

CONRAD HILL GOLD MINE.

We are permitted, by a friend, to publish the following extract from a private letter, in regard to the Conrad Hill mine. This is justly considered one of the most valuable mines in North Carolina, and of the equal value to the McCulloch and North Carolina Company's mines. The letter is written by a gentleman who has spent several years among the mines of California. From another source, we learn that a 50-lb piece of gold, weighing four pounds, has lately been taken out of this mine. But to the letter:—

"I have been to Conrad Hill to-day, to see what they are doing. I will send you a copy of their working, which Mr. Bootes, the clerk, gave me. I saw him copy it out of the book. This statement is correct:—

"On the afternoon of the 19th [Jan.], we took up an amalgam 595 pwt., 2 grains. From 10 tons of ore, after stamping 20 1/2 hours—weight in sponge 225 pwt., in gold 210 pwt., 9 grains. On the afternoon of the 21st, we took up from 9 tons, after stamping 19 1/2 hours, 521 pwt., in amalgam, or 251 pwt., 3 grs. of gold. Also, from 4 bushels of ore, as a test of a part of the vein, we obtained 34 pwt., 16 grs. in amalgam, it yielded, 14 pwt., 18 grains, considered pure gold.

"Their best ore is on the south end of the vein.—The veins from 6 to 8 feet thick and very rich, they have just struck it. They struck rich ore in the main shaft—their prospects are very good, and the mine shows well."

ANTI-SLAVERY.

The comparative repose which our country has enjoyed during the last two years, seem again in danger of being disturbed by the introduction of sectional disputes into the halls of Congress. With the movements of parties, and the intrigues of politicians, in regard to the proposed territory of Nebraska, we can have nothing to do; but with the monster to which the discussion of that subject has afforded an opportunity for a temporary resurrection, we are always disposed to wage an unrelenting war; and it is not the less our duty, that we profess to be neutral, to echo the notes of warning now sounding throughout the confederacy. The peace, if not the existence of the Union, is again in peril from an interest in its safety, ought to rouse himself to an attitude of defence.

What is anti-slavery? What is it, as an active element of the moral and political movements of the day? As a mere opinion, that slavery is an evil, it is one thing; as the watchword of a faction which is at war with the constitution, laws, and policy of the country, it is another, and a very different thing. So far as the northern people are unwilling to be slaveholders themselves, we respect their feelings, and recognize their right to act in accordance with them. We know not that any disposition has ever been shown, or any attempt made by the south, to interfere with or restrict, in any manner whatever, the right of every citizen to think and act for himself in regard to slavery. The right of the northern people to enjoy their opinions and practice their principles in every State and Territory of the Union, is universally recognized, and limited only by the constitutional rights which the country have thrown around the rights of other people. The man of New England or Ohio, may reside in Florida or Texas, and continue, without molestation to the end of his days, as free from all personal participation in the guilt of slaveholding, as he was in his native State. Anti-slavery, then, in this aspect of it, is a thing against which we have not a word to say. We would not violate its immunities, or cast reproach upon its professors.

But with that anti-slavery spirit which belongs to an organized, middle-class and malignant faction, we have a quarrel and a contest in which the south can never yield without dishonor. It is an aggressive and insulting spirit, which, not satisfied with the exemption of the north from what they call the curse of slavery, seeks to compel their fellow-citizens of the south to abandon their opinions and principles, and to relinquish those privileges which the constitution of the country guarantees. Let us examine for one moment into the character of this dangerous and insulting aggression.

The constitution of the United States was adopted voluntarily by the slaveholding population of the South, and the non-slaveholding population of the North. They were, of course, mutually and in common, responsible for its principles and provisions. In the adoption of that instrument, the northern people fraternized with those of the south, as slaveholders, and guaranteed to them, as such, the rights they then enjoyed. There was no Union formed between the northern people and the negro slaves of the South, except through their owners. Such was the state of things, after the adoption of the present Constitution, and there can be no question that under it, as then understood, the southern slaveholder, as such, stood, in every imaginable respect, upon the same footing with the northern man who owned no slaves. This was the spirit on both sides at that time, and the mutual feeling of parties, when a compact is made between them, has a great deal to do with the interpretation of the instrument through which it was formed.

