

Arrival of Kossuth.

Saturday was a great day for New York. It had been generally believed, and the arrangements had been made with a view to have the grand reception in honor of the illustrious Kossuth, take place on Monday, but the Humboldt having arrived late on Thursday night, and it being desirable to land the stranger and suite in the city as early as possible, it was concluded to give the reception on Saturday. The preliminary arrangements, had for the most part, been made several days before, though the programme did not appear in the public prints before the morning of the reception day.

At an early hour the arrangements of decorations on all public and private houses occupied the attention of thousands, and the mustering of military and other companies and association, with the music from bands, and drums and fifes without number, made the city uncommonly lively.

Crowds of citizens from all directions poured down Broadway and around the Battery, all eager to get a first view of the distinguished stranger.

The weather was unusually fine for the season of the year, and there was nothing to prevent the fullest enjoyment of the occasion.

The Common Council and about 500 others left the city in the steamer C. Vanderbilt at 9 A. M. for Staten Island to take on board the illustrious Hungarian.

A deputation from the City Council of Philadelphia, and other distinguished guests were on board.

The steamer reached the Island at half-past nine, when a boat was immediately sent on shore, with Aldermans Miller and Morgan, to apprise the illustrious Kossuth that the Committee were ready and anxious to escort him to the city. At about a quarter past 9, Kossuth came on board the steamer, accompanied by his devoted wife and suite, and other Hungarian exiles, all of whom were loudly cheered, and salute after salute fired from the steamer and shore.

It was amusing to behold the efforts of the vast crowd to get even a glimpse of the great Hungarian; and indeed at times he was so hard pressed, that it was with great difficulty he could walk along the deck of the steamer.

The Committee, after much exertion, succeeded in getting Kossuth upon the wheel-house, where he remained in safety, until his arrival at Castle Garden.

On the routes up the Bay, guns were fired from Governor's Island and the Jersey Shore, and on going up the East river, as far as Greenport, the Vanderbilt was hailed with repeated cheers from immense crowds of persons congregated on all the piers and shipping, on each side of the river.

At the Navy Yard salutes were fired from the U. S. ship North Carolina and the frigate St. Lawrence, and the yards of each vessel were manned by their respective crews, who rent the air with enthusiastic shouts of welcome.

Returning towards Castle Garden, it was found too late to admit of the proposed excursion up the North River, when it was determined to land.

LANDING OF KOSSUTH.
The throng of persons on the battery and in the about Castle Garden was immense. Over the main entrance into the Battery was a triumphal arch erected, and was adorned with Hungarian tri-colors, intermixed with the American flag, and decorated with evergreens. On the approach of the steamer, the artillery corps, under the command of Gen. Morris, fired a salute of welcome, which was returned by the steamer.

The steamer soon after effected a landing at Castle Garden, which was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Among those in the gallery were many ladies, and on the platform were Lieutenant Major Kingsland, Recorder Tillmadge, Mr. Blount, District Attorney, Major General Sanford, and a large number of persons connected with the city government of this and other cities were also on the platform.

Kossuth entered the building at 20 minutes before 1 o'clock, and was followed by Madame Kossuth, who was escorted by Lieut. Nelson, of the frigate Mississippi.

The cheering which ensued was most vociferous and long protracted, while the rush towards the stand was most tremendous.

The chairs and tables arranged for the reporters of the public press were disturbed, and the good intentions of the committee of arrangements were partially frustrated.

Mr. Morgan, President of the Board of Aldermen, introduced Kossuth to the Mayor of the city as "Governor of Hungary."

The Mayor then addressed Kossuth, but could not be heard for the noise.

Kossuth's Speech at Castle Garden.
Kossuth, who stood close to his honor, the Mayor, and who, no doubt, heard all that was uttered, replied as follows:

"Mr. Mayor—Gentlemen—If you are desirous to hear my humble thanks for the generous reception you have given me, then I humbly beg you to be silent, or else it will be utterly impossible for me to speak.

