturday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Journals having been read, the Speaker laid before the House a communication he had received from the Librarian, informing him of the destruction of the Congressional Library, by means that are unaccountable, as neither fires nor lights are permitted within its walls; in consequence of which, at least 33,000 works have been destroyed, with a great number of paintings, engravings, medals, &c., of great value.

He further stated, that the 20,000 books, which were among which are the library of the late President Jefferson, and various valuable works on the arts, sciences, natural history, &c., and concludes with the expression of a hope, that a thorough and searching inquiry will be instituted into the cause of the disastrous occurrence; and that means may be adopted to prevent the recurrence of a similar national calamity.

Mr. Stanton, of Ky., moved a joint resolution of inquiry to ascertain the cause of the recent disaster by fire. Also a resolution appropriating \$5,000 to put a new roof on the part that had been burned; which resolutions were adopted. The House then adjourned until Tuesday.

SATURDAY, December 27th.

SENATE.—The Senate adjourned for want of a quorum—not more than a dozen Senators being present.

MONDAY, December 29th.

SENATE.—A joint resolution from the House proposing to make inquiry into the cause of the late fire was received from the House, and also a bill making an appropriation for expenses incurred in suppressing the late fire, which were referred.

The joint resolution authorizing a contract with Messrs. Donaldson & Armstrong, for printing the census returns, was taken up, and, after debate, was postponed till to-morrow week.

Mr. Shields, from the committee appointed to wait upon Kossuth, &c., made the following report, which was concurred in:

The special committee appointed to wait upon Louis Kossuth, on his arrival at the Capitol, and introduce him to the Senate of the United States, have had the same under consideration, and recommend that the same proceedings be pursued as in the case of General Lafayette, to wit: That the chairman of the committee introduce him in these words:—"We present Louis Kossuth to the Senate of the United States;" upon which the Senators are recommended to rise, and the president will invite him to be seated.

JAS. SHIELDS,
 WM. H. SEWARD,
 LEWIS CASS.

Mr. Cass offered a resolution making inquiries into the cause of the recent fire, &c., and after debate it was laid on the table, and the Senate adjourned. The Senate then adjourned until Friday.

TUESDAY, December 30.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House went into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering a resolution to appoint a committee of five to wait upon Louis Kossuth and welcome him to the House. After the House had gone into committee, the Chairman said that no resolution was before it. A lengthy debate ensued as to what was the proper procedure. During the discussion.

Mr. Venable, of N. C., moved an amendment to a proposition offered by Mr. Carter, in effect, that Louis Kossuth be introduced into the Hall of the House—who said he was disposed to treat Kossuth with any proper courtesy, but he took that occasion, he said, to state that the Hungarian leader had fallen in his estimation since his arrival in this country. His object was to involve the United States in the affairs of Europe, and to induce the government to pursue a course which must either result in war or disgrace; and he, Mr. V., was not disposed to place his constituents in either of these portions. Those nations, he said, which deserved liberty, would be able to obtain it, and the people of this country exhibited three millions of people defying the proudest nation upon earth, and triumphing in the vindication of their rights.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, said he should vote for the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio, but meant to accompany his vote with an explanation of the principles by which he was actuated—he meant to pay Kossuth a compliment, and not to propound a political principle; and should vote as a mere individual and as a member of society. He was opposed to the doctrine which had been announced since his arrival in the United States. If the government of this country have a right to interfere in the affairs of Hungary, there were millions in the State which he represented who say, that there is no despotism so horrible as that which considers men as chattels, and he was not disposed to send forth a firebrand throughout the land by applying at home those principles of intervention under which it was proposed to act abroad.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, said he did not conceive it was the object of the resolution, or either of the amendments, to do more than extend an act of courtesy, and that there was no disposition to go any farther. The debate was continued at considerable length, when the committee rose without any definite action, and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, December 31.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A number of unmeaning and frivolous motions were made to amend the Journals, appealing from the decisions of the chair, &c. Finally, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, and the subject of appointing a committee to wait on Kossuth was taken up. Mr. Disney, of Ohio, expressed himself very fully in favor of the principle of national intervention. He said the resolution before the committee did not commit the House of Representatives, particularly after having invited Louis Kossuth to the United States; he stated further that those rules which had been imposed upon themselves by three millions of freemen, are totally inapplicable to a nation of twenty-five millions. He had seen nothing improper in the conduct or doctrines of Louis Kossuth, and whether it led to war or not, it was the duty of the United States to protest against the infraction of national law by any other power.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, expressed his surprise at the principles avowed by his colleague, and handed in that portion of the farewell address of General Washington which is opposed to such a course as he was desirous of pursuing; and was going on to question Mr. Disney as to his views, when the half hour expired.

