ductions of living English authors. We are mainly dependent upon the periodical press for an acquaintance with the current literature of the old world. It furnishes us promptly, and in general faithfully, with the cream of that literature, and that at an expense now so trifling that the million may indulge in its refined pleasures.

We have received from the publishers, De Witt & Davenport, New York, through the hands of Mr. W. L. Pomeroy, bookseller of this city, a handsomely illustrated copy of the most stirring book recently issued from the press, viz:—"Hot Corn; Life Scenes in New York," by Solon Robinson. These tenderly touching and graphic sketches of lowly life in the metropolis, originally appeared as a series of contributions to the *Tribune* of that city. Written in a peculiar and very effective style, on subjects powerfully appealing to human sympathies, they excited great attention, and op rated very favorably upon the measures of reform designed to remedy the evils they delineated so faithfully. They are, indeed, tainted to a certain extent with the false philosophy of which the *Tribune* is one of the most prominent organs, but the benevolent view with which they were written will atone for much of the error they contain, in the eyes of the public, and we have no doubt "Hot Corn," and its thrilling narratives will travel far and wide over the land, startling thousands of minds with a realizing view of scenes of suffering to which the imagination is mostly a stranger.

We should say that this popular work has been issued in a handsomely illustrated volume of 400 pages, bound in cloth, and that these long nights are the time to get it and feel it.

We have also received from Messrs De Witt & Davenport, through Mr. Pomeroy, a copy of a new, and we believe, very excellent treatise on MECHANICS, by Oliver Byrne, civil, military and practical engineer, and author of a variety of works connected with his pursuits. A hasty examination of the present work has been sufficient to satisfy us that it is well executed, and written in such a manner as to invest the subject, always an interesting one, with additional attractions. The practical importance of this science cannot be overestimated in this age of mechanical improvement. Our enterprising youth will find it easy and entertaining to make themselves familiar with it by the use of such works as Mr. Byrne's, and may derive suggestions from it which will be the making of them for life. It is bound in holiday style, and will make a very appropriate holiday present for the season.

The November number of BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE has been received, and we have already been entertaining ourselves with some of its excellent articles. The reader will find a number of these in its pages.—We will only mention "Athens in 1853." "The Narcotics we indulge in," and "A few Facts Concerning the Turkish Question." See notice above of Leonard Scott & Co's., advertisement in to-day's *Advertiser*.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for January, 1854, comes out in most magnificent style. It contains upwards of 130 pages, overflowing with miscellaneous attractions. The embellishments are numerous and of a high order. The engraving from a daguerreotype of Mills' equestrian statue of General Jackson, is a very interesting representation of that great national work.—The "Muse's Floral Wreath" is a splendid frontispiece to the new volume of this popular magazine, which now enters upon 1854, with brilliant prospects of success.

We have also received No. 2, of the PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, of which we have already given our favorable opinion. The present Number contains 72 engravings, illustrative of articles on the most important departments of human knowledge. It is an admirable, useful and cheap publication.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

STATE INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT RECEIPTS ON THE PLANK ROAD.—We learn from E. L. Winslow, Esq., President of the F. and W. Plank Road, that the tolls actually received during the month of November amounted to $2,384 13. In November 1852, the amount was $1,606 84; an increase of nearly 50 per cent. For the first half of the present month the receipts have been about $1,750; whilst for the whole month of December 1852, the amount was $2,091 20.

The complete success of the various Plankroads from this place causes regret that the inclemency of the weather, on Saturday last, prevented gentlemen of this town from attending the meeting at Antioch. The extension of the Southern Road to Floral College and to Lumberton is of much importance, as well to this town as to the country through which it will pass, and we hope the work will be pushed forward with zeal. So also to the proposed Road from McLean's on the F. & W. Road, to Deep River.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

SUICIDE IN YADKIN JAIL.—We have been furnished with the following particulars of a suicide committed in the Jail of Yadkin county, this week:

