Dr. Frank Carr, Wm. W. Minor, Richmond Terrel and Hugh Minor.

All the experiments seem to have been made with the most precise accuracy. Three parcels of wheat were cut in every case; one when milk could be pressed out in small quantities, and when the straw under the head was still green; one in the dough state, when the grain was compressible between the finger and thumb, and the straw yellow; and one when the grain was hard and fully ripe, and the straw dry. The samples not ripe were all cured in the shade. In testing the results in each case, the same measure was filled with wheat in the several stages of ripeness, the grain counted and accurately weighed. The various experiments, allowance being made for different degrees of ripeness, which may fairly be presumed to have existed in the several samples, evince remarkable similarity in the results. It may be worthy to remark, that in every experiment the ripe grain was the most bulky. Taking the ripe wheat as the standard, the experiments show that the loss by weight, of cutting wheat in the dough state is between five and eight per cent, and that by cutting wheat in the milk, between forty and fifty per cent.

Experiment—Corn.—In reference to its Distribution in Planting, as to Distance and Arrangement. Referred to Dr. John Minor, Wm. W. Minor, and George Clive.

The experiment by Dr. Minor was conducted in the following manner: Two rows, one stalk in the hill and one foot distance in the hill; two rows, two stalks in the hill and two feet distance in the hill; two rows, three stalks in the hill and three feet distance in the hill—all the rows at equal distances from each other.

The experiment by Mr. Clive was as follows:—One stalk in the hill, one and a half feet apart; two stalks in the hill, three feet apart; three stalks in the hill, four and a half feet apart—rows at equal distances.

The experiment made by Mr. Wm. W. Minor was conducted as follows: He planted four rows, distances of each from the other, five feet. They were on a hill side—No. 1, lowest down the hill, he left one stalk in the hill, two feet apart. The row next above No. 2, two stalks in the hill, four feet apart. The next row above, No. 3, three stalks in a hill, six feet apart. In No. 4, the highest on the hill side, the same conditions in all respects prevailed as in No. 1, the lowest on the hill-side.—The results of all these experiments were in favor of the fewer stalks in the hill and shortest distances. The rows were all adjacent.

Experiment on Top-Dressing Wheat. Conducted by Dr. Wm. G. Carr.

He top-dressed with equal quantities of stable manure, six lots of wheat, in the first week of October, November, December, January, February and March respectively. The land manured was thin grey highland, with a considerable admixture of sand, that without manure might have brought from three to five bushels of wheat to the acre.—The manure was spread very thin, at the rate of not more than ten ox-cart loads to the acre. From the time the wheat came up, until harvest, that top-dressed at the time of seeding in October, had the advantage of all the other lots. It came vigorously, grew faster, filled better, and ripened some days earlier than the other lots. In spite of a thick growth of blue grass, this lot yielded at least fifteen bushels to the acre, whilst that adjoining, of the same character, though not manured, did not yield three. He was unable to discover any difference in the other lots. The top dressing had a decidedly good effect on all, in hastening its maturity and improving the quantity and quality of the product, over the unmanured land adjoining; the crop being fully doubled on all. The fact that cold, freezing weather continued till April, and was succeeded by moist, warm weather, may account for the good effects resulting from the late manuring. Wheat, dressed with a very thin covering of straw in February, was not benefitted by it, but the clover was very much improved.

Experiment to Ascertain the Difference in the Result of Cutting Wheat when it first begins to Rust, and suffered to stand till thoroughly Ripe. Conducted by Dr. Wm. G. Carr.

On the 3d day of July he cut from different spots in the field two parcels of wheat just beginning to rust, the straw and the blades green, the heads turning white, and the grain in the dough state, very soft, some of the heads being in the milk state. On the 19th of the same month, he cut from the same spots, the wheat which had been left to ripen. A struck measure of the rusted wheat, thoroughly ripe, weighed 85 *grains*—the number of *grains* 232. The same measure of the wheat, just beginning to rust, weighed 89 *grains*—number of *grains* 247. Of the wheat taken from another spot, a struck measure of the ripe rusted wheat, weighed 85 1-2 *grains*—number of *grains* 213. The same measure of wheat, just beginning to rust, weighed 95 *grains*—number of *grains* 216. The greater difference in favor of the wheat just beginning to rust, in the second experiment, must be attributed to its being rather more matured when gathered, than the first. The straw of the unripe wheat, is, to all appearance, very superior to that of the ripe wheat, and the flouring properties of the grain are, no doubt, superior.

Experiment on the Effect on the Product of Corn, of Pulling Fodder and Cutting Tops. Conducted by Mr. George Clive.