The committee two or three times found itself without a quorum, when the roll was called over, and a quorum answered to their names. At 8 o'clock the House adjourned to Friday, without coming to any decision concerning the Kossuth resolution.

FRIDAY, Jan. 2.

SENATE.—Mr. Walker presented the memorial of the Industrial Congress of New York, praying that Congress would recall the American Minister at the Court of France, and that all diplomatic and commercial relations with the French government be suspended. He moved its reference to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Mason opposed the reference, because the memorial asked Congress to recall a Minister, which act was beyond the constitutional power of Congress. That could only be done by the President. He moved the memorial be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to by yeas 24, nays 14. Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—On motion of Mr. Carter, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and took up the resolution for appointing a committee to welcome Kossuth. Mr. Jones, of Tenn., in the chair.

The amendment to the amendment which was under consideration when the House adjourned on Wednesday, declaring that the people of the United States would not view with indifference any interference of Russia with the affairs of Austria, was negated—37 yeas—111 in the negative.

The Kossuth resolution was considerably discussed, without any action being taken upon it, when the House adjourned to Monday.

CALIFORNIA.—The Richmond *Enquirer* is informed that a letter has been received from a native Virginian, now a member of the Legislature of California, which expresses the confident opinion that the Legislature will, at its next session, adopt a resolution submitting to a vote of the people the question, whether California will or will not introduce the system of slavery. The same letter avows a belief that the people of California will decide in favor of the introduction of slavery, as most economical and useful for the working of the mines.

The Union party in Mississippi have only ten majority on joint ballot. In the Senate there is a State Rights majority.

Saving Pork and Making Bacon.