Marked Jester, who had been some weeks since committed to jail in Yadkin county for cruel treatment of his wife, committed suicide on Wednesday last. The Judge (court being in session) sent the Sheriff to the jail for the prisoner: He returned with the news that he found Jester hanging to the iron grate, dead. He had taken the thread from an old coffee sack and twisted it into a cord with which he hung himself. A slate was found in the cell with some writing containing directions as to his burial, and the management of his children. It stated that "bad whiskey" was the cause of this dreadful end.—*People's Press.*

ERRORS IN AWARDING PREMIUMS AND DIPLOMAS AT THE STATE FAIR.—We have received several letters, and have seen others, making complaints in relation to errors in the publication of premiums and diplomas, awarded at the late Fair. This we are astonished at, and more especially at the language used in some of them, when it is recollected that this first Fair was only an experiment, by way of seeing what could be done in North Carolina. At the next Fair these difficulties will be obviated entirely, and so far as we can, all errors shall be corrected. But it is but due to ourself and Mr. Cooke, to whom the making out of the list, was given in charge, to say, that we have compared it with the original from the various committees, and it is precisely the same.—*Farmer's Journal.*

Gov. Reid, of N. C., visited the U. S. Ship Pennsylvania, at Norfolk, on Friday, and was received with a salute.

The dwelling house of J. J. Speed, Esq., of Granville county, N. C., was destroyed by fire on the 9th inst.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—We publish to-day the able and interesting Report of Mr. Branch, the President, to the late meeting of the stockholders of this Road.

We learn, from tables accompanying the Report in pamphlet form, that the total income of the Road from freight, mail, and passengers from October 1852, to October, 1853, was $119,084 53—being $43,606 63 more than for the preceding year. The total receipts for July, August, and September last were $10, 897, 87, $12,293 13, and $15, 435 08, against $6, 741 36, $8,427 86, and $10, 98 38 for the same months of the preceding year.

The Company has the following Engines, in good condition: Wake, Warren, Franklin, Graham, Granville, Raleigh, Tempest, Volcano, Tornado. The Clarksville is being rebuilt, and the Halifax, from the Tredegar works, Richmond, will be delivered shortly, of the same class with the Graham. There are four first class passenger cars, in good condition.—*Standard.*

HOGS.—On application to Mr. Jas. Stradley keeper the Toll Gate at this place, we learn that up to Tuesday morning last, 47,173 hogs had passed through this place, since he commenced receiving toll. Previous to that time he says there had passed nineteen lots, generally small. According to this statement the number will not fall far short of last year. We were induced some weeks since to think different.—*Asheville News.*

ORES.—Messrs. Headrick & Boger of this county, have left with us some ores, of different kinds, ranging from gold to iron, silver, copper, lead, &c. These ores, we learn, were found in this county. Messrs. H. & B. have leased several mines, in different sections of the county, and are now engaged in testing them.—*Republican Banner.*

PORK.—We saw drovers selling pork in Rutherford at $ per hundred, *gross*. In Cleaveland they sold at $,50, and in Lincoln at $4.37 1-2. Here they are selling at $5 per hundred, *nett*. It seems that the further they drive the less they sell at.—*Republican Banner.*

In consequence of the necessary absence of the Bishop of the Diocese, the consecration of the new Episcopal Church in this city will be deferred until further notice.—*Register.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

THE RAILROAD TROUBLE AT ERIE.—We stated yesterday that the U. S. Circuit Court at Pittsburg had granted an injunction restraining the people of Erie, Pa. from destroying the North-East Railroad. The injunction, it appears, is merely temporary, a final decision being reserved until the case comes up on its merits. The injunction in relation to the Franklin canal company, who constructed the railroad from Erie to the Ohio State line, was refused, on the ground that the road has been built without authority of law. This corroborates the opinion of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which, it is supposed, will soon grant an injunction against the further use of the road, prayed for by the Attorney General of the State. It appears that by its charter, the Franklin canal company were empowered to build a railroad on the towing-path of the canal north, to Lake Erie, and south to Pittsburg. Instead of this, however, they commenced their road at the town of Erie, and with the aid of Ohio capital, extended it to the Ohio State line, where, it is alledged, a combination was entered into between certain New York roads and the Cleaveland road, prejudicial to the rights and interests of Pennsylvania, and in violation of the charter granted to the Franklin company. The leading object of the combination appears to have been to prevent any break in the line between New York and Ohio anywhere within the territory of Pennsylvania.