The average weight of several parcels, the fodder not being pulled nor tops cut, was 11 2-3 pounds; where fodder was pulled and tops not cut, 11 1-2 pounds; and when the fodder was pulled and tops cut, 11 pounds. If these several parcels and weights are multiplied by 6, the fractional parts will be got rid of, and the results of the experiment more readily compared. We will then have 120 ears, weighing 70 pounds, when the corn was left untouched, 120 ears, weighing 69 pounds, when the stalks were stripped of the fodder, but tops not cut, and 120 ears, weighing 66 pounds, when the fodder was pulled and tops cut. Now, assuming 70 pounds as the weight that all ought to have reached, there is a loss of one seventieth by pulling fodder; and a loss of four seventieths sustained, by both operations of pulling fodder and cutting tops.

Experiment on Fattening Hogs in a Close Pen.—Conducted by Dr. Frank Carr.

On the 29th of April, seven shoats, which had been littered on the 20th of the preceding February, were put up in a close pen. They were, when put up, in tolerably good order. They were slaughtered on the 14th of December following, and weighed nett 1,150 pounds, giving an average of 164 1-2 pounds. They consumed, in bringing them to the knife, of merchantable material, 12 barrels and 1 bushels of corn and 30 bushels of bran. The corn was given to them sometimes in meal and sometimes in the grain; when in latter form, it was soaked to softness in a boiler, in which other materials for food, bran, meal, apples, pumkins, cymlins, &c., were mixed and fermenting. The pumkins were sometimes boiled—the cimlins always. Besides the articles of food already enumerated, the claps about the house were made to pull for the hogs clover, grass and such weeds as hogs will eat. Two large white oaks in the yard, which bore well, also furnished a good supply of acorns. These articles, together with peaches, with which the trees were burdened and broken, slops from the kitchen, spare milk, &c., constituted the food on which the hogs were fed. The labor required in attending them hardly deserves to be estimated. In order to give precision to the experiment and to ensure accuracy in the results, I gave them much of my personal attention, being rarely away from them more than two days at a time, and seldom that. The children about the yard, and an infirm old man, who had been many years off the tax list, gathered the fallen fruits, grass, &c. The latter, under my supervision, attended to the preparation of the food and feeding. About half a gallon of salt and three pounds of copperas were consumed in the process, and the pen was frequently supplied with charcoal.

Price of pork at time of killing was five dollars, then we have

1,150 lbs, pork at $5, - -		$57 50
Per Contra.		
12 bbs. 1 bushel corn at $2,	$24 40	
30 bushels bran at 10 cents,	3 00	
Salt and copperas, say	30	
Total expense, - -	$27 70	27 70
Gross profit, - - - -		$29 80
Deduct value of 7 shoats when put up, at 59 cents,		3 50
Nett profit, - - - -		$26 30

Experiment on Raising Tobacco Plants in Hot Beds. Conducted by Wm. W. Minor, Esq.

On the 21st of April, 1843, I made a hot bed containing about twenty-five square yards—sowed the next day with tobacco seed beginning to sprout. No glass was put on it, but had plank laid over it to retain the heat and moisture. The plants began to come up in three days from sowing, and when most of them were up the plank was removed.—While covered with the plank the bed needed no watering. The bed was then watered twice a day, on an average, though it was neglected, as regards water. The plants were not thick enough in the bed, nor were they regular—there being many vacant spots in it, owing to the circumstances that I had to guess at the quantity of seed, they being in a sprouted state, and, therefore, more difficult to sow with regularily. There were a few plants in this bed large enough for new-ground planting in one month after sowing. They did not, however, grow as fast after three or four weeks as did the plants in beds prepared in the usual way, though they had decidedly better roots. I think, also, that the hot-bed plants grew off and lived better than those drawn from beds prepared in the usual way. This bed yielded 9,200 plants, counted as they were drawn, and would have yielded two thousand more had they not been literally burned up from neglect of watering for the space of a week. The cost of this bed I estimate as follows: the labor of two men, three women, a cart and steers say one day, at three dollars. The manure, worth, perhaps, four dollars—a cart load of mould from the woods, which was put on the top; twice weeding, the watering, and one and a half bushels of poudrette, value one dollar, cover the entire cost. The bed was about fifteen inches in depth when sown, and it has sunk about one-fourth, and the manure is now worth about three dollars. The nett cost of this bed, then, is about five dollars—the yield 9,200 plants, and I think I hazard nothing in saying that it would have yielded 20,000 had they been distributed with tolerable regularity.

In connection with this subject, I will remark that the action of the poudrette on tobacco plants was very decided and benefical, both on my hot bed and on other beds; on the hot bed especially, I made an accurate experiment with it, and never saw a greater effect produced by plaster (which I have known to be very great in some cases) than was produced by this poudrette on tobacco plants.