"I am still sick, and my head is dizzy, after having been tossed for two weeks on the restless waves of the Atlantic; but I shall soon be refreshed after a few hours rest on the Soil of Freedom.

"The Soil of Freedom—your happy home—what eloquent music there is in those words. I have no home; and the freedom of my country is stricken down.

"Here the enthusiasm became so great that it was impossible to hear the distinguished guest. Exertions were made to bring the populace to order, and for some time it was successful when Kossuth resumed his remarks.

"He said—'Not all the blessings of Freedom here can draw the recollections of my native land. It has accompanied me here, and it will follow me back, when I go to fight the battle once more again.

"Yes, even here, with the proud evidence of the prodigious greatness of the United States around me, my thoughts still turn to home—[Here Kossuth appeared to be much affected.]

"I see, from out of the midst of this great assembly, rise before me the image of my

country, and a bright ray of hope for her liberty.

"I think I hear in your loud huzzas that trumpet call, sounding liberty for the oppressed people of Europe.

"Citizens! much as I am in need of some rest before I enter into business matters publicly, I cannot let this, the first occasion, pass, without letting you know my hopes and expectations.

"[Here the noise became so loud that M. Kossuth declared it was impossible to speak and that he would write out his remarks for the press. Loud cries were heard from every quarter of the edifice—"Go on!" "Go on!" "Go on!" After which he resumed his remarks.]

"I have to thank the people—the Congress and the Government of the United States, for my liberation."

"[The interruption at this stage was here renewed to such a degree that all attempts to speak further was abandoned.]

M. Kossuth had several sheets of notes in his hand, and had evidently intended to deliver a long address.

The most inconceivable enthusiasm prevailed during the delivery of these remarks. The crowd manifested their joy by deafening shouts and huzzas, and it was a considerable time before the procession could be set in motion by reason of the dense throng that blocked up Castle Garden and the lower end of Broadway.

Exports and Imports

The imports of foreign dry goods, from the 1st of July to the 1st of December, 1851 are announced as nearly four millions of dollars less than for the corresponding period of last year. We are glad to see this. But we will be more glad if the decrease in importation continues. There is every prospect, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, that the cotton crop, now going into market will realize considerably less than that which has just been closed out. In this case, if our importations do not decline, very large amounts of specie will have to go forward in order to make up the deficiency. Fortunately, the yield to the California mines promises to be so great that enough gold will come in from that quarter not only to cover the deficiency but even to leave a surplus for us. You, after all, why should we pay out our gold almost as fast as we receive it? Why not spend less, and so accumulate more? Why not, to use an old adage, "make hay while the sun shines?" California cannot last for ever. Let us then curb our extravagance, and in this way, check excessive importations? The correction of the evil, indeed lies principally with the community, and not near so much with banks and merchants as is generally supposed. If we, the people, will have French broadcloths, Lyons silks, Scotch cambrics and English carpets, the shopkeepers will continue to buy goods of that description; the jobbers will continue to order them of the importers; and the importers will continue to bring them into the country.

Having been purchased, they must be paid for; and if our exports of cotton, wheat and provisions fail to cover the amount specie must be shipped to make up the deficiency. This is so plain a case that it seems ridiculous thus gravely to state it. Yet unless it is not only stated, but repeated and again repeated, there is little hope of curing the evil. The correction, we reiterate, must come from the people themselves, or there never will be any reform in the matter. Even if we continue, one and all to spend money as freely as before, we should do better by patronizing home-made goods. Our French and British friends, as the case now stands are getting all our spare cash. Like foolish spend-thrifts, we are living up to our income; and it will be well if we do not, like them, go beyond it ere we are aware. A community, in fact which continues, as we are doing to buy more than it sells, imports more than it exports, is playing the part of the thriftless housekeeper who annually exceeds his income, and who, by and by, must end in a grand crash. It will be wise if we stop in time; if we begin to economize before it is too late.

Curing Meat.

The following recipe for curing beef and "Jersey hams," appeared originally in the Farmer's Cabinet. It was copied into the Village Record in 1846. Our attention has lately been called to it by a very intelligent farmer of this county, who has practiced it in curing his meat ever since, with the most complete success. We place it in our department on the above recommendation; that its usefulness may be more widely extended.