The anti-slavery spirit of the present day is directly the reverse of the patriotic spirit of the times in which the Union had its birth. The factions and parties animated by it, have declared their determination to discriminate, at every step of the federal legislation, between the slaveholder and the non-slaveholder, by excluding the former, except upon conditions, from parts of the national government. According to this policy, the northern man may remove to any territory of the United States, with all his movable property, while the southern man is to be forever by law, to a certain class of his property, or consent to forfeit it, before he can be allowed to do the same. Once and again, since the organization of the government, has the south been compelled to acquiesce in a compromise which her patriotism dictated, and the monster has, for a while, reposed upon his acquisitions; but he is now awake once more, clamoring as loudly as ever for the exclusion of the southern slaveholder, from soil in which he, as such, has as deep an interest as the dictator himself.

Our hope is in the good sense and patriotism of the northern people at large. We cannot believe that they are willing to see the last hope of a faithful slaveholder destroyed, by a monster reared and sustained in their midst. But we must tell them that this monster had his birth in the desire of the northern people to exhibit their aversion to slavery, by creating a distinction, where the Constitution made no difference, between the northern and the southern man. They must abandon this distinction, which originated in a moral theory, foreign to the Constitution, and incompatible with the equality which was recognized by it. They must engage to demand that slaveholders shall be excluded from the territories of the United States, to which *Monarchs, Emperors, Desauts*, and every species of social evil allowed at the north, has unrestricted access. If the great body of the northern people would return to that cordial and kindly union with the south which was cherished by their fathers, there could no longer be any danger to the country from those bands of traitors who have organized themselves into anti-slavery societies. They would perish for want of nutriment in the soil of their birth.

FRED DOUGLASS has been appointed to address the Literary Societies of Western Reserve College, Hudson, O., at the next commencement, in July, 1854, and has accepted the appointment.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The January number of our little truant friend the SCHOOL FELLOW, has been received. We are glad to welcome it back to our table. The present is the first number of an enlarged and improved series, beginning with the year, and we can cordially commend its contents to our young readers.—The high qualifications of the Editors, Mr. W. C. Richards and "Cousin Alice," and a number of accomplished contributors, warrant the assurance that this neat little monthly is destined to a brilliant success. Price One Dollar a year. Address "Evans and Brittan," 697 Broadway, New York.

We have received the January Number of that venerable standard agricultural publication, the SOUTHERN PLANTER, published at Richmond, Va.; by P. D. Bernard, and edited at present by F. G. Ruffin, Esq. This periodical formerly conducted by the distinguished Virginia farmer, the elder Mr. Ruffin, has an established character which needs no additional praise. We shall highly prize it as an exchange.

The "Ladies Keepsake" for January has also been received. It is embellished with an engraving illustrative of the story of Rip Van Winkle.

The NATIONAL MAGAZINE, for February, is before us with a very rich and varied table of contents. Several of the articles are well illustrated and readable, and under the heads of "Editorial Notes and Gleanings," "Book Notices," "Literary Record," "Arts and Sciences," the reader will find a most comprehensive and instructive miscellany.

The first Number of the "ASPEN LEAF," a handsome journal, which has just commenced its *tremulous* existence in this city, is now on our table, and has received a hearty welcome.

"Leaves have their time to fall,"

and we presume to bid also. The publishers have taken time by the fore-lock, anticipated the Spring, and expanded in advance of competition to the breeze of Fortune. Although the latter lady is very coy,

"And variable as the shade,
By the light, quivering aspen made,"

we sincerely hope the flirtation commenced with her by the publishers may afford them all the amusement they desire.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

STATE INTELLIGENCE.

ROBBERY.—We received the following in an extra from the office of the Star in the East, dated Elizabeth City, Jan. 28th 1854.—Last night the Jewelry and Drug Store of Mr. Jas. M. Pool, of this place, was broken open, and a large show case completely swept of its contents, consisting of gold and silver watches, silver spoons, breast-pins, earrings, bracelets, gold chains, and in fact every thing of value, found in the case, together with a lot of knives, portmonaies, &c., the whole estimated at about \$2500. The Commissioners of the Town and Mr. Pool offer a reward of \$200 for the recovery of the property, or detection of the thief. We hope the press will notice this, and put the public on their guard, in case any jewelry and watches should be offered for sale by suspicious persons.—Star.

RICHMOND COURT.—At Richmond County Court, last week, Alexander C. McKinnon, Duncan McIntyre, and John P. Little, Esqrs., were elected a Special Court for one year. Before the voting commenced, W. F. Leak requested it as a favor of the Magistrates, that no votes would be cast for him—as he had been of the Special Court for several years, and he wished, at an early day, to resign his justiceship.