The cost of plant beds prepared in the old way by burning, is estimated to be eight shillings per one hundred square yards, or two shillings per twenty-five square yards, without estimating the wood consumed, or manure applied, or treading, covering, weeding, &c. If, now it requires four cords of wood at fifty cents per cord, to burn one hundred square yards, this would cost two dollars; then treading, covering, weeding, &c., the same would cost one dollar or one dollar and fifty cents; then a load of suitable manure would cost fifty cents more, and all these items would make the cost about five dollars per one hundred square yards and ten thousand plants being the usual estimated yield to the one hundred square yards of plant land, the cost of producing the ten thousand plants by the hot bed (as it results with me) and in the old mode, is about the same; though I have no doubt that plants may be raised at less cost in the hot bed, than by the old fashioned mode, after further experience with them shall have pointed out the improvements of which this plan is susceptible.

WM. W. MINOR.

September 23, 1843.

RURAL ARCHITECTURE

It is a great source of satisfaction to observe that a taste for rural architecture is extending itself beyond the suburbs of the larger cities, and finding warm admirers even in the seclusion of the country.

Many of the old barn-like structures are giving place to dwellings in every way more comfortably arranged within, and far more pleasing to the eye without.

The beneficial influence which these picturesque buildings exert upon the minds of both young and old, are not to be calculated by the simple amount of their attractions as mere ornaments to a landscape.

A gracefully constructed dwelling, embellished with such neat and tasteful decorations as are best suited to its style and situation, surrounded by a well-kept green lawn, dotted with trees and shrubbery, and intersected by gravelled walks, sweeping in curved lines through the grounds appropriated to the use of the homestead; all these things besides being attainable at a very small expense, foster a love for a birth place, and strengthen the attachments to home.

The Americans, as a people, have been heretofore too much of a nomadic race to find content in remaining on one spot during their lives; and one cause of this, has been the bare, and unattractive character of their homes, and the slovenly condition of their surroundings. Local attachments are now springing up, and one of the best modes of fostering the feeling, lies in the erection of tasteful dwellings, environing them with well-kept walks, grouping trees and shrubs about the lawn, and encouraging the cultivation of climbing plants and flowers.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

RALEIGH, *February 7th*, 1852.

AT a regular meeting of the Intendant and Commissioners, held this evening, *Present* William D. Haywood, Esq., Intendant, and Messrs. S. W. Whiting; Seaton Gales; A. M. Gorman; E. Smith; E. Yarbrough; T. R. Fentress, and T. D. Hogg, Commissioners.

Alexander Adams, Sylvanus Beasley, and William Sugg, petitioned the Board to be recommended to the County Court, as suitable persons to retail spirituous liquors, and were refused said recommendation.

On motion of S. W. Whiting, it was ordered by the Board, that the sum of twenty-five dollars be laid as a tax on each person obtaining a recommendation to the County Court, to retail spirituous liquors by the small measure, and that the applicant shall pay the same to the Clerk before the recommendation shall issue.

Mills H. Brown, Weigh-Master, reported that he had received since the 1st. of November, 1851, the sum of $93 30, and after deducting his commissions of one-half, had in his hands $43 65 due the City Treasurer.

THE WEEKLY POST.

Mills H. Brown, was then re-elected Weigh-Master, and also elected assistant-constable for three months.

Mr. Whiting offered the following amendment to the ordinance, passed Dec. 16, 1851, concerning Fire Proof Buildings, which was passed, to wit:—"Or Building of other material than brick, and with metal roof."

L. B. Walker's Petition was indefinitely postponed, by the unanimous vote of the Board.

An account of $5 50, of E. Smith was presented and allowed.

The Committee on Fire and Water made the following Report, which was accepted, and the accompanying resolutions adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of supplying the city with water and providing against Fire, offer the following report:—

The Committee are advised that from natural causes an Artesian Well cannot be sunk in the city with any reasonable hopes of success.

The Committee, also, after mature investigation, are satisfied that water cannot be brought into the city from any of the streams in the vicinity, except at a cost far exceeding the present means of the Board, or by burdening the city with a debt which would increase taxation beyond what is either desirable or equitable.

The Committee have therefore found themselves confined to the extension and improvement of our present facilities, and with this view, submit to the consideration of the Board the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Fire and Water be instructed to have the following Public Pumps taken up and re-constructed in the following manner:—"Each will be opened with a diameter of not less than twelve feet at the bottom, and to be sunk to such a depth as to secure an average supply of not less than five feet of water:

The Pump on Fayetteville st., at the Cape Fear Bank; do do do Market House; do do opposite the old Post-Office; do corner of Hargett and Wilmington sts."