The mayor and councils of Erie have issued an address, indicating the course of the people of that city in tearing up the track of the Railroad. They allege that the company were laying down the track not only without authority derived from their charter, but in direct violation of a city ordinance. The main object of the New York companies it is said, was to kill off the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. By effecting an unbroken guage from Albany to Chigago, they would be able to defy all competition from any quarter, and completely control the whole trade of the West. The "mob" which responded to the call of the authorities and tore up the track, the address says, "was certainly a mob of the most singular character that ever assembled—composed of clergymen, justices of the peace, constables, members of the bar, and the most respectable and law-abiding citizens."

Letters from Ohio speak of an exasperated state of feeling in regard to the Erie difficulty, and of threats to break up the Ohio and Pennsylvania roads running into Pennsylvania.—*Sun.*

THE COLOSSIC SHIP ERICSSON.—The problem as to the success of the "Ericsson" approaches a solution. The engine is now so nearly completed that a trip will probably be made from New York on next Tuesday or Wednesday. The Journal of Commerce says that experiments already made show that the desired amount of pressure may be easily obtained, and full reliance is had that the ship will attain a speed equal to at least nine miles an hour. It is also said that it has been determined to place the Ericsson on the route between New York and Havre, as an independent steamer, to replace the temporary vacancy occasioned by the destruction of the Humboldt.—*Balt. Sun.*

The United States Senate, it is said, was in session just twenty minutes on Wednesday. The members received for this laborious duty just two dollars for every five minutes spent in the public service. This is pretty good pay.

Henry Ward Beecher is about to publish three volumes, entitled "Star Papers," the contributions he has furnished to the columns of the Independent, during the past three or four years.

Derr Diesbach has recovered from the injury he received from a tiger while performing in the cage of the animal, in New York, last week.

FIRE IN RICHMOND.—We understand the stables attached to the Columbian Hotel at Richmond, took fire Saturday night, and were entirely consumed. The horses, mules and carriages, of which there were a large number, were with much difficulty saved. The loss is estimated at $2,300, $1,800 of which was covered by insurance.

BANK EXCITEMENT.—*Baltimore, Dec.* 17.—There has been quite an excitement to-day among our mechanics and poorer classes, especially the Germans, by a rumor that the Baltimore Saving's Bank, which holds deposites to the extent of about $3,500,000, was in a doubtful condition on account of certain railroad stock speculations. These rumors are of course unfounded, but have had the intended effect of causing a run on the bank, and they have had about twenty extra clerks employed all day in paying off the depositors, and will keep open for the purpose till 12 o'clock to-night. Many of the excited depositors have sacrificed their deposites to greedy shavers at 50 cents on the dollar.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—On Friday evening last, the ladies of North Andover, Mass., asserted their rights by giving a magnificent party, to which some forty gentlemen were invited. A magnificent entertainment was provided, the whole expense of the affair, including even the stabling of the horses, being borne by the ladies.

SELLING OUT AN ABSQUATULATOR.—The property of Judge Forsyth, of Kingston, N. Y., whose financial operations, and subsequent sudden departure for Europe, a few months ago, created no little sensation in Wall street, is to be sold at public auction this week. Among the articles in the inventory, indicative of the luxurious style in which the "absquatulator" lived, are some ornamental medallion carpets, made to order, costing $700 each; mirrors, costing $600 each; silk velvet sofas; a piano-forte, worth $400; costly silver ware; a superb library, paintings and other works of art; three gay horses that cost $1,200; any quantity of rare wines; superb vases, from the royal manufactory of Prussia; solid silver tankards; trays and punch bowls, lined with gold.

FOR LIBERIA.—The brig Gen. F. Pierce arrived at Savannah on Thusday evening from Baltimore. She will in a few days take on board a number of colored persons now in that city, principally from Tennessee, destined for Liberia. The Rev. Mr. Lain, agent of the Colonization Society, will superintend their embarkation.

RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—*Chicago, Dec.* 10.—A bloody riot took place among the laborers on the Illinois Central Railroad, at Lasalle, yesterday, growing out of a reduction of their wages. About two o'clock an altercation arose between Albert Story, a contractor, and a party of laborors, during which one of the latter was shot dead. Shortly afterwards Story's office was attacked and pillaged, and Story, who had concealed himself in a barn, was found and brutally murdered, his head and body being horribly mangled. Mrs. Story was also fired at, but escaped. It is reported that Mr. Dunn, Story's foreman on the other side of the river, has shot nine laborers. The Sheriff of Lasalie county was speedily on the spot, and after some resistance during which one laborer was shot dead, and two wounded—thirty of the laborers were taken. The ringleader of the rioters has escaped, but measures have been taken for his apprehension.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE AT HARPERS.—The New York Times says the following was the origin of the late disastrous fire at the Messrs. Harpers' establishment. The plumber was at work upon some water pipes in the press room, and twisted up a piece of paper which he lighted from a gas burner. Having lighted his lamp, and not wishing to throw the paper on the floor for fear of accident, he sought for some place where he could safely and effectually extinguish it:—and seeing what he took to be a pan of water (but which proved to be camphene) in a little room adjoining, he thrust the lighted end of a paper into it. It blazed up instantly and burned him severely. In his haste he upset the pan, which spread the flame still more widely, and the whole room was at once enveloped in the blaze. It is a little singular that the fire should thus have been due to an *excess* of caution on the part of the person who caused it.

FRAUD ON THE POST-OFFICE.—The Postmaster at Cincinnati has detected an ingenious attempt at fraud. What appeared to be a large pamphlet, the leaves protruding at the ends of the envelope, was received at the office. On removing the envelope, the centre of the book between the covers was found to have been cut away, and five dozen of silk gloves and four dozen packages of needles packed nicely in the space.

M. JULLIEN has been giving "Shakspeare concerts" in New York, with his great band, also a Mozart concert, the music in the former all being on themes of the great bard, as "Midsummer Night's Dream," etc., and in the latter of the great composer's productions. He still attracts large and brilliant assemblages. The "American Quadrille" is to be withdrawn, we see, at the close of this week—not on account of any waning in attraction, but to make way for the production, next Monday evening, of a monster novelty, entitled "The Great Exhibition Quadrille," which is designed to illustrate the music of "all nations," on an entirely new plan. Last evening the first part of the programme was to be entirely devoted to the works of Irish composers and to Irish melodies.—*Balt. Sun.*

THE McDONOGH CASES BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court have decided in favor of the United States, in five of the cases argue at the present term, in which the question was of sundry titles to different tracts of land claimed by the representatives of the late John McDonogh, of New Orleans, under the pretended titles from the French authorities of either Louisiana or Florida. These, say the Washington Star, are all the McDonogh cases so far decided.

A despatch from Washington says, that orders have been sent from Washington, to arrest Capt. Walker, and the band who accompanied him to La Paz.

AN EXAMPLE MADE OF ONE RAILROAD INCENDIARY.

The Utica and Schenectady railroad has been, for several years, subjected to more or less of depredations and obstruction in the vicinity of "Tribes Hill." Much time and money has been spent in efforts to detect the offenders, and the difficulty in doing so has caused great solicitude.

On the 10th of August last, Mr. Vibbard, the Superintendent of the Central Road, received the following threatening letter:

My Dear Friend, Mr. Charles Vibbard—I now take the opportunity to write to you, hoping that you will save me the trouble that which I have been long threatening, for the losses the company done to me, and am determined to have satisfaction. I would have done something long ago, but I expected you would do something for me. I will destroy your locomotives and burn your bridges and wood-houses. I will destroy everything that I can, and will also put up advertisements, East, North, West and South, to notify all people that there is a man that means to destroy the locomotives and injure them every way possible. My plans are laid long ago, but I hope I will not be under the necessity of using them, but if I do begin I will spare nothing. I will not commence any of those depredations now. I dare not mention my name. You may easily comprehend who I am.—I have friends who will help me to carry out the above threats, who are more anxious than I am.—Before I commence I thought I would let you know of this threat, and it will be worse than is in this letter unless you do something for me. I hope you will save me the trouble, for I hate to go into it for of taking lives, but I now don't care, now I will carry it out. No more at present from your affectionate friend.