It would probably, just at this time, be a more acceptable service to many of our readers, to tell them how they are to get pork, than how it is to be saved. This, however, does not lessen the importance of the proposition with which we set out; and as our advice would not be available in the one case, we proceed to the consideration of the other. It is indispensably necessary, to perfect success, that the hogs which are to be converted into pork should be fat, and made so by healthy, solid food—otherwise the meat will be soft, and subject to much shrinkage and waste in drying. Hogs sometimes are slaughtered when in a declining state; in all such cases the loss is considerable in converting to bacon—and the meat, when boiled, seems to grow less, and the bones stick out, as though too large for their envelope. Fine bacon can therefore not be expected from poor or declining hogs; nor may sweet, juicy hams be made, without proper care and attention to the putting up of the pork. The slaughtering and cleaning should be conducted with neatness—the scalding and removing the hair, requiring judgment and skill, that the one may be neither more nor less than may be necessary to the accomplishment of the other. All the hair should be taken out by the roots, and not shaved off with the knife; this is not only neater, but in better condition to be saved sweet, and kept free from worms. After the pork is killed, and has hung long enough to have drained and dried well, the operation of cutting out may commence. This is too well understood to need any instruction from us, further than to remark, that some skill and good taste may be displayed even here in the shape of the ham, and some real advantages are obtained by smooth cutting, leaving no gashes or crevices for the fly to enter and deposit its eggs. After the cutting up, all the pieces should be laid away, sprinkling each piece with salt, and there permitted to remain until the animal heat is all gone, and the marrow in the bone shall have become cool. To accomplish this most speedily and successfully, it should not be bulked, but laid in single layers, if possible. If this is properly done, a single night will usually suffice. Then the salting may commence. There is much difference of opinion—some who claim very good success, do not rub at all, but simply pack away in salt. Our practice, and the result of our observation, have been different. We should therefore recommend that all the joints be well rubbed with salt before packing. Where much is to be done, the hand would become tender by long rubbing; this may be remedied by using the ear of the hog for a rubber. This rubbing with salt is done almost exclusively on the skin side, and is continued until the skin appears chafed and softened with the salt. A little saltpetre should be added to the salt—some four or five table-spoonfuls, well pulverized, to each bushel. This aids the salt in striking in, and reddens the texture of the ham. Too much, however, is an injury, making the meat too dry and hard. After the rubbing, let the pork be packed away, covering each piece with salt. It is better to waste salt than lose meat. There is much diversity of opinion as to whether it is best that the joints should be covered with bime or pickle; we think that it would be better to be covered. With very large meat, it is a good practice, after lying for two or three weeks, to rub the joints a second time with salt, and pack away again. The weather should be cold when this is done. When it has been in salt four weeks, (and if the weather has been very cold, five will not be too long,) it should be hung up to dry. The hams should be hung so that the hock may be down. This should be done in cold weather also, and if windy the better, as it will aid very much in drying and hardening the surface. The smoking should now commence, and be kept up constantly for about four weeks, or until the meat is fully cured. Be careful not to heat, by having too much fire, and the meat hung too low. The smoking may then be suspended, but in all damp, wet seasons, should be renewed sufficiently to keep the bacon and inside of the house free from moisture. Some persons report very good success by doing nothing more. Our advice would be, to take the hams all down the last week in February, if well dried, (and they should be,) and pack them away in dry a-bes. A good plan for this is to have shelves in the smoke house, and lay some of the meat sticks, corn cobs, or any thing dry and hard, upon the shelf; then lay the ham, skin side down, upon these—first covering the whole surface of the meat, and carefully filling all the little crevices, with dry ashes. They are then in a condition to be easily seen and examined through the summer—and if the pork has been well made, and the hams put up in good time, little trouble may be expected, more than occasionally to scrape off a little mould. The smoke should be made with green hickory or oak wood. One of the most convenient articles which we have tried, is ground tan bark, after it has been used and thrown from the vat. This gives the bacon a beautiful brown appearance, and the smoke is kept up with little trouble.—*Soil of the South.*

RECIPE FOR PUMPKIN MOLASSES.—We are indebted to Mrs. Hanby for the following receipt for making pumpkin molasses.

Wash and cut up a large wash kettle full of Pumpkins. Boil until done enough to mash; take them up in a coarse bag, (a sack is best,) drain them until all the water is out; wash the kettle, put the juice into it and boil it until it is thick. Just before it is done add several sticks of cinnamon. Strain it through a sieve when you take it up.

There is no mistake about the molasses being good, and we are certain all who try it will be well pleased.—*Mountain Banner.*

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE.—Under the commercial head of our paper to-day will be found the exports of two vessels which have loaded with lumber and timber at Darien, and have cleared for Amsterdam. We also learn from our correspondent that about twenty cargoes for Holland, have been contracted for on the Altamaha, St. Mary's and Sailla rivers, to be delivered during the present winter.—*Savannah Republican.*

WOOL-GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES.—By the census returns just published, it appears that a capital of \$28,000,000 is invested in woolen manufactures in the United States; that this employs 39,152 hands; that nearly 71,000,000 of lbs. of wool are annually consumed, and that the value of the entire product is \$43,200,000.

Deep River Mining and Transportation Company.

We find in some of the papers a report of the Directors of this Company, from which we learn that it owns 300 acres already discovered to be underlain by bituminous coal of the best quality in beds of from six to nine feet in thickness, and 1100 acres underlain with anthracite coals of Pennsylvania. The cost of mining the bituminous coal is calculated at 45 cents per ton, its delivery on board barges at 15 cents, transportation to Wilmington or Smithville 23 cents, making the total cost of mining and transportation to a shipping point 83 cents per ton. It can be then transported to New York for \$1 75, which, added to 83 cents will make the cost of placing it in the New York market \$2 58 per ton, where it usually sells for from \$6 to \$7 per ton. But it is believed that the best tract for such coal will be at Smithville, as a depot for the supply of steam vessels traversing the American coast bound to or from Northern or Southern ports, as well as the West Indies, Mexico and Chagres.