As the season for slaughtering our cattle and hogs, and putting them in the cellar for family use, is at hand, the best mode of curing beef, pork and hams is important to every house-keeper.

I take it for granted every one knows that in curing pork, the main point is to put in a great abundance of good salt. There need be no fear of applying too much. If not required in curing the meat, it will remain in the cask, and is as good as ever to be applied again.

In curing beef, salt should be used more sparingly. Six pounds of fine salt, four ounces of saltpetre, one and a quarter pounds of brown sugar, make a good proportion of ingredients for 100 lbs. of beef. In twenty-four hours a pickle that will bear an egg endways should be applied. Drying beef should remain in the pickle about ten days.

So cure hams thoroughly, so as to have them sufficiently salt, and to give them the real Jersey flavor, is a more delicate operation, and requires a nice hand. The following receipt is a good one, and may be relied on for making a first-rate ham. To 50 lbs. of hams, take four ounces of brown sugar, three ounces of saltpetre, and one pint of fine salt, pulverize and mix them thoroughly; rub the hams well all over, particularly on the flesh side, and lay them on boards for 36 or 48 hours, then pack them in casks, adding two quarts of fine salt to every 80 lbs. of hams. In fifteen or eighteen days they may be hung up to smoke.

A Short Grain Crop in Germany.

Some apprehensions exist in Europe, that the grain crops of the current year will fail in the central Continental districts. The promise is very far from flattering. The public and private accounts, more reliable than ordinary authorities for short a cotton crop on this side the water, state that the German and Rhenish provinces are only likely to come up to a very low average; while Poland and the Prussian States are decidedly in the vocation. When these statements are verified, there will be a very curious speculation in the corn as well as the political market; in Downing-street, as well as Mark-lane. With one heart and one mind, we shall all be devoutly solicitous to know what is to be the practical, general consequence of the deficit, and how far the popular patience will go, under the pressure of starvation, without relieving itself by a popular convulsion.

Famine and Revolt are brethren; so are Plenty and Servitude. Your fat Jesu-runs do not kick, at least under the Christian dispensation. When food is in, rebellion is out. An empty stomach has a tenacity by suffrage of all manner of insurrectionary ideas. The bran of the masses works most freely on a low diet. Vitellius and Helio-gabalus could never have fed voluptuously on trout and beccaficas, at a thousand sesterces a-piece, if the mob had not already been glutted with a fleet-load of Egyptian corn. Hunger deranges the digestive functions; the palate becomes difficult to please; there is a morbid aversion to the customary fare of taxation and oppression, that might previously have been borne with the fortitude of stolidity. Full granaries have been the foundation of a thousand absolute thrones. Your conquerors always penetrate directly as possible to the "bowels of the land," knowing well the necessity of setting affairs right there, in order to speed the remainder of their work triumphantly. Other revolutions the French have begun in a cry for bread; and woe betide the Government whose subjects go about the world a nation of beggars.

The experiments, therefore of the whimsical Frederic William of Prussia; of the Bavarian Louis, and of the "Infant of Hapsburg," in folding up and fling away among obsolete deeds, and documents, and charters, the constitutions which the famine-time of 1817-48 wrung from them were peculiarly adapted to a seven-years period of abundance, and must end disastrously if another famine intervene. There are no treaties of peace between tyranny and famine; a shorter or longer armistice to the best we can look for. We wonder little that German patriotism has made no resistance to the encroachments of royalty over the various constitutional dykes it so recently erected, because there has been no sufficient stimulus to popular feeling in the matter.—If the taxation had been without representation; if the minions of despotism had entered the cottage door in company with starvation, the history of 1850-51 would have had some additional leaves; the geography of Europe other outlines. No people in the world are more thoroughly capable of contending for rights in the abstract or in the concrete than the Germans, when once duly excited. But their lethargy needs excitement.

