SPRING.

"Come, gentle Spring, ethereal mildness come,
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud
While music wakes around, veiled in a shower
Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend."

There are few of our readers perhaps, who will not cordially unite with us in welcoming the return of the vernal influence, after a season of so much miserable vicissitude as the winter now nearly past. The language of the poet finds a ready echo in almost every breast. The reappearance of verdure, flowers, and music, after such a succession of insignificant snows, chill northeasters, and warm drizzling rains, with the accompanying confinement and depression within doors, and mud and slosh abroad, will be generally hailed with enthusiasm by all whose souls are capable of any sympathy with nature. But

"As yet the trembling year is unconfirmed
And Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze."

The hopes excited by a warm, genial day, are at this critical season very apt to be blasted by sudden reverses, and the hand of adventurous culture is doomed to many disappointments ere the fruit of its toil is fully realized. Hope and cheerfulness will however, after sundry fluctuations, remain at last in the ascendant, and there will be abundant success to reward the perseverance of industry, and justify the thankful spirit of those who recognize the hand of Providence in the operations of nature.

Now is the time for the botanist to be preparing for his excursions into the forests and the fields, in order to observe the first early manifestations of floral beauty, and we would recommend such excursions to the teachers and pupils of our schools, as instructive, entertaining, and healthful interludes to the ordinary monotony of their pursuits. Let the young be more frequently led forth from the confinement of the school room, to shady groves and the green banks of cheerful streams, to study the book of nature in the midst of her vernal charms, and we will have fewer cases of moroseness, melancholy and insanity to deplore.

CLOTHES.

The Germans have a proverb—"*kleider machen der mann*"—clothes make the man. We do not precisely adopt the sentiment, but it is pretty certain that a man's habiliments are often the making or unmaking of him. Poor Mr. Sanford, the U. S. Charge at Paris, has just missed the whole figure by refusing to appear at the imperial reception in court dress, and Madame Soule is belived to have unintentionally brought about two duels at Madrid by some peculiarity of her toilette. Mr. Mason, sensible man as he is, has on the other hand, made a felicitous *entree* by attending to the cut of his coat, and the drawing rooms of the Tuileries are vocal with his praise. All this shows how important a member of society the tailor is, and how unwise it is to overlook his patronage. It also brings up another consideration, which is, that it is very unreasonable in our representatives abroad not to conform to the etiquette of those courts to which they are accredited.—Wherever they can consistently adopt the required dress, they should do so, no matter how much like monkys they may look in them.—A backwoodsman must feel very awkward in an imperial costume, but if he dislikes such attire he ought not to go where it is expected he should wear one. It is equally obvious that Cardinal Bedini and other foreigners have violated this rule of priety by appearing at receptions in Washington in other than plain citizen's dress.

TURKEY.

The last Edinbg Review contains a calm, rational article on the state of Turkey, in which the reader will find some reliable indications of the motives that probably govern both England and France in their recent shuffling and dilatory measures. The Eastern question is a far more complicated one than is generally supposed, and it is a great mistake to imagine that the Western Powers have been induced to interfere out of mere sympathy for the weaker party. The writer of the Review expresses the case very clearly in the following passage:

"We need hardly express our concurrence in all measures necessary to keep Russians *out* of Constantinople, and to resist the pretensions they have raised. But we are not bound by these considerations to keep the Turks *in*. On the contrary, it is the weakness of the Turks which alone makes the Russians formidable; and though the Ottoman Empire has been for ages in possession of the finest regions of the strongest positions in the world, the use it has made of those splendid territories is such that its existence seemed for the last few months to depend on the presence of a squadron from a foggy island in the North Sea. That we desire to see a powerful and independent State, not being Russian, in possession of those magnificent dominions, which are formed by nature for commerce, for empire, and for the happiness of mankind. But it is unchimerical to suppose that a nation whose presence those regions has literally blasted the natural fertility the soil, and which is debarred from all real change or movement by the fundamental obligations of its religion and its laws, can become such a State."

Congress.—Almost the only progressive step we have to record of this body is the engrossment of the Free Spoliation bill. The time of both houses has been much occupied with the speeches of various members on the Nebraska bill. Mr. Badger of North Carolina has delivered in the Senate one of the ablest arguments lately made before that body. There is every probability that the bill will be passed, notwithstanding the fearful storm raging against it.

W. P. Tunstall, Esq. President of the Richmond and Danville Road, Va., died in Danville on the 11th inst. of typhoid fever.

The Rev. D. Duff, the celebrated Scottish missionary formerly of Calcutta, has arrived at New York, on a temporary visit to this country.

☞ The *Christian Sun* of this city, the organ of the "Christian Church" in North Carolina, has been both enlarged and improved.