At the same time, Thomas T. Covington resigned the office of Register, and Andrew J. Veal was elected in his place.—Fay, Argus.

Five new baggage cars have just been completed by Mr. Uriah Wells, of Petersburg, for the North Carolina Central Railroad. So much for Southern manufacture.—Rich. Bulletin.

In our humble opinion they might have been made nearer home on equally as favorable terms as they were done in Richmond. Our first duty is to our own people who have embarked their capital and skill in endeavoring to build up the interests of the State.—Star.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A negro child about five years old, belonging to Mr. T. B. Hill, of this vicinity, was so badly burnt yesterday, by its clothes catching on fire while its mother was out of the room, that it died in a few hours. It had on woollen garments and a cotton one between them, which were almost entirely consumed.—Hillboro Rec.

WHITE SHAD.—The first White Shad taken from the Cape Fear this season were placed in market this morning, and sold at \$3 for a pair, the only ones caught.—Wm. Journal.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

FIRE—LOSS OF LIFE, &c.—New York, Jan. 30.—Hayward's extensive India Rubber Works, at Colchester, Connecticut, comprising five large buildings, were burnt last night. The loss is very heavy, but fully covered by insurance. Mr. Stark, an overseer, perished in the flames. Five hundred hands have been thrown out of employment.

The weather north, since Saturday, is said to have been the coldest on record. At Concord, Montpelier, and many other places, the thermometer has stood 32 degrees below zero.

The harbor of this city is obstructed by ice, and it is snowing very hard.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Washington, Jan. 30.—It is stated that the Hon. Solomon Foot, Freesoil Senator from Vermont, will shortly bring forward the Pacific Railroad Bill. It proposes a capital of \$75,000,000—one-third of which is to be subscribed by individuals, one-third loaned by the government till 1855, and one-third to be given by the U. S. Government, in consideration of which, the mails, troops, etc., will be transported free.

Messrs. M. M. and F. T. White of Cincinnati, recently inherited an estate in North Carolina, a part of which was eleven slaves. They were offered \$10,000 for the slaves, which they refused, and the liberated slaves recently passed through Cincinnati on their way to Indiana, where they will settle as agriculturists.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—New York, Jan. 29.—A fire occurred here to-day which consumed the Columbian Foundry, together with a large number of dwellings. Large numbers of the inmates were turned naked into the streets, and the weather is intensely cold.

After the above, another fire occurred on Pearl street, near the Battery, destroying an entire block. Fifty Irish families were turned into the streets without shelter.

A FEMALE SOLDIER.—There is now before Congress a petition from Mrs. Elizabeth C. Smith, of Missouri, who, in 1846, under the assumed name of "Ben Newman," volunteered in the Mexican war, where she served faithfully for ten months, when her sex was discovered and she was discharged from the service. "Ben" has married, and now applies for her pay and bounty land. As the law applies to soldiers and not to men, this female soldier may be successful.

THREE NEGROES BURNED TO DEATH.—We learn from the Staunton Vindicator that a house and kitchen on the farm of Mr. Peltor, near Waynesboro', on South river, were destroyed by fire a few nights ago, and horrible to relate, three negroes, an old man, his wife and son, perished in the flames. The negroes were the property of Mr. Abel, of Albemarle. The house was occupied by a son of Mr. Peltor. Every thing in the house, except a few articles of trifling value, was destroyed.

THE NEW POSTAGE BILL. The project for changing the rates of postage under this government, reported by Mr. Olds a few days since from the House committee on post-offices and post-roads, contemplates making it obligatory to prepay all letters sent in the mails, and proposes also to fix the rates of postage at three cents per half ounce for all distances up to three thousand miles—and six cents for all greater distances.

THE BOSTON COMMITTEE having in charge the San Francisco fund have appropriated it as follows: To the captains of the Killy, Three Bells, and Antarctic, \$1,000 each; \$800 to the officers of each of the three ships; \$2,600 to the crews of the three ships, all in cash. To Capt. Watkins, his officers and crew, the First Engineer, Capt. Pendleton, and Lieut. Murray, \$1,050, in the form of complimentary testimonials.