They want just such a resurrection of feeling in favor of national liberty, as asserted the national independence when Napoleon was driven beyond the Rhine, in 1814.—The unity of the people then was the origin of the greatest event of first half of the present century—the downfall of French influence in European affairs. The greatest event in the latter half of the century will be a similar overthrow of Prussian influence; and the unity of the German people is destined, with English assistance, to be the chief instrument in effecting it.—Arouse the Teutons by famine, or any other urgent incitement; let the nicely fabricated knots and webs of diplomacy once be severed by the strong hand of revolution, and the Don will receive back all the Cosacks not immolated on the Elbe and Danube. The birth-day of German popular consolidation will be the death day of Czar and Kaiser. They cannot exist together.

One year of Agricultural distress will hardly serve as the desired excitement.—The present failure of grain will not be enough, without the succession of one or two more upon its heels. The stealthy tread of despotism back to its old places and powers, will not instantly awake the popular wrath and resistance. Revolutions only happen when certain of the stars kind themselves in conjunction. And it will be at the moment when all the elements of discontent have reached simultaneously and inflammatory height, that the European revolution, which all men predict, and which the German must take the lead in, will sweep the continent like a whirlwind. From the essential nature of men and things, we may infer that the time is not distant, or the event doubtful. The materials for the explosion arrange themselves with startling rapidity; an accident, or rather an act of providence, is only needed to set them off.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.—Pepsin? an artificial Digestive Fluid Gastric Juice. A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice See advertisement in another column.

DIED

On the 20th of November, in Heidelberg, Rachel Newhard, aged 29 years.

On the 22d of Nov., in Salisbury, Emma Louisa, daughter of Christian and Catharina Schmidt, aged 8 months.

On the 24th of Nov., in Allentown, of croup, Eugene George Lenmore, son of Daniel and Lovina Siegfried, aged 5 years.

MARRIED.

On the 25th of November, by the Rev. Mr. Zellers, Mr. Conrad Seem, of Lower Macungy, to Miss Lydia Butz, of Salisbury.

On the 1st of Dec. by Samuel J. Kistler, Esq., Mr. William Griffith, to Miss Elizabeth Jones, both of Heidelberg.

On the 30th of Nov. by the Rev. Joseph Dubs, Mr. William Biery, of Allentown, to Miss Matilda Lazarus, of South Whitehall township.

By the Rev. Daniel Weiser, the Rev. Mr. Dechant, to Miss Susanna Wesco, both of Millerstown.

On the 4th of Nov. by the Rev. Mr. Helfrich, Mr. Adolph Hoffman, to Miss Carolina Griesemer, of Allentown.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. John Permon, of Allentown, to Miss Jestina Schneck, of Bath.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Almon De Long, of North Whitehall, to Miss Flory Hoats, of Heidelberg.

On the 7th of November, by the same, Mr. Jonathan Hess, to Miss Sarah Schneck, both of North Whitehall.

On the 25th of Nov. by the Rev. Joseph Dubs, Mr. Josiah Kohler, to Miss Elizabeth Schneck, both of North Whitehall.

On the 6th of Dec. by the same, Mr. Daniel Thomas, to Miss Sarah Custard, both of Washington.

Anniversary Festival.

The second Anniversary of the Shakespeare Literary Association, will be celebrated on Saturday evening, the 13th inst., at the Odd Fellows' Hall. Mr. Henry Bonnell of this place will deliver a lecture, and addresses will be delivered by several members of the Society. The friends of the Association and the public in general are cordially invited to attend.

The exercises will commence at 7 o'clock precisely. By Order of Committee of Arrangements.

Allentown Lyceum.

The second Lecture before this association will be delivered this (Thursday) evening, by the Rev. Mr. Brisbane. The subject will be the Hungarian war and its Generals. Doors open at 6 o'clock, Lecture to commence at 7.