This letter was written without any signature or post-mark, and of course could not be traced, though investigations were set on foot.

On the night of the 1st of October a pile of ties were placed on the track and run into by an Express train, the Engine of which was seriously damaged. Again, on the night of the 7th of October, a heavy oak tie was ingeniously placed in a Cattle guard. A Freight train, the first that passed, was fortunately going slow, but the engine was thrown off the track, though no material damage was done.

On the 9th of October, immediately after these two accidents, the following anonymous letter, in the hand writing of that previously received, reached Mr. Vibbard:

OCTOBER THE 9, 1853.

My Dear C. Vibbard: Friend, I now take oportunity of informing you that I am determined to have revenge for the damages the company done to me, unless they come and pay me for my losses, and the sooner you do it better it will be for you, and the better I will like it. I have an new instrument made that will take the heads of the spikes and throw out a bad in less than five minutes. I am the man that has done what has been done, and I will do no more for one week from the 9th inst. so you make up your mind, and if you do not do what is right, I will do every injury that lays in my power and stick to it till ruin you. This is all at present. From your affectionate friend, &c.

This letter bore the Amsterdam post-mark.—On consultation with Mr. McElwaine, the deputy superintendent at that place, Mr. Vibbard became satisfied that the incendiary was one John Riley. It was known to Mr. McElwaine that Riley could not write, and that consequently an accessory must have been employed. With this clue the deputy superintendent set about his investigations. At a store near where Riley worked he ascertained that the ream of writing paper from which they were retailing paper, had the same water mark that was found in the paper on which the anonymous letters were written. It appeared, also, that on two occasions they had sold Riley paper from that ream. On learning that Riley had a son about 16 years old who could write, Mr. McElwaine sent a person to request young Riley to write a letter for him to a brother out West. He gave the boy in substance what he wanted written, and told him to do it up in his own language, &c., &c.

The boy fell into this trap. On examining and comparing this letter with those received by Mr. Vibbard, they were found to correspond exactly in hand writing, spelling and style of composition.

Of course, no doubt now existed, of the guilt of John Riley, though as yet there was not evidence enough to convict him. Seemans, the person who obtained the letter from the boy, went to work cautiously, and soon succeeded in alarming him about his own safety. Finally, he was told for what purpose he was induced to write the anonymous letters, &c. He confessed the fact, but said his father made him write them, he said he knew he was doing wrong and remonstrated, but that his father's commands were peremptory and he had to obey. The boy knew, also, about the depredations his father had committed.

Riley was then arrested. He was not at all disturbed until after other witnesses had been examined, his son was unexpectedly introduced. He then asked for time to employ counsel, said that he did not at first suppose that the charges were to be seriously pressed—and now became much agitated.

The boy when the letters were produced confessed to the writing of them, and gave a truthful relation of what he knew.

Four bills of indictment, two for writing threatning letters, and two of obstructing the Railroad track, were found against Riley, who, when arrained, plead not guilty; but subsequently withdrew that plea and plead guilty to the charge of writing the letters, on one of which he was found guilty, and sentenced to two years and five months imprisonment in the Clinton Prison. Three indictments are held as security for his future good behavior.—*Albany Atlas.*

EMIGRATION OF A MOUSE-TRAP MANUFACTURER.—New Haven has experienced a serious loss in the emigration of one of its highly respected citizens, a manufacturer of mousetraps. His process is to cut up plank into small blocks, and to bore out holes in the same, that a place might be made to suspend cheese or other attractive bait, to entice hungry mice near, whereupon they get choaked. An immense quantity of these articles was produced, until an increase of business made it an object to be nearer the lumber regions, and the manufacturer has accordingly located on the Hudson river.