Resolved, That the Committee be directed to supply each of those wells with metal pumps, of the most approved construction, with the necessary fixtures for attaching fire hose, and also to procure for this purpose one thousand feet of Leather Hose, pipe, &c.

Resolved, That the Committee cause to be constructed at such points upon Fayetteville street as they may select, four reservoirs or water cisterns, to be placed under the side-walk, to be built of brick laid in Hydraulic Cement, and to be capable of containing not less than three thousand gallons of water, each.

Resolved, That the Committee be directed to cause to be constructed upon the Market Square, a one story brick building, eighteen by forty feet, to be used as an Engine House, and City Guard House.

Resolved, That there shall be appointed a general Superintendant of the Fire Department, who shall have charge of all matters pertaining to this Department, shall exercise all powers now vested in the city authorities in case of fire, shall receive a fair compensation for his services, and shall be responsible to the board for the faithful performance of his duty.

Resolved, That it is necessary that there should be an immediate re-organization of the fire department, and that this committee be directed to submit to the Board, at their next meeting, such ordinances as may be necessary to carry this resolution into effect.

The Committee believe that the cost of carrying the above resolutions into effect, will not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

S. W. WHITING, }
SEATON GALES, } Committee.
T. D. HOGG. }

The Board adjourned until Saturday night next, the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock.

J. J. CRISTOPHERS, Clerk.

* * *

Letter from Professor Emmons.

We are gratified to have it in our power to lay before our readers the following interesting and important letter from Prof. Emmons, State Geologist, in relation to the Chatham coal-field:—*Standard.*

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 7, 1852.

To His Excellency, Gov. Reid.

SIR: I have executed the preliminary examination of the Chatham coal-field, which your Excellency proposed when I visited Raleigh. The results of this examination are highly satisfactory. I began it at Farmersville, the most easterly point where coal had been discovered, and have been able to trace it in its outcrop seventeen or eighteen miles. Along this outcrop, it rises to the surface at nearly an uniform dip and strike, pursuing nearly a direct line from point to point, and maintaining withal, through the whole distance, an average thickness of at least six and a half feet. The principal bed exceeds seven feet at one or two points. A two foot bed lies below the main one, with ten or twelve inches of slate only between them. Another three foot bed lies thirteen feet beneath, with bituminous slate intervening. The thickness of the main bed is all that can be wished, inasmuch as it is more profitable than one of nine or ten feet.

As there can be no question, then, as to the length of the outcrop and the thickness of the respective beds, the important question is, will these beds thin out and become lost in the shales, or will they preserve their present average thickness? This question, though it cannot be decided positively, still, if we may place confidence in geological principles, we may feel a great degree of assurance that they will prove as permanent as the beds of coal of Virginia and Pennsylvania. In the first place, dilurial action, as it is sometimes termed, has never been felt here. There is no drift. The beds of pebbles are not transported masses, like our Northern drift, but simply the remains of an old sea bottom.—Beds of coal have not, therefore, been swept, away. In the second place, we find all the usual accompaniments of coal, as shale, fossils, beds of the hydrous peroxide of iron &c. In the third place, there is a sufficient breadth and depth to the coal series, though the amount of coal is not always in proportion to the breadth and depth of strata; thus in the coal-field of Nova Scotia, which I examined in 1835, I found only one bed of coal of four feet in strata, whose aggregate thickness is fourteen thousand feet. In the fourth place, there is an uplift or an undulation of the strata, by which the main bed of coal is brought to the surface at one and a half or two miles south from the first outcrop, which last is within the outer rim of the basin. There can scarcely be a doubt, therefore, that there is a breath of coal of two miles, at least, and which extends seventeen or eighteen miles continuously. I have, however, no idea that the coal-field is thus restricted either in length or breadth.

There is only one place where a bed thins out, and this is the effect of a local disturbance common to all formations. From the facts and phenomena, then, of the Chatham coal-field, we have little reason to fear its early failure. It is proper for me to observe, in this connexion, that I do not regard this coal-field as extensive as many others in this country. The Appalachian, the Illinois and Michigan coal-fields are much longer and wider—the former being nearly 900 miles long and from 150 to 200 broad.

The quality of the coal of Catham is excellent. It is adapted to parlor use, but particularly to the manufacture of gas for lighting houses and streets; and also for coke, which may be employed in the manufacture of the best kinds of bar iron. I see no reason why it may not supersede the foreign bituminous coals. It is remarkable free from the sulphuret of iron. This mineral, however, is disseminated through the black shales—an important fact to be borne in mind when large quantities are to be sent to market, for if this shale is mixed with the coal in considerable quantities, it may produce spontaneous combustion.