It is believed that Deep River Anthracites can be placed in the N. York and Boston market at \$2 98 per ton, or 82 cents per ton less than the commonest Pennsylvania or Maryland coal, and at \$1 37 less than the higher qualities, to which it is fully equal. These advantages the Deep River coal derives from its location immediately on the line of an improved River Navigation; from the cheapness of that improvement, combined with its greater capacity, and from the fact that it is never closed by ice.

We do not know the history of this Mining and Transportation Company. We presume that it is in fact an association of Eastern capitalists. But we should rejoice heartily in its success, as it would develop the resources of the region by testing its capabilities and demonstrating its value. Of course, the possessions of the Company compose only a small portion of the mineral lands of the Deep River country.—*Wilmington Journal.*

From the Rio Grande.

The Sierra Madre revolution, it appears from latest advices, has not been abandoned. Brownsville, Texas, papers of the 3d of Dec., say that Gen. Carvajal attacked the Mexican General Jaurequi, who had fortified himself strongly at Caralvo, and, after hard fighting for two days, succeeded in taking nearly the whole town and driving the Mexicans into their fortified houses, where they are completely penned up. The Mexicans lost all their provisions and ammunition. Carvajal had 10 killed, including Lieut. Graham and Captain Chial, (so written by the telegraph,) also Capt. Wheat was severely wounded. The Mexican loss was very severe, and included all the Seminole Indians and their leader.

At the latest dates from Carvajal, he was about to attack the Mexicans in their position, and, if successful, will probably enter Monterey without opposition.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.—A Paris letter-writer says that a new style of dressing hair is in vogue there with the ladies. The hair is not curled, nor greased with any pomatum; nor is it smoothed, but frizzled and crisped, *a la negre*. The ladies also wear a kind of vest, like a gentleman's waistcoat, with a small coat and little cravat, just like a gentleman's. Gloves are worn *a la Sueda*, made of undressed kid. They wear chatelons down to the feet, made of *argent or*. More jewelry is worn than ever, and a profusion of rich bracelets, &c., are displayed.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.—A resolution has been adopted in the house, to refer to some of the governor's messages as relates to the slavery question, to the committee on ways and means, with the instructions to inquire into the expediency of so amending the revenue laws, as to subject the produce and manufactured articles, imported through States that refuse to pass laws to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the United States in regard to fugitives from labor, to a higher tax when sold in this State, than like articles from foreign countries.

A CRYSTAL PALACE IN NEW YORK.—A petition is about to be presented to the Common Council of New York for the use of Madison square for the erection of a Crystal Palace, to accommodate the second Great World's Fair in 1853. Mr. Paxton has made the design—500 by 200 feet, two stories; and the contractors agree to have the structure completed in three months. Mr. Riddle, United States commissioner to the World's Fair, has the pledge of some seven hundred contributors of articles.

ANOTHER GENERAL GONE.—We learned yesterday morning from an officer of the army, that General Belknap recently died on the Brazos, in Texas. This is the tenth General who has died since the Mexican war. General Belknap was in the principal battles, under General Taylor, in the Mexican war. At the battle of Buena Vista he was adjutant-general and commanded the advance. General Belknap, we believe, at the time of his death, was Colonel of the 8th Infantry.—*N. O. Delta.*

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the directors of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, it was resolved to take immediate measures for the reconstruction of the Weldon bridge. It is said it will be completed in three months. A resolution was also adopted to increase the capital stock to an amount not exceeding \$100,000, which will be sufficient to meet all the purposes of the company.

COTTON.—The final footings of cotton exports from the United States during the commercial year, ending 30th of June last, will not differ materially from the following, though the number of bales will be slightly increased. Bales exported, 2,005,583. Average weight of bales, 444 lbs. Average cost per pound twelve cents and sixteen-hundredths of a cent.

COMMERCE OF THE WESTERN RIVERS.—We see by a memorial to Congress favor of removing the obstructions in the western rivers, that the amount of commerce floated on the western rivers during the last year is estimated at \$220,000,000; it is greater than the amount of the total exports of the nation.