Comparative Value of the Ruby.—At a late sale of jewels in London, a ruby ring, computed at fifteen grains, after some competition, produced 280 guineas, being nearly three times the value of a fine diamond of the same size.

The Germ mode of remedying cracks in stoves, is to fill the cracks with a composition of equal parts of salt and wood ashes, mixed to a proper consency with water.

LITERRY NOTICES.

We have received from Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of New York, their reprint of the January Number of the Edinburg Review. The contents are as usal varied and interesting.—The leading article is a review of Lord John Russell's Memorial of Mr. Fox. The second article is an elabote and entertaining review of the various moss in use for the instruction of the Blind, and we would recommend it to the general reader, both on account of its intrinsic merit, and the style, which is so much in the vein of Dickens that we half suspect that gentleman of being the author of it. One thing is very clearly shown by this article, that the United States are fain advance of Europe, at least of England, in their improved methods of instructing the blind. We wish our national legislature could be induced to consider the opportunity of *glory* envyed by that body, if they would only embrace, by providing out of the public domain a sufficient body of land to print the necessary text-books for this unfortunate class, and place in the hands of every educated blind pauper a few of those standard books upon the possession of which so much of his happiness depends.

The remaining articles are, Ecclesiastical Economy—Public Works in Madras—Government Education—Measures for Rich and Poor—Thackeray's Works—The Machinery of Parliamentary Legislation—The Ottoman Empire.

We have also just received from the same publishers the February Number of the North British Review. Have as yet had no opportunity to examine it. The sterling character of this Review, and its high moral and religious tone, are guarantees of its value and interest. The contents are—The Text of Shakspeare—Exegetical Study of the English Universities—National Music—University Representation—Herodotus—Struggles and Tendencies of German Protestantism—Arago, his Life and Discoveries—Botanical Geography—The War in the East and its Political Contingencies.

Godey for March is on our table. It is decidedly one of the best numbers ever issued. We find it filled with substantial and entertaining reading, and there are several very pretty and tasteful work-patterns which the ladies are much pleased with. The lessons in drawing are continued, and the number of recipes and useful practical hints is so great as to add greatly to its value. We commend it again to the patronage of the fair. It is the *Princess* of Magazines.

The January number of the Stethoscope has at length made its appearance, and we find that it has become the property and organ of the Virginia Medical Society, to be edited by a corps of members appointed by that body. Dr. Gooch makes a graceful retirement from the chair he has so long and worthily filled, and introduces his successors to the public. The Magazine is now before the profession with brighter prospects for success than it has ever enjoyed.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1854.

The Delegates from the different Counties, who had been selected by Whig meetings assembled in the Hall of the House of Commons, at 12 o'clock M. The Convention was organized by the appointment of the following Officers, viz:

Hon. RICHARD S. DONELL, of Beaufort Co., *President.*

H. B. ELLIOTT, Randolph,
CHAS. L. HINTON, Wake,
SAM'L. L. RUSSELL, Brunswick,
H. L. ROBARDS, Rowan,
ROBT. RANSOM,
} *Vice Presidents.*

SEATON GALES, Wake,
TALCOTT BURR, N. Hanover,
JOHN D. HYMAN, Buncombe.
} *Secretaries.*

Forty-two Counties were represented by one hundred and eighty-four delegates.

The Convention was in session two days.

The President appointed the following gentlemen as members of the State Executive Committee:

1st. Dist. Edward Warren, of Chowan.
2nd. " Walter Dunn, of Wayne.
3rd. " Charles A. Harrison, of Sampson.
4th. " J. J. Davis, of Franklin.
5th. " H. B. Elliott, of Randolph.
6th. " C. E. Shober, of Forsythe.
7th. " V. C. Barringer, of Mecklenburg.
8th. " John D. Hyman, of Buncombe.
State at large. HENRY W. MILLER.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention, viz:

RESOLUTIONS.

1.—*Resolved*, That we cherish a cordial and immovable attachment to the Constitution and Union of the States, and it is our determination to resist every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, and to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together its various parts.

2.—*Resolved*, That we disapprove the legislation of Congress by which the Public Lands—the common property of all the States—are so often appropriated for the sole and exclusive benefit of the new States, and we insist and shall continue to insist that the State of North Carolina should receive her equal and just share of the same, for purposes of Education and Internal Improvement within the State.

3.—*Resolved*, That we re-affirm the Resolution of the last Whig Convention on the Compromise measures of 1850, which declares them a final settlement in principle and in substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects to which they relate, and that we are in favor of the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress on the subject of slavery within the territories of the United States, now held or hereafter to be acquired.