NOTICE.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

to the Heirs and legal Representatives of Peter Kortz, late of Upper Saucon Township Lehigh County, deceased, Greeting:

WHEREAS, by an Inquest for that purpose duly awarded by the Orphans' Court of Northampton county, the real estate of the said Peter Kortz, was duly valued and appraised. And whereas, none of the heirs of the said intestate appeared in Court at the return of the said Inquisition, to take the premises therein mentioned, at the appraisal, made thereof, you and every of you are therefore hereby cited to be and appear before our Judges at Easton, an Orphans' Court there to be held, and for the county of Northampton aforesaid, on Friday the 23d day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon then and there to accept or refuse to accept of the said real estate, at the valuation thereof made. And show cause why the same shall not be sold.

Witness the Honorable J. Pringle Jones, President of our said Court at Easton, the 21st day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

WM. McILHANNY, Clerk.
Allentown, Dec. 11, 1851. ¶—6w

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Delaware Lehigh Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, and an election for a President, six Managers, Treasurer and Secretary of the said Company, to serve for the year ensuing, will be held at the office of the President of the Company, in the borough of Easton, on the Second Monday in January, 1852, which is the 12th of said month, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. PORTER, President.
Easton, Dec. 11, 1851. ¶—4w

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between Good & Schraier, in the Shoemaking business has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, will please call and settle their accounts within 6 weeks from the date hereof.

Those who having any claims against the said firm, will please present their accounts for settlement to

TILGHMAN H. GOOD,
CHARLES SCHRAIER.
Allentown, Dec. 11, 1851. ¶—6w

CIRCULAR.

On the night of 5th instant our store took fire in the third story occupied as a Boot and Shoe warehouse, being confined to and destroying the contents of that Room. A portion of our Stock is damaged by water, the balance remaining sound and uninjured. Whole of which will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the underwriters, by whom we are fully insured, notice of which will be duly given in the public papers.

We are now sending forward our orders for an Entire New Stock, of Foreign and Domestic Hardware which, together with what we have previously ordered, we will receive in ample time for our early Spring Trade. Our Goods will be selected with care, and at the very lowest prices, and will be offered to our friends at a small advance.

Meanwhile we have made arrangements which enable us to fill orders as usual.—Thankful for past favors, the subscribers hope for a continuance of the same.

FAUST & WINKRENER,
No. 69 1/2 North Third Street.
Philadelphia, Nov. 18. ¶—4w

LOOK HERE FOR SALE!

A Valuable Tavern and Store Stand.

Will be sold at Private Sale, that valuable and well known

Tavern and Store Stand, situated in Northampton township, Lehigh county, near the large Allentown Iron Works, about 1 mile from this borough.

The house is of brick and has been built but a few years ago, is 40 feet front by 38 feet deep, well laid out in suitable rooms.

The store room is counterered and shelved ready for business. There is a never-failing well with a pump in it before the door, smokehouse, ice-house, a very large cistern near the kitchen door, besides large stable and shedding, and a beautiful garden, fenced off separately, the whole is in an excellent condition, and is known by the name of the "Keystone House."

The Allentown Furnace is now in successful operation which makes the stand for tavern and store business one of the best in the county.

The stand is one of the most convenient in the county, for a coal or lumber yard, as it has now a basin on the canal, but a hundred yards off, besides which, it will have the advantage of a Rail Road now building, which passes only about 50 yards distant in front of the house.

The property can be bought upon very advantageous terms, by making application with either of the undersigned.

A. L. RUHE,
J. W. WILSON.
November 27. ¶—4w

Farmers Look Here!

WOODLAND AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 20th of December next, at the Public House of Mr. J. Hallman, in North Whitehall township, Lehigh county.

7 Tracts of Woodland of the very best chestnut timber, as follows:

No. 1 containing 4 Acres and 89 perches.
" 2 " 4 " " 126 " "
" 3 " 6 " " 80 " "
" 4 " 4 " " 34 " "
" 5 " 4 " " 19 " "
" 6 " 5 " " 131 " "
" 7 " 4 " " 136 " "

The above tracts are situated about a half mile distant from Ballet's Tavern, adjoining lands of Henry Ritter, Peter Remaly, David Dorwart and others.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale and due attendance given by the undersigned.