I am, most respectfully yours, E. EMMONS.

* * *

White shad were caught in the Cape Fear river at Wilmington, N. C, on Saturday last.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

ENGLAND.—In the political world there has been a complete lull, and all parties were glancing prospectively at the trial of strength that must take place between Lord John Russell's Cabinet and Parliament.

The near approach of the meeting of Parliament had given an impetus to the demand for a new Reform Bill. Meetings had been held in Manchester, Leeds and other towns, to sustain Lord John Russell in his efforts to improve the political franchise; the demonstrations, however, did not appear to have been very remarkable for their spirit.

THE American Minister, and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence and Col. T. B. Lawrence, left London on Saturday for Paris, to be absent a few days. Mr. Bancroft Davis would act as Charge d'Affairs of the United States during the absence of the Minister.

FRANCE.—MM. De Morney and Fould had left the Ministry, and were replaced by De Persigney and Abbatuccia.

A new ministerial office had been created, namely, the "Ministry of State," and M. Cassabianca had been appointed to it.

By a decree the Orleans family cannot possess property of any sort in France, and are bound to sell all their present possessions within one year.

Another decree cancels Louis Phillippe's donation to his children, and appropriates it to other purposes.

The Duchess of Orleans' dowry of 300,000 francs in maintained.

The great bodies of the State are to wear particular dresses. Those of the Council of State, the Senate and the Legislature will be rich and resemble what was worn under the Empire.

AUSTRIA.—By the new Prussian *Gazette* of the 18th Jan., that Prince Schwartzenburg had been indisposed for some days. He was struck with apoplexy on the 14th, and serious consequences were apprehended.

Prince Metternich has appeared in public at one of the balls given by the Arch-Duchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor.

The second note of the President of the French Republic to Prince Schwartzenburg contains the strongest assurances of a pacific policy, and the re-appointment of M. de Fiahault as Minister of France to the Austrian Court, which is a good deal talked of, and seems to imply the best possible feelings between the two powers.

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IMPORTANT FROM LIBERIA.

FISHTOWN SACKED AND BURNT BY THE NATIVES—MASSACRE OF INHABITANTS—ATTACK ON THE COVE—THE NATIVES REPULSED—INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR ROBERTS, &c.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—By an arrival to-day, we have dates from Liberia to December 10, which are of the most distressing character.

Affairs at Grand Bassa are in a most deplorable condition. In an attack upon Fishtown, the Chief Grando was joined by Prince Boyer, of Tradetown. His force was to the number of 300, and they came stealthily on the town at midnight, surprising the garrison. Nine of the inhabitants were massacred, the town sacked and burned. The bodies of their victims were shockingly mutilated. The entire Bassa country had joined in the rebellion.

The foreigners, and especially the English traders are implicated in this outrage, An English trader, named Lawrence, it is said, openly aided in the attack.

On the 15th of November another attack was made on the Cove, when the enemy was repulsed with a loss of 30 killed, among whom were several leading chiefs. It was expected that Grando would soon be captured, as a large force was organising to attack him.

The Legislature assembled on the 1st of December, when President Roberts was inaugurated. and delivered his annual message. He had been re-elected, with Anthony D. Williams, Vice President, for two years from the date of their election.

The accounts from the emigrants are highly flattering. Great prosperity and good health prevails in the colony.

* * *

Arrival of the Humboldt--Release of the Cuban Prisoners, &c.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5--The steamer Humboldt, which was obliged to put into Halifax in consequence of breaking her rudder, arrived here this morning, at 9 o'clock. The damage sustained by the Humboldt was trifling, and had it not been for the severe weather she would have continued on to New-York.

On the day she left Southampton, Lieut. McDonald, of Louisville, Ky., belonging to Capt. Ellis' company of Cuban invaders, arrived in an English steamer from Vigo. He stated that ninety-one of the Cuban invaders had been liberated, and would sail for the United States in an American barque, about the 1st of February.

The Humboldt brings a cargo of French goods valued at $2,000,000.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

TRADE OF THE SOUTHWEST.

A letter from Lieutenant Maury to the inviting committee of the late railroad convention in New Orleans, is published in the Washington Union. It is eminently characteristic, setting forth at considerable length, the bold and original views of its distinguished author. He discusses at considerable length, the causes of the decline of the New Orleans export sea trade, and attributes it to the entire change in the whole commercial system, Railroads and canals have taken off in other directions, the produce which formerly found vent, only through the mouth of the Mississippi, and the sugar of Louisiana, now goes up, instead of down that stream. For this there is no remedy, nor is it to be supposed, that inasmuch as the present course is more beneficial both to producer and consumer, any desire for change exists. Another cause lies in the increasing difficulty of passing the bars at the mouth of the river, over which the water is not more than fourteen feet deep, not deep enough for the model and size best adapted to carry on foreign commerce. He then makes the following suggestions with regard to the method of reviving the prosperity of New Orleans:

1\. A liberal policy on the part of New Orleans and the general government as to the Spanish West India trade, and municipal fees of various kinds, to which the produce and shipping that come to New Orleans shall be subjected.