4.—*Resolved*, That we most decidedly condemn the action of the President and his Cabinet in their recent interference in the local elections of sovereign States, and regard their conduct as alike calculated to detract from the dignity of their station and subversive of the dearest rights of a free people.

5.—*Resolved*, That the conduct of the present Administration in the appointment of "Free Soilers" to office is an unjustifiable insult to the southern portion of the Union, and in violation of the pledges upon which the party went into power.

6.—*Resolved*, That we are of opinion that the people of North Carolina desire a change in the Constitution of the State, and that this can be most wisely and safely done by a Convention of Delegates, elected by the People; Therefore we recommend to the Legislature to call such a Convention, and in submitting the election of Delegates to the people, so to provide as to preserve the present basis of representation in the Legislature.

7.—*Resolved*, That we are in favor of increasing the efficiency of our present Common Schools, so that the blessings of a liberal education may be freely diffused throughout the State.

8. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of a liberal system of Internal Improvement on the part of North Carolina, and especially recommend the extension of the North Carolina Road, East and West, to the favorable consideration of the next Legislature.

9. *Resolved*, That the President appoint an Executive Committee of nine, whose duty it shall be to act for the Whig Party in the approaching campaign.

Mr. Cherry then, in a few eloquent remarks, nominated, as the Whig Candidate for Governor,

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,
OF RICHMOND COUNTY,

whose name was received by the Convention with loud acclamation, and whose nomination was unanimously concurred in.

Encounter with Burglars.—Heroism and Desperate Battle.—About two o'clock on Saturday morning, Mr. Wm. Wright, residing in Ninth street, Philadelphia, was aroused by hearing some persons in his house. He immediately dressed himself, and went down stairs. Before going down he armed himself with a six-barrelled revolver, and a sort of javelin formed of a piece of water or gas pipe pointed on the end, and secured to his wrist by a throng. Mr W. took a stand in the hall, when he saw four rough looking villians light the gas and commence deliberately to ransack the dining room in search of valuables, helping themselves to brandy and to such other refreshments as they could find. The Bulletin says:

After a time, two of the men went up stairs, leaving the other two in the dining room. Mr. W. knowing that the chambers of the members of his family were kept locked, and that no person was in his own room, (Mrs. Wright being absent from the city,) suffered the two villians to ascend the stairs without disturbance. Soon one of the twain, who remained down stairs, and who appeared to be a leader of the gang, gave to his fellow a boulder of stone, weighing about two pounds, and told him to take up stairs and "give it to the master," admonishing him, at the same time, with an oath, to "give it to him right."

Mr. W. thinking this was a favorable moment for an attack, rushed into the dining room and made at one of the villains with his javelin. The fellow attempted to defend himself with a formidable looking butcher knife with a sharp blade, about ten inches in length. The handle of this weapon Mr. W. struck as it was thrust at him, and the broken portion can now be plainly seen. Mr. W. immediately caught the fellow and threw him headlong on the floor. The second burglar rushed to the aid of his comrade, and was greeted with a shot from the revolver, but it is uncertain whether the load took effect.

The noise of the scuffle, and the shouts of Mr. W. alarmed the two burglars who were up stairs ransacking the house, and they immediately rushed down to the assistance of their companions. The fight now became frightful, and Mr. Wright was compelled to defend himself against the four burglars, who cut at him with their knives and strove to kill him. Five shots were fired from the revolver—the sixth misfired—and the javelin was not kept idle. Meanwhile, a lad, a son of Mr. W., hearing the noise shouted murder lustily, and the fellows made the best of their way off, but not without having sustained some serious wounds.

Mr. W. states that he fired a shot at one of the ruffians while struggling with him, and that he held the pistol close to the back of the neck of the latter when he fired, and that the collar of the coat was thus set on fire. The partially burnt collar was found in the room after the battle. A round crowned drab wool hat was also found with the rim at the rear scorched. The crown of this hat bears a heavy mark of Mr. W.'s prowess—the side is cut through evidently by a heavy blow of the javelin. The lining is stained with blood, and a clot of gore on the inside has a lock of long red hair matted in it. From the manner in which the hat is cut, and from the marks inside, a very serious wound must have been inflicted on the robber. A black cloth cap was also found; the inside is deeply stained with blood, and the cap is torn by the blows inflicted on the head of the wearer. One half of the skirt of a blue frock coat, left in the room, has a bullet hole in it in such a location as to render it almost certain that the shot which caused it was lodged in the right thigh of the wearer somewhere about the hip joint. About one half of one leg of a pair of broad-striped pantaloons was torn off in the struggle, and was left behind by the robbers.