STEPHEN BALLEET, jr.
Nov. 27. ¶—4w

FOR SALE.

A person wishing to engage in other business, offers for sale his entire stock of MILLINERY GOODS, together with presses, and all the apparatus belonging to a regular Millinery establishment. Persons wishing to engage in this business cannot find a better chance, as it is well established with an excellent run of custom.

Further information can be obtained by applying at the office of the Lehigh Patriot. Allentown, Nov. 20. ¶—4w

FOR RENT.

A Room with a large Open Front, between the Courthouse and Market Square, in the Borough of Allentown, 20 feet front by 36 feet deep, with cellar under the whole, can be rented upon accommodating terms by making immediate application at the "Register Office."

Nov. 27. ¶—4w

Attention Citizens!

EYES RIGHT! NEW HAT AND CAP

Manufactory in Allentown.

E. J. Wieder,

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Allentown and its vicinity, that he has lately established himself in the above business, in the Store room formerly occupied by Messrs. Metz and Landis, in west Hamilton Street, in the Borough of Allentown, where he has just received an extensive new Stock of superfine

Hats, Caps, Boas, Muffs, &c.

All of which he will be able to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

His stock of Gentleman's hats, is composed of the beautiful and costly to the most ordinary article. In other words from a Five dollar to a 50 cent hat. And such that will become the old as well as the young. The same may be said of his

STOCK OF CAPS, which consists of superfine and ordinary.

To the Ladies.

He has a word to say, he invites their particular attention to his stock of Furs, his assortment of

Boas, Muffs, Cuffs, &c.

cannot be beat in Allentown, and he is prepared to sell them with but a very small advance.

Hats will be manufactured to order upon the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. Mr. Wieder, trusts that by keeping a good assortment to select from and reasonable prices he will be able to secure a share of public patronage.

November 18. ¶—4m

HOLLOWARE.—500 Iron Pots and Kettles, just received and for sale at very reduced prices at the store of

O & J SAEGER.
May 8. ¶—1y

Prices Current.

ARTICLES.	Per	Allentown	Easton	Phild
Flour	Barrel	4 25	4 00	4 25
Wheat	Bushel	78	95	1 00
Rye	"	60	60	63
Corn	"	60	50	60
Oats	"	36	30	30
Buckwheat	"	47	40	50
Flaxseed	"	1 50	1 50	1 50
Cloverseed	"	4 50	5 50	5 20
Timothyseed	"	2 50	2 75	2 75
Potatoes	"	50	35	55
Salt	"	40	45	42
Butter	Pound	18	18	30
Lard	"	19	8	8
Tallow	"	8	9	7
Beeswax	"	22	25	28
Ham	"	10	8	8
Plich	"	8	6	6
Tow-yarn	"	8	8	7
Eggs	Doz.	18	14	20
Rye Whiskey	Gall.	22	25	28
Apple Whiskey	"	85	40	45
Lined Oil	"	85	75	72
Hickory Wood	Cor.	4 50	4 50	0 00
Oak Wood	"	3 50	3 50	5 50
Edge Coal	Ton	3 50	4 00	4 50
Nut Coal	"	2 50	3 00	3 50
Lump Coal	"	3 50	3 50	3 00
Plaster	"	1 50	1 50	2 00

New Goods! New Goods!

Builders Look Here.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE!

The undersigned announces to the public, that they have just returned from Philadelphia and New York, with a very large lot of Hardware, consisting of

House Furnishing Articles, Cullery, Coach Trimmings, Saddlery and Shoe-trimmings, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices. They ask the public to give SAEGER'S HARDWARE STORE, sign of the

O. & J. SAEGER, a call, in order to convince themselves of the fact, that a 'penny saved is a penny made.'

May 8. ¶—1y

To House-Keepers.

A great assortment of House furnishing articles, such as

ENAMELED and tinmed inside, cooking vessels, sauce and stew pans, preserve kettles, fish and ham kettles, frying pans, grid-irons, waffle irons, &c.

TEA TRAYS and Waiters, from common to fine, in sets and dozens. Also, gotic form, in