2\. Embankments to confine the Mississippi river in its channel.

3\. To deepen the waters on one of the bars in the passes of the river.

4\. The establishment of lines of sea steamers.

5\. Attention to the mineral resources of the Mississippi valley and a free use of its manufacturing facilities.

6\. The opening of commercial highways across the Isthmus.

7\. The establishment in the Mississippi valley of a navy-yard, depot, and workshops, which in war shall have strength, capacity, and resources enough to give us command of the Gulf of Mexico and control of the commerce passing through it.

9\. The free navigation of the Amazon river, and the building up there of those business relations and friendly ties which hold nations together in the bonds of peace and friendship.

AWFUL DEATH OF TWO ROBBERS.—On the night of the 17th instant three ruffians entered the house of Mr. Abner Davis, of Worthington township, Richland Co., Ohio, and demanded his money one of the men at the same time presenting a pistol at the head of Mr. Davis, and the other prepared with bludgeons and knives in case of resistance. Mr. D., finding resistance useless, unlocked his chest and gave them his money ($930,) after which they left, and being followed some time after by Mr. Davis and others, two of them were found frozen to death, about a mile from where they committed the robbery, and the other some distance beyond, apparently returning to his lifeless companions, almost insensible, the night being stormy and a good deal of snow having fallen. His name is William Messner. He was immediately arrested. The names of the others were Jones and Cooper, the former an old offender, from New York, with both ears cropped. All the money was found on the person of Jones. It appears they were intoxicated, and sat down on a log on the road, where they became insensible from cold, and finally froze to death.

☞ HERE is our own, old delightful weather back again, with a prospect of its remaining with us for awhile. It has been over the hills and far away long enough. We begin to believe that these telegraph lines, connecting us with the interior, have something to do with the sudden changes in our climate. Have our readers noticed lately that whenever it is cold in Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburg, that it is cold here the same day; that whenever it suddenly changes there to warm weather, as it did a few days since, the same change took place here? The clerk of the weather is progressing with the age, and finds it capital and easy fun, no doubt, to distribute the supplies of his commodity all over the country at one flash, thereby saving himself the trouble he was put to of old, when lumbering stages and horses were the only conveyances for the mails and the weather.—*N. O. Pic.*

New Postage on Printed Matter.

ROWLAND HILL writes from Washington to the New York Journal of Commerce, that a bill is prepared to be reported to Congress, which provides that all printed matter shall be charged *one cent* for two and a half ounces under 2000 miles, and double this rate over that distance. Newspapers not exceeding one ounce, half these rates. Its passage is considered certain to take effect on the first of July.

AMONG the embellishments dreamed of by Louis Napoleon for the city of Paris, is a group in bronze, to be placed on the top of the Arch of Triumph of l'Etoile, in the Champs Elysees. It will consist of four horses, of an immense size, harnessed to a chariot, upon which will stand "Victory," carrying a palm in her hand, and driving the animals. Napoleon's statue will be inside of the chariot. M. Niewerkerke is said to be the designer of the group.

The following official letter was this morning received by the Secretary of the "National Washington Monument Society," and will be read with pleasure:

"*Rome le 24th Dec.*, 1851,

"*Legation des Etats Unis d' Amerique pres le Saint Siege*—Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I have been apprised by His Holiness, the Pope, through Cardinal Antonelli, the Secretary of State of the Roman Government, of his intention to contribute a block of marble towards the erection of the National Monument to the memory of Washington.

"The block was taken from the ancient Temple of Peace, adjoining the Palace of the Cæsars, and is to receive the inscription of 'Rome to America.' As soon as this work is completed, the necessary measures will be taken to forward it to you. I am sir, &c. Signed LEWIS CASS, JR."

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN VIRGINIA.—A letter in the Richmond Times states that a few days ago, while several men were engaged in blasting out limestone near Buchanan, Botetourt county, they discovered a cave, with an entrance of some six or eight feet in height, and upwards of one hundred long, with two apartments. In the first they found some earthen ware and a stone cross; on the cross there was some carving, but it was so much defaced by the hand of time that it was scarcely discernible. A number of citizens, with a lantern, subsequently entered the second apartment, where they found a skeleton seated on a huge iron chest, with its back resting against the wall. On opening this chest they found it to contain *gold coin*, perfectly smooth on one side and a cross with some characters on it on the other. The gold in the chest by weight is worth seven hundred and eighty-three dollars.