They were tracked a long distance in the street by the blood which flowed from their wounds and as the police are in search of them, there is little doubt of their arrest. On Sunday last a man came to Mr. W.'s house, and asked for food, and he gave him a hearty dinner. The fellow was joined by three others just after leaving, and this gang, no doubt, are the robbers. It is a singular fact that Mr. Wright had a similar encounter, four years ago, with four desperate negro burglars.

A courageous little girl.—The Augusta, Ga., Chronicle, publishes an extract from a private letter, giving account of the noble conduct of a little girl, the daughter of the writer, who was a passenger on the steamer Eagle, bound from Columbus to Augusta, and which was burnt on the river. The boat was run ashore when the fire was discovered, but the passengers landed with difficulty. The writer says—

"The children and ladies had either to come down with ropes, or to be let from a height of 13 tiers of cotton bales into the arms of those below on the main deck, then jump to the shore. All speak in the highest praise of the conduct of my daughter, not ten years old—she neither cried nor screamed, but stood upon the pile of cotton, holding one of her little cousins (boys,) by each hand, exhorting them not to cry or jump; nor would she leave the burning wreck until she saw them safely landed; she then, in the most self-possessed manner, asked if there was any person to save her.—One of the crew nobly responded, 'I will,' and at the risk of his life, snatched her from the jaws of death. You can form some idea of the rapidity of the flames, when I tell you that in 15 minutes from the first discovery of the fire nothing was to be seen of the Eagle or cargo, but a few blackened particles of cotton. All that was done to save life was done in five minutes. I regret to have to add, that three deck hands were drowned; and the chambermaid, having got caught between the guards of the boat and a tree on the bank, was literally cut in two. Not a trunk or particle of clothing was saved.

Fight with a Deer on the Ice.—On the 7th ult., says the *Green Bay Advocate*, about a quarter of a mile from the Astor House, while master Charles Croton was engaged in skating on Fox River, he saw a good sized deer with spreading antlers, lying on the ice, making desperate efforts to get up and run away. Charley quietly walked to his father's house, took an axe, went back to the scene of hostilities, put on his skates, and prepared for action. As he approached, the buck attempted to rise and pitch into him, but Charley returned the charge with well-directed strokes from his weapon. Once the exasperated animal succeeded in getting up, but after four or five heavy blows, the "stricken deer" lay lifeless at his conqueror's feet. A noble trophy for a boy ten years of age, to bear away from the field of conflict.

Dreadful Accident.—We learn that Richmond Swicegood, while attending the steam saw mill of Joseph H. Thompson, in Davidson County, on Saturday the 11th instant, was thrown between the circular saw and carrriage, and his head and one of his arms instantly severed from his body.

As he was wearing a strong tow apron, it is supposed it must have been caught by the saw, and before he could give the alarm was launched into eternity.—*Salisbury Whig.*

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROADS.

A bill has passed the Senate of New Jersey, granting a charter for a railroad, to commence at or near Keyport, and running to Tom's River and May's Landing, keeping as near the shore as practicable. It is stated that the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company will not oppose this movement.

In answer to an inquiry made by a Committee of the Senate of New Jersey, as to the terms upon which the Joint Companies [Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal] will surrender to the State the works of the Companies, Commodore Stockton, on behalf of the Companies, in a long paper, in which he says that the Joint Companies will dispose of all their interest in the works to the State, by transferring to it all the stock of the Companies, at the rate at which the last thousand shares of stock have been sold in the market. The stock consists of 30,000 shares, of which the State now owns 2,000, leaving 28,000 to be bought, which, at $145 per share, which is about the market rate, would amount to $4,060,000; the debt due by the companies, which would naturally have to be assumed by the State, including subscriptions to Belvidere, Delaware, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Flemington Railroad Companies, would amount to $5,230,000,—bearing interest at six per cent., excepting $1,008,000, which is at 5 per cent,—this would make a total of $8,290,000, for which the State would become possessed of all the works, appurtenances and franchises of the Railroad and Canals, and the interests of the Companies in the Belvidere, Delaware, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and Flemington Railroads.—*Phila. N. American.*

DEATH OF JUDGE STRANGE.