TOBACCO AT THE NORTH.—The culture of the weed in Connecticut is said to be becoming extensive and profitable. In many of the river towns, tobacco is the principal crop grown. In order to promote its culture, a company has been formed in Hartford, with a capital of \$25,000, for the purpose of opening a tobacco inspection warehouse in that city.

MORE BEQUESTS. The late Miss Margaret Ten Eyck, of Albany, left the following bequests: Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., \$4,000; American Bible Society, \$1,000; American Tract Society, \$1,000; American Sunday School Union, \$1,000; Foreign Missions of Reformed Dutch Church, \$1,000.

THE HIGHEST PRICE ever obtained in the N. York market for wheat was given on Friday, \$2.55 a bushel. Flour also advanced to \$9.25 a \$9.50 per bbl. wholesale. At such prices it will take a small fortune to supply one's appetite for food. The farmers must be making money fast.

LAMENTABLE.—The Norfolk News regrets to learn that an interesting little girl, the daughter of Mr. G. W. Camp, was so severely burned on Saturday, as to cause her death in a few hours. Her clothes caught fire from a stove in the room where the children were playing.

A Lutheran Minister of the Gospel in the village of Athens, New York, eloped a few days since with the wife of a very respectable citizen of that place. He is the father, and she the mother, of an interesting family. Up to the present time they have eluded all pursuit.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Ravenwood, Long Island, Jan. 29.—French's Cartridge Factory at this place exploded yesterday.—All inside except two were killed. The loss of life is variously stated at from 20 to 30. Buildings for miles around were shaken, and windows broken. Those killed were mostly boys and girls.

THE SOULE DUELS.—The New-York Express says that reports from Madrid via Paris, are—that the Marquis de Turgot has had his leg amputated, and is in a dangerous condition. If he dies—as is believed—Mr. Soule will of course have to be recalled.—Petersburg Express.

The Southern Mail, it is stated, will be transferred to the Wilmington and Manchester road on the 1st of February, at which time the steamers of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad company will stop running.

TURNED MINISTER.—Sheridan Knowles is now a Baptist Minister. He is lecturing vehemently against popery; and oddly enough, his son, Richard Brinsley Knowles, has just become a Roman Catholic.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29th. It is stated that Hon. Truman Smith contemplates withdrawing from public life in the spring, and engaging in the Copper Mine business.

PROHIBITION IN VIRGINIA.—On Wednesday no less than 33 petitions in favor of a prohibitory liquor law, were presented in the Virginia House of Delegates.

A United States Senator is to be elected by the Legislature of Ohio, at the present session, and the 24th inst. is the time fixed to go into the election.

Hon. John P. Hale is lecturing in different parts of New York State, upon the Senate, its members, and incidents connected with them.

The number of tigers killed in Java during the year 1852, amounted to 717.

A dozen lottery dealers were arrested in New York on Friday.

THE ERIE TROUBLES.—Erie, Jan. 30.—The railroad track has been repaired, under the protection of the U. S. Marshal, and the trains are announced to run to-morrow. It is feared, however, that the track will not be united, as the people are determined to prevent the connection between the Cleveland and Erie and the North East companies.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30.—Governor Bigler left here this morning for Erie, in company with Judge Knox. The Governor invited Judge Parviance and Hon. Wm. F. Packer to accompany him to superintend the operations of the road and the Franklin Canal Company, should arrangements be made to use it until the Legislature takes further action thereon.

There is a man in Orkney, Scotland, nearly ninety years of age, who was about to be married for the ninth time.

FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA.

THE WALKER FILLISTER EXPEDITION.—NEWS OF THE MEXICAN TREATY.—The Aspinwall Courier of the 17th instant gives the following information: Lieutenant Sweeney, now of the second regiment of the United States infantry, formerly of the New York volunteers, informs us that when he left San Diego, Dec. 31st, Col. Walker had received large reinforcements, and was carrying everything before him—the previous accounts respecting his having been closely pressed were correct. Prior to the arrival of the reinforcement he was penned up by a large force. Lieut. Sweeney also informs us that advice to the 31st ult. from the city of Mexico, received at Acapulco, confirm the report respecting Gadsden's new treaty. The new republic will soon be among the things that were.

The Panama Star of the 15th inst. says: "The Pacific mail steamship Republic, Capt. A. McLane, unexpectedly arrived in port yesterday, having sailed from San Francisco on the evening of the 24th ult. On the 31st ult. stopped at San Diego, and embarked from Newtown the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the second regiment of U. S. infantry, who are returning home to recruit.