MARRIAGE OF JENNY LIND.

BOSTON, Feb. 5—Jenny Lind was this morning married to Otto Goldschmidt, Pianist, of Hamburg, at the residence of S. G. Ward, Esq., her banker, in this city. She was married after the Episcopal service by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, in the presence of Ex-Governor Everett, N. J. Bouditch, her legal adviser; Mr. and Mrs S. W. Ward; and the Swedish Consul. Mr. Goldschmidt had performed with her at several of her recent concerts. They will reside for the present at Northampton, Mass.

THE FIRST AMERICAN CLOTH.—Rev. Mr. Littlejohn, of New Haven, in his lecture before the Arts' Union, in this city on Monday night, remarked that the first piece of cloth ever made in the United States, was manufactured in Hartford, Conn., by Jeremiah Wadsworth, in 1790, and that General Washington was dressed in a suit of clothes made from this cloth.—*Hartford Courant.*

A WESTERN paper says: "We saw a woman carrying a big hog home from market on Saturday upon her shoulder. For the benefit of those who may think her husband ought to have done it, we will state that she served him in the same way a short time before."

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 9.

The Southern mail is through from New-Orleans. The papers contain further details of the movements of Carvajal, and the *Evening Picayune* learns by a private letter from Brownsville, dated 10th inst., that another attack on Matamoras, by the insurgents, was hourly expected.

NEW SOUTHERN MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—After the first of March next, it is said, there will be two daily mails to and from the South. The trains from the North will leave Wilmington, N. C., at 8, A. M., and 9 1-2, P. M.

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT has introduced the culture of cotton in the vicinity of Damascus, with seed procured from the United States. It succeeds well.

THERE was wit in the wag, who reading in a shop-window, "Table bear sold here," stepped at once into the store, and asked if the *bear* was the man's own *bruin.*

A NEST of counterfeiters with their implements were arrested in this city, last week, and caged for trial.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE has officially recognized George Heinrich Mecke, as Consul of Saxony, for Philadelphia.

Why is a baker like a starving man? Because he kneads (needs) bread.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

RALEIGH MARKET—Wholesale Prices.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WEEKLY POST,
BY JORDAN WOMBLE,
Grocer, HARGATE STREET, RALEIGH.

THURSDAY, February 12.

Bacon—New, hog round, 10 @ 11c—demand good.
Beef, on the hoof, $4 00, ℔ hundred.
Butter—Fresh, 20c, ℔ lb
Corn—85 @ 90c, ℔ bushel.
Flour—Scarce, at $4 50 @ $4 75, as to quality.
Fodder—$1 00 ℔ hundred.
Hides—Dry, 10c, in barter.
Meal—90c ℔ bushel.
Oats—Clean, 40 @ 50c per bushel.
Peas—White, 80c, ℔ bushel; Yellow, 70 @ 75c, ℔ bushel
Pork—$7 00, small supply.

PETERSBURG MARKET---Wholesale Prices.

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

Feb. 11.

Cotton—The demand has been limited since our last report—sales ranging from 7 @ 7¼. Late foreign accounts show a steady demand on the other side, and sales at a slight improvement. The southern markets generally firm and several of them had advanced ⅛ths on the Europa's news.

Coffee—8½ @ 9½, for Rio and Laguira.

Corn—Worth 65c. per bushel of 56lb.

Flour—Now generally held at $4⅝ @ ¾ by city millers.

B. E. Peas—65 @ 70c ℔ bushel, for black eyes.

Tobacco—Demand improved, and owing to light receipts prices advanced full 50c on most descriptions.

Wheat—Demand active at improved prices—Red 95 and White, $1

White Beans—Wanted at $1 25.

RICHMOND MARKET---Wholesale Prices.

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

TUESDAY, February 10.

Beeswax—None in market. Nominal price, 22 @ 23c.

Butter—Mountain firkin, 14 @ 16c; common, 10 @ 12½c; Fresh roll, 18 @ 20c.

Bacon—New Western Sides, 10c; Shoulders, 9 Hams, 11 @ 12c.

Cotton—Raw 8c; Yarns 17c., for Nos. 4 @ 12.

Corn—60 @ 65c ℔ bushel.

Coffee—Rio, 8½ @ 9½; Laguira, 9 @ 9½c; Cape 8¾ @9c.; Java, 12¼ @ 12½c.

Candles—Mould, 10½ @11½; Hull's patent, 12½c; best Adamantine, 25 @ 30c; Sperm, 43 @ 45c.

Cheese—None good in market.