We learn that it was reported by Telegraph on Sunday, that Judge Strange died that morning at 1 o'clock. Judge S. had been afflicted with paralysis for some time, from the affects of which he died. He was, we believe, in the 58th year of his age.—He had occupied many posts of distinction and of honor in the State as well as in the councils of the nation. He had been Senator in Congress, Judge of the Superior Courts of law, and at the time of his death, was Solicitor for the District in which he resided. The people of the State will be pained to hear of his death, for by his position as a public man, and by his efforts to advance the interests of the State, he had done much to elevate the name of the North Carolina at home and abroad. As a lawyer he had occupied an elevated stand; as a citizen, he had contributed much to the development of the varied resources of the State, and as a politician, he had always occupied a prominent position in the party of which he was a member.—*Star*

Forgery.—Yesterday forenoon between 10 and 11 o'clock a check for $2,000 purporting to be drawn by Anderson & Savage, was presented and paid at the counter of the Branch Bank of the State in this place. In about five minutes after Savage happened in and made a check for some amount, when Mr. Smith, the Teller, laughingly remarked, that he must be making a run—the bank had already paid a check of theirs that morning for $2,000. This produced an examination, when it was discovered that the check was forged. Means were immediately taken to effect the arrest of the person by whom the offence had been committed, as well as to recover the money. In about three quarters of an hour after the commission of the act, he was in custody, and gave up the whole of the money, all in State Bank Bills, as delivered to him. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to exchange them for other notes at the Commercial Bank.

The name of the prisoner is D. W. Rogers. He is a young man, apparently not more than 26 years of age of very respectable appearance, and has heretofore borne an irreproachable character. We learn that he has been for some time engaged in the Turpentine and Steam-mill business, at or near Lumberton. His family is highly respectable.—He was committed to prison in default of $4,000 bail.—*Wil. Jour.*

Presence of mind under difficulties.—Decidedly the coolest affair of this winter came off the other afternoon, when one of the "fast men," in a new trotting wagon with a two horse team, turning out of the stable suddenly, his horse started, struck the wheels on one side against the curb stone, and tipped the driver out; who scrambled to his feet, hailed a friend looking on—as the team driverless, dashed, at full speed up the street—with "Hallo! what'll you give for that wagon as it runs? quick, how much?"

"Sixty dollars," was the reply. "Done."

Two minutes afterwards, at the corner of a neighboring street, there lay a pile of broken spokes, tuyers and springs, with damaged wagon body, &c. waiting for the purchaser.—*Philadelphia Bizarre.*

A young woman of Highthstown, New Jersey, was married last Thursday under unusual circumstances. The Monmouth Democrat says she had five suitors, to each of whom she engaged herself, appointing, with each, the same day for the ceremony. At the time fixed all the lads were on hand, and the magistrate who was to perform the ceremony was present. The maiden had not made up her mind fully as to who should be made her happy lord, when the magistrate requested the couple to stand up. As if driven to desperation, she got on her feet, gave one of the "boys" a nudge with her foot, and before the others had recovered from their astonishment the knot was tied. The scene that ensued is said to have been peculiarly interesting.

The Journal of Commerce utters the following with regard to facts elicited concerning the transfer of passengers from the San Francisco to the Kilby—

"We should say that the true-hearted women who hailed the boat on her way to the Kilby, and voted to search for the steamer though they perished in the attempt, should gain their meed of solid applause. A heavy bracelet of gold, as pure as the hearts of the fair wearers, would not, we believe, be an unappropriate offering. Think of it. A little whisper from the press would make it a reality."

Invention.—Dr. E. T. Russell, of Indiana, has invented a saddle, the seat of which rests upon elastic springs, enabling the horseman to ride with as much ease and comfort as if seated upon a sofa. The spring is composed of India rubber, surmounted with a steel spring. It can be made applicable for cars and carriages equally as well as to saddles,

Steam on Canals.—The Baltimore Patriot, says an experiment is soon to be made on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to propel the boats by steam instead of horse power. It is thought by those having the matter in charge, that it will succeed. There is to be a regular line of steam coal boats, and a company is now organized for that purpose.

☞ Bennett is about to raise the price of his Herald to three cents. Cause—High price of paper, laborers wages, house rent, flour.

THE BALTIC ARRIVED!
FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Feb, 20.

At Paris, on Tuesday, the day before the Baltic sailed, there were rumors of the ill success of Orloff's mission, but the rumors were not confirmed. It is stated that he leaves directly for St. Petersburg foreseeing the same rebuff at Berlin, he will refrain from visiting that capital.

In consequence of the great decline in English funds, the Paris Bourse was much affected. Prices which showed a tendency to rise early in the day, closed as follows: Threes 64 1-2; Per cents $97,50.

Advices had been received from St. Petersburg, as late as the 29th. It is said that the Emperor who is fully aware of the position in which he is placed, will endeavor to avoid a general conflagration, if he can only preserve the honor and rights of his empire. The influence of Count Nesselrode is in the ascendant.

It is said that the Czar was about to write an autograph letter to the Queen of England, in which he will endeavor to prove he has not been the aggressor.

ENGLAND.

It is said several Cunard Steamers have been taken up by the Government to carry troops to Constantinople.