"On the 7th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., the Ramsey route express messenger arrived at Acapulco, with New Orleans dates to the 31st ult., inclusive. A rumor prevailed in the city of Mexico that Santa Anna had ceded Chihuahua, Sonora and Lower California to the United States for \$23,000,000."

FOREIGN.

THE ASIA ARRIVED. BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF TURKISH ARMS!!! Russia made to bite the Dust!!!

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The Asia arrived at her wharf to-day. She brings important news relative to the warlike powers.

On the 3rd, the allied fleets all proceeded into the Black Sea, except six ships which were left at Beicos Bay to guard the Bosphorus. The first division remains anchored at the Rapids.

Dates from Sebastopol to January 6, state that the Turks had gained brilliant success on the Danube. They had stormed and carried the Russian entrenched Camp at Citall, near Kalafat, and put 2500 of the enemy to the sword. Had also attacked a body of 18,000 Russians which had been sent to relieve Citall. After a sharp encounter compelled them to retreat.

The Russians are thus driven back from positions at which they had hoped to cross the Danube. The Turkish force in the battle was 15,000, and they had only 15 guns.

It is admitted that Omar Pasha brilliantly outmaneuvered the Russian commander, and gained many advantages on the Danube. He was formally notified, on the 1st inst., at the Divan of the Four Powers to Ambassadors. The details are not given, but it is supposed to be the storming and capture of Karakal, with several skirmishes in Asia.

The defeat of the Turks under the weak generalship of Abdi Kesha is confirmed; but Gen. Guyon had gone with an army, and was invested with full powers to act. The spirits of the Turks were very much revived.

The Sultan's Irad is published approving the decision of the Grand Council to open negotiations on the footing proposed by the Four Powers. Turkey is to send representatives to a Conference which will meet in some neutral city.

The report is confirmed that Persia has resumed negotiations with Britain, and will not at present attack the Turks.

DEATH OF A PRINCESS.—The infant Princess of Portugal had died suddenly.

SPAIN.

A Princess Born.—The Soule Duels—Young Soule's Letter, &c.

The Queen gave birth to a daughter at Madrid, January 5.

that it cannot cause to me the least anxiety. As regards all, except the two assertions of which I have just spoken, I repeat, there is not one word of truth in what your correspondents make you say. It was from the mouth of the Duke of Alba alone that the remarks reached my ears, which caused me to demand of him satisfaction by a stern and peremptory letter. This remark, you say, was only an incident pleasantly upon the toilette of Mme. Soule, the eccentric taste of whose dress had been noticed by the whole company. This is a version which comes too late after the one of which you have made yourself the complaisant interpreter. The dress of my mother had nothing at all to do with the insult which was thrown upon her. Her toilette, which consisted of a dress of velvet, from the hands of Mlle. Palmyre, was that of a woman of taste and of good society, who knows how to unite that regard which the exigencies of the world command with the respect which a lady owes to herself."

Mr. Soule then proceeds to contradict some statements regarding the letters that passed between the Duke and himself, and then proceeds:

"You say that I caused myself to be waited for on the ground, after having demanded and obtained a delay of 48 hours. I did not demand, and consequently did not obtain any delay. I arrived on the ground at the same time with the Duke of Alba, and the place of meeting, five minutes before the hour agreed upon.

"You say that I was followed by six carriages full of Yankees, who reside at Madrid. I was followed only by one servant and by the carriage which contained my father, my physician, one of my friends, (French, like myself), and one American—the only American who resides at Madrid, aside from the personnel of the Legation. These were all left at a quarter of a league from the place of combat.

"You give me 23 years of age. I am hardly 22; but, you take care not to say that the Duke of Alba is 36, that he had many years of instruction with the sword, and that he had 23 days to exercise himself after having received my challenge, which he declined by explanations ample and satisfactory, before sending me his, which I accepted without hesitation, and at the instant.

"You say that my hand tired quick under the weight of a sword which I found too heavy. The swords were heavy, it is true, but it was not at my instance that they were exchanged for lighter ones which the Duke of Alba had brought with him.

"You say that I was wounded. It is an error—I have not received the slightest scratch. In fine, you speak of the promises which you say I have made to give the lie to the English press, and to burn before witnesses the letter which the Duke of Alba had written to me. I was incapable of making, and I have not made promises of this kind, nor of any other kind. I have nothing to do with the English press, which is altogether foreign to me.