SALE OF SPOILED POULTRY IN NEW-YORK.—About 8,000 lbs. of dressed chickens, in boxes, were received at New York from the West, a few days ago, and, according to the Tribune, after remaining upon the dock two days, a Washington market speculator purchased the lot for $50, or sixtenths of a cent per lb. The poultry on being unpacked was found in a slimy, tainted condition, on the verge of putrefaction. Before being exposed for sale it underwent a process of being "*manufactured over*"—a process well known by the knowing ones. This is accomplished by soaking the poultry in alum water, which divests it of the slime and appearance of decay, and restores it to an apparently fresh state. After undergoing this process this poultry was offered for sale, and in three days the entire lot was disposed of, from the sale of which the speculator realized a profit of over $800. Poultry that has undergone this process turns black (where the skin has been torn off,) after having been exposed a short time to the air. The Tribune adds that immense quantities of spoiled pork and beef are sold in that city, after undergoing this process. Of course, all persons using it endanger their lives and health.

THE REVENUE CUTIER HAMILTON.—We learn from the Charleston papers that of the six bodies recovered from the wreck of the Revenue Cutter Hamilton, three have been recognized, as George Carter, carpenter; James Sullivan, master at-arms, and Joseph Brouser, colored boy, who, it is supposed, belonged to the boat containing Lieuts. Saunders and Hine.

ERIE RAIL ROAD DIFFICULTIES—INJUNCTION GRANTED.—PITTSBURG, Dec. 17.—The Court have granted an injunction against the people of Erie, restraining them from interfering with the railroad companies in that place.

The injunction against the Franklin Canal Company was argued, and the court refused to grant the same.

JOHN MITCHELL.—The editor of the New York Mirror, who dined with John Mitchell, the Irish exile, a few days since, says he is quite young, rather tall and slender, complexion remarkably transparent, and that he is, without exception the handsomest and most refined Irishman he has ever seen. He is the son, it is said, of a Unitarian clergyman.

Charles Bilisoly, a young carpenter, while engaged at Portsmouth, Va., on Wednesday evening, in making preparations for launching the new ship Albion, at Messrs. Page and Allen's yard, a stick of timber fell, striking him with such force as to cause his death.

The Macon, [Geo.] Telegraph, has a notice of a dinner served up at a hotel in that place, on Sunday last, at which fresh shad and green peas were among the delicacies.

Wm. P. Prescott has been fined one hundred dollars, and put under bonds of one thousand dollars, not to offend again, at Boston, for violating the Maine Law.

Elihu Burrit is now in Boston laboring in behalf of the ocean postage reform. A public meeting will be held in Faneuil Hall, on Thursday evening next, to further this object.

The grand jury at Louisville, have found bills of indictment against Matt Ward, and Robt. J. Ward for the murder of Mr. Butler.

FOREIGN.

STATE OF THE TURKISH ARMY.—A melancholy account of the state of the Turkish Army is given by a medical man in the Turkish camp. He states that 3,000 Turkish soldiers had already died, and that over 8,000 were sick and missing; and then adds:

"In addition to cholera, intermittent fever, and dysentery, the Turkish camp is visited by new plagues in the shape of typhus, ugly wounds, hunger, and cold. The writer of the letter saw the troops, half of which were badly dressed, badly disciplined, and badly fed, Asiatics and Egyptians, march to the Danube, almost without medical attendants. The Turks, strong in faith, reckoned on the clear skies, the mildness of temperature, the promises of consignments of provisions and uniforms from Varna, and of physicians with medicine, surgical instruments, and bandages from Constantinople. Omar Pasha did every thing that a general could possibly do, but his exertions to secure a footing in Wallachia and Moldavia were in vain. Rain, snow, wind and storm conspired against him, and loamy roads were soon in such a sad state that the transport of the necessaries of life for large bodies of troops was found to be impossible, and the Turkish army had no choice but to retrace its steps. 'The dearth of provisions begins to be very alarming, and the clothing of the men is miserable in the extreme. The skins of the new-killed, half-starved sheep are immediately cut up to make coverings for the naked feet of the soldiers.'"