A Vienna Correspondent of the London Times, telegraphs that Orloff leaves for St. Petersburg, probably on Wednesday.

The combined fleets were at Brisco's Bay on the 27. Six ships had again conveyed a Turkish steamer with troops into the Black Sea.

Kisleif, the late Russian envoy to Paris, had arrived at Brussels Tuesday morning.

Heavy Damages.—In the Supreme Court, in the case of William Ransom, against the New York and Erie railroad company, for injuries received by a collision, at Chemung, on the 4th of July, last, the jury returned a verdict of fourteen thousand dollars in favor of the plaintiff.

Accident.—A few days since, a worthy and excellent man, named Calvin French, a breaksman on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, accidentally fell between the cars and was literally cut to pieces. His remains were picked up in baskets in small parts.

Location of the Work Shops.—The President and Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Road, held a meeting, we are informed, at Marion, on saturday last, and decided upon locating the work-shops, buildings, &c., of the Company at Wilmington.

A Buffalo correspondent of the New York Express says that there is no truth in the report that any engagement exists between Ex-President Fillmore and Miss Porter, of Niagara, as stated from Washington, by gossippers.

Petticoat Invention.—A self-expanding petticoat has just been invented in Paris, and is all the rage with the "fashion." It is filled with air through a concealed pipe by the wearer, and can be enlarged or reduced in size at pleasure.

Factory Burnt.—The extensive Richmond paper mill and bathing factory at Lowell, Mass., have been totally distroyed by fire.— Loss estimated at $20,000.

The ladies of South Carolina have formed a "Calhoun Monument association." for the purpose of raising money by private subscription, to erect a monument to the memory of that statesman.

The American Telegraph Confederation, composed of the representatives from all the Morse Telegraph lines in America, hold their annual meeting in Washington city on the 6th of March.

Fifty-eight cars arrived at Portsmouth, Va., on Friday, on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, loaded with produce from N. Carolina.

In Florence, Ala., the town council have raised the license for retailing spirituous liquors to one thousand dollars.

Montgomery, Ala., was lighed with gas for the first time on the 7th inst.

Kreosote on paper will drive away mice.

Among diseases, dyspesia and liver complaint rank as most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have it in our power to point out a remedy which has proved effectual in many cases, and which we can safely recommend as a certain and infallible cure; it has been the means of rescuing thousands from an untimely grave. We mean the Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are justly reckoned amongst our most valuable medicines. In cases of dyspepsia it acts like a magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach, stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek and brightness to the eye. There are thousands in this community who can testify to their virtues, and thousands will hereafter add their testimony.

THE TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS AT RALEIGH.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)

Through Mail closes daily, ... at 6½ a. m.
Way Mail " " ..... at 9 p. m.
Arrives daily..... at 6½ p. m.
The Cars will leave the depot at 8 a. m.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By two-horse Hack.)

Closes daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
Arrives daily..... at 6 a. m.
The Hack leaves at 7½ p. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By four-horse Coach.)

Closes daily..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily..... at 11 p. m.
The Coach leaves at 8 a. m.

GOLDSBORO' MAIL—(By four-horse Coach,)

Closes daily, (except Sunday,)..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily " " ..... at 1 a. m.
The Coach leaves daily at 7¼ a. m.

TARBORO' MAIL—(By two-horse Hack,)

Closes on Sunday, Tuesday and Thur,..... at 9 p. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Sat,..... at 7 p. m.
The Hack leaves at 5 a. m., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PITTSBORO' MAIL—(By three-horse Hack,)

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, ... at 9 p. m.
Arrives on Monday and Thursday, ... at 7 p. m.
The Hack leaves at about 7 a. m., Sunday and Wednesday.

ROXBORO' MAIL—(By Horse, Weekly,)

Closes every Friday..... at 12 m.
Arrives every Friday..... at 10 a. m.

☞ N. B. The Post Office will from this date be opened at the earliest possible time after the arrival of the Northern mail, which will generally be in about ½ an hour.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

WILMINGTON MARKET--Wholesale Prices

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

February 18, 1854.