"The Duke of Alba has taken care not to lay upon me the slightest requisition, well knowing what account I should have made with it. Besides, such a requisition, with the respect to the letter which he had written me, would have served only to create the impression that it might contain something injurious to his character.

"And you crown your recital by a description of the combat, which represents me as having been the whole time of its duration at the mercy of the Duke of Alba, and scarcely able to hold out my sword.

"In order to confound the detractors, who hide themselves behind you, I have only to place under the eyes of your readers the account which has been given of the combat by our seconds—that is to say, those of the Duke and mine. Will you, sir, rectify the falsehoods which your correspondents have made you to utter? I am unwilling to doubt it, but if you refuse, I shall find means to unmask and to brand the infamous calumniator of whom you have made yourself the echo and guarantee. I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

"NEVILLE SOULE."

THE GREAT SNOW STORM IN ENGLAND.—The snow storm in England, of the 3d, 4th, and 5th of January, was almost beyond precedent. The London Morning Chronicle says:

All traffic on the different railroad lines is stopped. On the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire lines three luggage trains are imbedded in snow at Gilespie, one on the Stockport, and one on the Stalybridge branch. The snow in some places on the North Stafford line is said to be sixteen feet deep. In many places in Manchester it is a yard deep. Several accidents are reported. The snow was eight feet deep between Retford and Newark. The Midland and Lincolnshire train got snow-bound. All the lines, in fact, were impassable.

Street Traffic in London.—Yesterday (Jan. 4) witnessed a greater interruption in traffic and business than has occurred since the celebrated cab strike of last year, owing to such a tremendous fall of snow on the previous night, as completely to block many of the inhabitants of London in their houses, a strong easterly wind having drifted the snow in exposed parts to a height of three or four feet against doors, walls, &c. So great a fall of snow has not been known in the metropolis for many years. In the earlier part of yesterday morning foot passengers were few, and hardly a single vehicle of any description was visible. Most of the omnibusses which ran drove three, and in some instances four horses, and fully one half of the cabs which made their appearance had two horses, generally tandem. As might naturally be expected under these circumstances, an adherence to the ordinary fare was out of the question. The railway stations were as deserted as the street stands. In some instances as much as 55, were given for cabs for a distance barely exceeding a mile. But the most serious interruption arose from the effect of the snow blocking up the various lines of railway, owing to which the mail and other trains were delayed to an extent unknown since the introduction of railways.

PRINCE ALBERT.—The intelligence brought by the Atlantic fully confirms that of the previous steamer, in reference to the Prince Consort, who has, we think, deservedly incurred the odium of the people of England.

It seems that the Prince has made it a point to be present when the Queen received her ministers, and without any loyal right so to do, participated in their deliberations—and not content with this, he has been in the habit of corresponding frequently with British Ministers at foreign courts, without the knowledge or consent of the Foreign Secretary—and often gave them private instructions independent of those furnished by the proper officer of the Crown—and his interference had grown to such an extent that not a single dispatch could be sent off without having first been submitted to him and his consent obtained.

If these charges be true and they are affirmed in the highest circles—it is very likely that the whole matter will come before Parliament, when it will be fully determined who is, and who is not the British Foreign Minister.

We are sure that such conduct will not be tolerated by the popular and legislative opinion of Great Britain.—Baltimore Clipper.

COLDEST YET.—FROZE TO DEATH.—The Times publishes a table of the temperature of the coldest days in England since 1810. It appears that January 3, of the present year, the weather was 7 degrees colder than at any time during that period, the thermometer having fallen to four degrees below zero, which for England, is something very extraordinary. All accounts that we have seen state that the season has been unexampled in severity. Nobody can remember anything like it. Two of the London police were frozen to death on the night of the 3d inst.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., by Wm. McMasters, Esq., Daniel Wilkeson, Esq., to Miss Della Jones.

On the 14th inst., by James Elliot, Esq., the Hon. Milton Worth Hicks to Miss Dianer Myrover, all of Randolph county, N. C.

DIED.