EUROPEAN FASHIONS.—Letters from Paris state that the extravagance in dress for the last winter will be outdone by the magnificence of the toilettes in preparation for the approaching season. Enormously expensive toilettes are not confined to the older members of society; the juvenile part of the beaumonde is loaded with velvets, embroideries, flounces and feathers. As an instance of the vanity and extravagance of private families in Paris, we may cite an instance in which a baptismal dress of an infant has been prepared of exquisite embroidery and lace, at an expense of eighteen thousand dollars. The establishment where these tiny articles were produced, has been thronged with lady visitors to see the rich and costly dress in which the little creature is to renounce the pomps and vanities of the world.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA has withdrawn the whole of his funds from the Bank of England, and closed his account with that establishment, and also with the Bank of France. The Bank of England had acted as his banker since the failure of Messrs. Parmon & Co., in 1846. But during the next four months Russia has to remit to England, for dividends, &c., from £300,000 to £400,000 or, nearly one half the amount that Nicholas has so summarily withdrawn.

The Swedish Government has decided on a vast system of railways, the execution of which will be confided to an English company. The government has formally interdicted the Mormons from publicly performing their worship in Norway.

The Nova Scotians are about to hold a Provincial Industrial Exhibition.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.-Wholesale prices.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SOUTHERN WEEKLY POST,
BY A. J. O'HANLON.
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

December 21, 1852.

Bacon—8¼ @ 8½.
Beeswax—25 @ 26.
Candles—Fay Factory 16½ @ 17; Sperm 50.
Coffee—Rio 12½ @ 13½.
Cotton—Receipts for the week small; about 100 bales in to-day for which 9⅝ @ 9¾ is offered for prime.
Cotton Bagging—Gunny 14; Dundee 12½ @ 13.
Cotton Yarn—Nos. 5 to 10, ℔ lb 18.
Domestic Goods—Bro. Sheeting 7½ @ 8.
Flour—Super. $5,75.
Feathers—45 @ 50.
Fish—Mackerel No. 1 $16 @ 17; No. 3 $10½ @ $11.
Grain—Corn 80 @ 85; Oats 50 @ 60; Flax seed $1,10 @ $1,15.
Guano—About 300 tons arrived this week. Price ℔ ton $55; single bags 3c ℔ lb.
Iron—Swedes, 5c for common bar, wide bar 6 @ 7.
Lard—10 @ 11.
Sack Salt—$2,00, Alum 75.
Sugars—Porto Rico 7¾ @ 8; Coffee 7⅞ @ 8¼.
Molasses—27½ @ 28 for old crop. The new will not be in before the middle of next month.
Nails—Have advanced 5½ @ 6.
Sole Leather—20 @ 22.
Salt—Sack $2; Allum 75 @ 80.
Tallow—12.
Spirits Turpentine—Has declined North; sales here about 56 @ 57½.

Your obedient servant,
A. J. O'HANLON.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Wholesale Prices.

BY W. A. GWYER,
Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

December 17, 1853.

Bacon—No change to note; stock heavy with small demand.
Beef—On foot extremely scarce and much wanted; sales at $6 ℔ 100.
Butter—From 19 @ 26.
Candles—Tallow 14 @ 15; Adamantine 20 @ 35; Sperm 40 @ 60.
Coffee—Java 14 @ 15; Laguyra 11½ @ 12½c; Rio 10 @ 11½c.
Corn—Extremely scarce; sales readily made at 85 cents.
Cheese—10 @ 12c.
Cotton—In demand; sells readily at 10 cents.
Flour—No change in Northern brands; Fayetteville brand the supply is large, and has declined 25 cents on each quality.
Fish—Mullets $6 @ $6¼.
Hay—Supply fair, demand moderate—New York from 90 cents @ $1.05,
Lard—Fair supply, dull of sale at 11½ @ 12.
Lime—$1¼ @ $1½.
Molasses—One cargo on G on market; small sales at 24c.
Nails—$5 @ $5½ ℔ 100 lb.
Pork—$17½ @ $18 for Northern; Fresh $7 @ $8.
Rosin—Large sales of common at $1,05 @ $1,10; good demand.
Rice—To retailers at 4½.
Salt—Liverpool allum scarce, retails for allum at 70, and Liverpool $1,60 @ $1,65.
Sugar—Porto Rico 5¾ @ 7c, Granulated 6¾ @ 9½c; Loaf 10 @ 11c.
Tar—Coming in slowly, sales at $2,35, good demand.
Turpentine—Has fluctuated during the week, with sales of several thousand barrels at from $3,85 @ $3,90, closing at latter figures.
Spirits Turpentine—Has also fluctuated during the week. On Tuesday it declined from 63 to 60 cents, and large sales were made at 60 cents; yesterday several small sales were made at 61 cents, and holders are now firm in asking an advance.