Bacon—Market well supplied Sales of new, hog round, at 9½ @ 10c; hams 11½c.
Beef—Fresh always in demand. Our butchers are prepared to pay high prices for a choice article. I quote 5 @ 6½c.
Butter—Prime quality scarce. Medium grades plenty, at 22 @ 25c.
Candles—Tallow 14 @ 16c; Adamantine 22 @ 30c; Sperm 40 @ 60. Stock ample.
Coffee—Rio at 13c. Stock moderate and demand good.
Corn—Market well supplied, and prices rule higher. Sales 88 @ 92c as to quality.
Cheese—10 @ 11½c. as to quality.
Cotton—Market dull and prices have a decided downward tendency. The foreign advices are unfavorable.—Sales 8¾ @ 9½.
Flour—Fayetteville in moderate supply. Market quiet, with a downward tendency.
Hay—Scarce and wanted. Small sales at $1,25 @ $1,35.
Lard—Stock moderate and demand limited. Sale 10 @ 11 cents.
Lime—None in market.
Molasses—The market is well cleared of this article, all thearrivals having been disposed of at 21 @ 22c as to quantity.
Nails—$5½.
Pork—Has advanced. New York city mess at $17 @ $17½
Rosin—Has been in more active demand. Through the week about 6,000 barrels disposed of at prices ranging from $1,05 @ $1,10 per barrel.
Salt—Has a downward tendency. A cargo of Turk's Island brought 21 cents.
Sugar—Porto Rico 5 ¾ @ 7c; Granulated 6¾ @ 9½c.; Loaf 10 @ 11c. Market well supplied.
Tar—Market well supplied with an active demand.—Prices have an upward tendency. Sales at $2,15.
Turpentine—Since my last review the market has remained active and steady. No change to note in prices. All offered is freely taken by distillers and shippers at $4,15 for yellow dip; $3,32 for virgin, and $2,35 for hard. The market closes firm at quotations.
Spirits Turpentine—The market has ruled remarkably steady through the week. No activity to note, or change in prices. The sales foot up about 1,500 barrels at 62 cents ⅌ gallon. The market closes quiet, with firmness on the part of holders.

Respectfully yours,
W. A. GWYER.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET-Wholesale Prices

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

February 22, 1854.

Bacon—New 10 a 10½.
Candles—Fayetteville make 20; Northern Tallow, 18 a 19c.
Coffee—Rio 12½ @ 13½c.
Corn—From wagons readily brings $1,10. Eastern red by boat, selling from store at $1,15 a $1,25.
Cotton—Prime, 9c. paid by Factories, shippers could not afford to give over 8½.
Flour—Since the arrival of the Canada this article has declined, sales to-day $7 a $7,15 for Super.
Hay—Country made $1 a $1,15; North River $1,50.
Molasses—Has rather advanced in Wilmington, hence holders here are stiff at 25 a 26c.
Nails—5½ a 5¾.
Rice—Has advanced both in New York and Wilmington, and I quote here at 5½ ⅌ cask.
Salt—Per sack retailing at $1,85.
Sugars—6¾ a 8 for Porto Rico as to quality; Coffee sugars 8 a 8½.
Spirits Turpentine—60c.

A. J. O'HANLON.

NEW YORK MARKET----Wholesale Prices.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SOUTHERN WEEKLY POST,
By RAYNER & GILMORE,
No. 154 Water Street, New York.

February 17, 1854.

Dear Sir.—The market has been extremely quiet since our respects of the 10th instant. Money continues comparatively easy, prime business paper being in demand at 8 @ 9 per cent.

Spirits of Turpentine.—A fair demand has existed for this article during the week, and the usual amount of business has been transacted, although we note an entire absence of anything like speculative feeling, to which may be attributed the more than ordinary steadiness with which prices have ruled. This market closes with more firmness, and we note sales of 200 barrels this morning, in the usual order, at 67c cash, and 68½c, sixty days; most holders asking 68c. cash.

Turpentine has been less enquired for since our last, and we learn of no transactions within the past three days. Holders are firm in asking 5⅝ for Wilmington, and $5¼ for North County; but buyers are unwilling to pay these rates, and to effect sales at the moment, a reduction would have to be accepted.

Rosins.—Sales of the finer qualities to the extent of 4,500 to 5,000 barrels have taken place since our last report, at a large reduction from former prices. The sales are 1,100 barrels North County, and 6,000 Wilmington, at $1,20 a $1,85 delivered, including a cargo of 1,500 Wilmington, to arrive, at $1,85, ex ship; and a lot of 340 barrels, on the spot, at $1,90, delivered. We continue to quote North County at $1,10 @ $1.5, and Wilmington at $1,85, delivered, although in some instances higher prices are obtained.

Tar continues in good demand for export and home use, and we notice sales of about 2,300 barrels, at $2¼ @ $2½, for tism, and $3¼ @ $3½ for rope yard.

Cotton.—The dull feeling among operators in this article, which we noticed at the close of our last, increased on the arrival of the "Pacific," with more unfavorable accounts from the Liverpool market, and a decline took place of from ¼ @ ⅜c ⅌ lb. We quote Upland and Florida Ordinary, 7½ @ 7¾. Middling 9⅝ @ 9¾. Middling Fair, 10⅝ @ 10¾c. Fancy, 10¾ @ 11c.