At Louisville, Kentucky, on the 16th of December, 1853, William H. Burgess, of Madison county, Tennessee, in the 40th year of his age.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Wholesale Prices.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SOUTHERN WEEKLY POST, BY W. A. GWYER, Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

January 28, 1854. Bacon—New, arrives freely and meets a ready market at 11 @ 11 1/2¢ hog round. Beef—Fat, commands a ready sale at 6 @ 6 1/2¢ cwt. Butter—Strictly prime is scarce, worth 25¢ per firkin. Candles—Tallow 14 @ 15¢; Adamantine 22 @ 30¢; Sperm 40 @ 60. Stock ample. Coffee—Stock light and prices firm; Rio 12 1/2 @ 13¢. Corn—Scarce, and wanted; the late advance in breadstuffs has reached here, and prices are fair. A cargo sold at 80 cents. Cheese—11 @ 12¢, as to quality. Cotton—The market exhibits less firmness since my last review, sales at 9 1/2 @ 10¢. Flour—Scarce, and prices are very firm with an upward tendency; superfine 87 @ 75.50. Several thousand barrels have been shipped up North. Hay—Arrivals of 150 bales, which was readily disposed of from wharf at \$1.10 per hundred. Lard—Plenty and dull, sales at 10 @ 10 1/2¢. Lime—None in first hands; the article is scarce and in demand. Molasses—Several cargoes in the market—sales from wharf at 21 @ 22¢ and in lots as wanted. Nails—4 1/2¢. Pork—Fresh 65 1/2¢; Mess 117 @ 117 1/2¢; Prime 116. Raisins—Common dull of sale, the high rates of freights restrict operations; last sale \$1 @ 1.10, according to size of barrel. Rice—4 1/2¢ cents. Salt—1000 sacks Liverpool brought \$1.40 per sack. A cargo of Turk's Island retailing at 55 @ 60¢. Sugar—Porto Rico 5 1/2 @ 7¢; Granulated 6 1/2 @ 9 1/2¢; Loaf 10 @ 11¢. Market well supplied. Tar—A slight improvement is perceptible in this article—sales at \$2.10 per barrel. Turpentine—This article arrives sparingly, and is in active demand, at advance rates. We note sales at \$4.10 for yellow dip; \$3.28 for virgin; scrape \$2.35 per barrel of 280 lb. Spirits Turpentine—This article has materially advanced since my last report. The market opened on Monday with sales at 61¢ per gallon. Further favorable advices having been received from other markets it continued to advance with sales at 62¢ and 64¢ per gallon. Holders are firm at 65¢, but buyers are cautious, waiting further advice. The stock in market is light. Respectfully yours, W. A. GWYER.

NORFOLK MARKET—Wholesale Prices

BY ANDERSON & REYNOLDS, Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.

January 28, 1854. Breadstuffs—Our market for breadstuffs is very excited and prices unsettled. Refs of white and yellow corn yesterday at 90¢; mixed at 85¢. To-day we hear of sales at \$1 per bushel. Flour—sales of Superfine at 88 1/2¢, and extra 89 1/2¢, 10-day held higher. Demand for all kinds of breadstuffs equal to the supply. Cotton—Dull at 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4¢. Grain—Oats 45 @ 50¢; Black-eyed Peas \$1.05; White Beans 1.25. Groceries—Remain about the same prices. Coffee is not quite so high, say a reduction of 1/4 @ 1/2¢. Lime—\$1.12 1/2 @ \$1.18 1/2 for Thomson, and \$1.25 @ \$1.31 1/2 for Washington. Salt—Bacon 22¢; Ground Alum \$1.40 @ \$1.45; Turk's Island 56¢ per bushel. Spirits—65 cents. Tar—82 1/2¢. Respectfully, ANDERSON & REYNOLDS.

RICHMOND MARKET—Wholesale Prices.

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

January 25, 1854. Bacon—Virginia and North Carolina hog round 2 @ 9 1/2¢; new Western Sides 8 1/2¢; Shoulders 8 @ 8 1/2¢. Butter—Sales at 25¢. Coffee—Prime Rio is scarce. We quote common to fair qualities 12 @ 13. No Laguira in market; Java 14 @ 14 1/2¢. Feathers—In demand at 50¢. Flour—87 1/2 @ 88 for superfine; Family \$9 @ 10. Grain—Prime red and white Wheat \$1.80 @ \$1.85; Corn, 75; Oats 40 @ 42 1/2¢; Rye 8¢. Molasses—Cuba 24 to 26¢; New Orleans in barrels 22 @ 23. Rice—New 4 1/2 @ 5¢. Sugar—No prime Porto Rico in market. New crop New Orleans 5 @ 6, for fair to prime qualities; Coffee Java 7 @ 7