Respectfully yours,
W. A. GWYER.

NORFOLK MARKET----Wholesale Prices

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SOUTHERN WEEKLY POST,
BY ANDERSON & REYNOLDS,
Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.

December 17, 1853.

Groceries.—*Sugars*—Porto Rico 6 @ 7; New Orleans and Cuba 5 @ 6½ Crushed 9½ @ 9¾; Loaf 10; Coffee Sugar 7½ @ 8¼: *Coffee*—Laguira 12½; Rio 11½ @ 12½; old Java 13½: *Molasses*—New Orleans in Barrels 32; Cuba in hhds. 25; Syrup 37½: *Flour*—Superfine $7; Extra $7¾ @ $7½; Family $8 @ $8½: *Salt*—Blown, in large sacks, $1¼ @ $2; Ground Allum $1,10: *Bacon*—8 @ 8½, Shoulders and Sides.
Cotton—9½ @ 10; demand good and supply light.
Grain—Mixed and white corn 65; yellow 60; B. E. Peas 95; Cow or Clay Peas 60 @ 65.
Lime—$1 @ $1,10 for Camden or Thomaston.

ANDERSON & REYNOLDS.

PETERSBURG MARKET---Wholesale Prices.

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

December 20, 1853.

Bacon—Demand very limited; prices lower.
Corn—New 61 @ 62; old 64 @ 66c.
Cotton—Small sales at 9¾ @ 9⅞. Holders generally ask 10.
Coffee—Advanced considerably with the probability of higher prices,
Flour—Country superfine $6½ @ $7.
Guano—A fair supply at $46 50 @ $47.
Iron—Prices of Bar Iron has advanced $7 @ $8 ℔ ton in the Northern market.
Lard—In barrels and kegs 10 @ 11 cents.
Salt—Fine $2 @ 2½; Ground $1⅞ @ 1¾.
Tobacco—A fair demand at firm prices.
Wheat—Good Red $1,40 @ $1,43; white $1,40 @ $1,48.

McILWAINE, SON & Co.

RICHMOND MARKET---Wholesale Prices.

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

December 21, 1853.

Bacon—The article has declined. We quote Sides 7½ @ 8; Shoulders 6½ @ 7. No new in market of consequence
Butter—Prime Mountain, 18 @ 20c; inferior qualities. 12½ @ 15.
Coffee—Has still further advanced. We quote prime Rio 12c @ 12½; Laguyra 13; Java 13 @ 14c.
Feathers—Sales at 50c; supply good.
Flour—Market dull and inactive; small sales Superfine at $6½ from wharf; Famiiy $8 @ $8½
Guano—Sales at $46, supply abundant.
Grains—Corn, 66 @ 70; Rye 80c; Wheat $1,45 @ $1,50.
Plaster—Sales from wharf $5½—for lump.
Salt—Sales $1,90 from Wharf; $2,00 from store.
Sugars—Porto Rico 6 @ 7c; New Orleans 5½ @ 6¼; Coffee Sugars 7½ @ 8.
Seeds.—Clover 7 @ 7½; Flax seed $1⅛.
Tobacco—Inferior lugs $5 @ $6; good $7; common and middling leaf, $8 @ 8½; good to fine $9 @ $12½; fancy manufacturing $15 @ 20.
Wool—32 @ 35 for washed.

No change to note in other articles.

By a strange mistake in our last report, the proper quotation for *Salt* was given for Plaster.

J. N. GORDON & SON.