Corn.—The prices of Breadstuffs having reached a point at which they are entirely controlled by the advices from the English markets, a large amount of fluctuation must, of necessity, be expected in this and other descriptions, until the long pending Eastern question is definitely settled. We quote Southern Mixed, $1,02 @ $1.03.—White ditto, $1,05 @ $1,06. Yellow ditto, flat and round, $1,05 @ $1,06. The exports during the past two weeks, show a very large increase over the same period last year, being 273,483 bushels, against 37,928 in 1853.

Wheat has fluctuated considerably since our last, and closes heavily at a decline. The receipts continue light, but transactions have been more liberal since the decline in prices has placed the article within the reach of foreign orders. Prime Genessee sold yesterday at $2,18½. We quote Southern, common to prime, white $2, @ $2,10; ordinary to prime red, $1,90 @ $2. The exports from 1st to 11 thinst. were 212,269 bushels, against 34,983 same time lasty ear.

Flour.—Among the sales we notice 1,900 to 2,000 barrels Fayetteville, 1,800 of it at $9,00, the balance a shade higher. The market at the moment not so firm, and we quote Fayetteville superfine, $8,87½ @ $9; fine ditto, $8,50 @ $8,62½.

Rice has continued in active demand since our last, and a further advance has been established. We note sales of 3,000 tierces, at from $4,37½ @ $5,12½, being an advance of about 25c per 100 lbs. We quote first quality $4⅞ @ $5½ second ditto $4½ @ $4½.

We remain yours, very respectfully,
RAYNER & GILMORE.

RICHMOND MARKET---Wholesale Prices.

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

February 22 1854

Bacon—Mountain cured hog round 8½ @ 9; western sides 8½ @ 8¾; shoulders 8 @ 8½; hams 11½ @ 12½.
Butter—Prime mountain 18 @ 20c; common 12½ @ 15; roll 21 @ 22c.
Coffee—We quote Rio at 11½ @ 12½; Laguira 13 @ 13½; Java 14 @ 14½. Stocks of Laguira and Java much reduced.
Cotton—Sales at 10½c; cotton yarns 18 @ 20c.
Feathers—Live geese 48 @ 50c;
Flour—Our market has been considerably depressed by late European advices, and a decline of ¼ @ ⅜ taken place. We quote superfine $8¼ @ $8½; family $9 @ $9 .
Guano—$50 for Peruvian, (not American.)
Ginseng—Last sales at 30 cents.
Grains—Sales are being made at $1,85 @ $1,90 for prime parcels red and white, which is a decline of 10 @ 15c ⅌ bushel.
Iron—Swedes $100 @ $105; American rolled $95 @ $97½; English rolled $85 @ $90.
Molasses—Prime Cuba 24 @ 26c; New Orleans 30 @ 32
Nails—4½ @ 5c for best brands.
Naval Stores—Tar $2½ @ $3; Rosin $1¾ @ $2¼; Turpentine, none in market.
Rice—5 5¼ for prime new.
Sugars—New Orleans 4¾ @ 5½c for common to fair quotations; 5¾ @ 6c for prime; Coffee Sugars 6¾ @ 7½c; Loaf 10c; Crushed and Poundered 9½c.
Tobacco—Receipts during the past week have been larger, both of loose and in hogsheads. We quote inferior lugs $4 @ $4¾; good to fine $5 @ $6½; inferior leaf $7 @ $7¾; good to fair $8 @ 10½; no fine leaf offering.

J. N. GORDON & SON.

PETERSBURG MARKET--Wholesale Prices

REPORTED EXPREESSLY FOR THE SOUTHERN WEEKLY POST
By Messrs. McILWAINE, SON & Co.
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

February, 21, 1854.

Bacon—The market has been cleared of old Sides at 7 a 7½—new 8½ a 8¾.
Coffee—Market firm—Rio 11½ a 12½. Laguira 12½ a 13. Java 14 a 15.
Cotton—Sales moderate at 8¾ a 9¼—holders generally not offering their stocks.
Flour—Country brands 8½ a 8¾ as in quality.
Guano—Demand active at $50 per ton.
Iron—English 85, Swedes $97½ a $100. Nails 4¾ a 5 cents.
Salt—Fine $1.90 a $1.00—ground $1 50.
Sugars—N. O. and W. I. 5 a 6½—clarified and Coffee Sugars 6½ a 7½.
☞ **Tobacco**—Receipts increasing and demand good—Lugs 5 a 6, Short Leaf 6¼ a 8—Fair to Good 8½ a 12.—None fine offering.
Wheat—Market very dull, sales $1 65 a $1.78.

McILWAINE, SON Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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