Fish—Roe Herrings, $6¼; Mackerel, No. 1, $9 50 @ $10; No. 2, $8; No. 3, $4 75 @ 5 00.

Feathers—Very scarce and in demand, 38c @ 40c;

Flaxseed—$1 10 @ $1 25, for good to prime.

Flour.—Richmond and Scottsville superfine, $4¼ @ $4⅜. Supplies come in freely.

Guano—Best Peruvian, $47 50, ℔ ton of 2000 lb.

Iron—Swedes, $90 @ $92 50, ℔ ton: American rolled, $65 @ $70; English, $45 @ 50; best American Sheet Iron, 5½c; English 4 @ 4½c.

Leather—Good sole, over weights, 13 @ 13½c; Middle weights, 14 @ 15c; damaged, 10 @ 12½c, as in quality.

Liquors—Brandy, Otard, Dupay & Co., $2 25 @$2 50; A. Seignette, $1 75; Imitation, 32c; Virginia Apple, 40 @ 50c; old, 62½ @ 75; New England Rum, 28 @ 29c; Richmond Rectified Whiskey, 23c, in barrels.

Lard.—New in kegs, 10½c.

Molasses—Cuba, 20 @ 24c; Porto Rico, 28 @ 30c; Orleans in barrels, 32 @ 33c.

Nails—Best brands, 3¼c; common 3 @ 3⅛c

Oils—Winter bleached, $1 35; unbleached, $1 30; Whale, 60c; Solar, 60 @ 65c; Tanners, $12 @ $13 ℔ barrel.

Oats—Up country, 40c ℔ bushel.

Potatoes—Northern Mercer, 70 @ 75c, ℔ bushel.

Rye—Prime for distilling will bring 75c.

Rice—New, prime, 3¾ @ 4c.

Steel—American Blister, $107½ @ $110 ℔ ton; Best Naylor's Cast and Shear, 16 @ 16½.

Salt—Liverpool filled, $1 50 from store; $1 37½, from Wharf.

Shot—5¾c ℔ lb; Lead, 5¼ @ 5½c.

Soaps—Brown, 3½ @ 4c; Yellow, 4½ @ 5c; Hull's family, 6½c; variegated, 12 @ 14c

Sugars—New crop Orleans, 5½ @ 6c, for fair quality; West India sugars, none in market of prime quality.

Teas—Gunpowder, 60c @ $1 25, for common to prime; Black, 30 @ 75c, for common to prime.

Tobacco.—We quote lugs, $2 50, $3 50 @ $4; leaf, $4 @ $7, general sales; fine qualities, $9 @ $11.

Wheat.—The advance recently noted is sustained, and we continue quotations as before—90c for prime red and 95c @ $1 for prime white.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
GREAT FORREST DIVORCE CASE!
HERALD REPORT.

A FEW copies, in Pamphlet form, of the above Report of this extraordinary Trial, may be had of the subscriber, at the office of the *Weekly Post.* **Price, 25 cents.**

This Report is full and complete—containing *all the evidence*—and has been approved of by the Counsel on both sides. JOHN SPELMAN.

☞ Where copies are mailed, the postage must be added.

Owing to the great delay in getting parcels over the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, this pamphlet has not yet arrived; but as it has been several weeks on the way, it is expected daily, and will be supplied promptly on its arrival. In the meantime orders will be received.

February 14, 1852. 10—tf.

NOTICE.

FARMER'S SOUTHERN MEDICAL REPORTS, Vol. 2d, For Sale by
H. D TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Feb. 14, 1852. 11—tf.

PUTNAM'S HOME MANUALS OR CYCLOPÆDIAS. (Uniform with the "World's Progress," "Europe, Past and Present," &c.)

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Established 1847, by E. H. WILCOX, Proprietor.
New York, February, 1852. 10—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified that the following instalments have been called for on the capital stock of the company, to wit:

Ten per cent on the 1st of March—ten per cent on the 3rd of May and ten per cent on the 5th of July next, which said instalments will draw interest after 20 days from the dates above specified if not paid before.

I will be at Concord on the 1st of March, at Salisbury on the 3rd, at Lexington on the 4th, at Greensboro' on the 6th, at Raleigh on the 9th, Hillsboro' on the 11th, and at Graham on the 13th, to receive the instalments due in that month.

C. P. MENDENHALL, *Tres'r.*
11—3t.

TO TRAVELLERS.

THE subscriber having recently purchased that large and commodious Building in the town of Camden, S. C., known as McKAINS HOTEL, and occupied by Mr. J. B. F. Boone, is prepared to receive and accommodate TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS, and will thank the travelling portion of the country to give him a call. JOHN INGRAM.

Camden, S. C. January 27, 1852. 11—2m.