

Three Days Later from Europe. The Sultan of Turkey at the head of his Troops—Reports of more Battles—Decision of Louis Napoleon to aid the Sultan of Turkey—The City of Shanghai Fallen. The Atlantic brings Liverpool dates to the 16th.

Turkey and Russia.—The latest telegraphic despatches state that the Sultan had placed himself at the head of his troops. The general tenor of the news indicates that active fighting had been going on along the Danube and in Asia between the Turks and Russians; that some decisive battles had been fought, the full accounts of which had not been received, but that the Turks were generally successful, and in one instance not only captured several Russian officers, but their cannon and munitions of war. Many were killed and wounded on both sides. It was said, however, that the Turks were compelled to evacuate the island in front of the strong Russian possession of Gurguro. Fighting was going on briskly near the Bucharest, the Turks fighting with terrible desperation, and with full sanguine hopes of eventual success. The Czar was on his way towards the seat of war.

The Turks, after crossing the Danube, established themselves at ten strong points. In Asia, it is said the Turks had had several battles, and have been successful in each. There has been great dissatisfaction among the Poles in the Russian army, and many of them shot for insubordination.

The city of Shanghai has fallen into the hands of the enemy. This took place on the 17th of September. It was reported that Peking had also been captured by the insurgents.

England.—England still remains peacefully inclined in regard to the Eastern question. She has yet taken no decisive step to foreshadow her ultimate policy.

France.—It is now positively asserted that Emperor Napoleon has assumed a firm, determined position, and that he is anxious to aid the Turks. He declares that the Russian Autocrat has gone far enough, and that he must be checked. The French people are also much excited, and anxious to give battle in aid of Turkey against Russia.

Germany.—There is much excitement throughout Germany upon the war question, and the people are favoring the Turks.

Hungary.—Evident dissatisfaction is manifested, and there are frequent indications of a disposition towards revolution.

The cotton market was rather heavy; prices favoring buyers, but no change in quotations. Breadstuffs rather higher.

Another Great Victory for the Turks—The Turks Moving on Galatz—24,000 Russians Defeated.

The following special despatch reached Liverpool just before the departure of the Atlantic:

VIENNA, Monday.—Gortschakoff set out on the 8th inst. for Oltenitz, to chastise the Turks, having with him 24,000 troops, mostly infantry. On the 11th came up with the Turks, who had come out to meet him. Severe fighting ensued, and the Russians were obliged to retreat a second time in disorder on Bucharest—having now lost in four attacks on Oltenitz not less than 3,000 men! This is authentic.

On the 9th, the Turks were driven from the island opposite Gurguro. Reinforcements came to their aid, and they immediately after retook it, and now hold it.

Omar is moving on Galatz. The Czar has summarily discharged all the English operatives from employment in the Russian navy yards.

A letter in the N. Y. Herald from Consul Sanders, of London, states that the Porte had advised Austria that unless she withdraws from her frontiers, or her neutrality is guaranteed by England and France, he will declare war against her. Kossuth's agent was openly received at Constantinople, and Kossuth will be invited to Constantinople and placed at the head of a strong division to march on Hungary, unless the above is complied with. The same letter says, others had been made to Capt. Potter of the Golden Age, and Howard the owner, which will probably result in their going to Constantinople.

ESGLAS.—The British continue very uneasy about their Eastern possessions, the fear being that Russia has taken part with the natives against their British conquerors.

FRANCE.—There is a very general feeling that France and England cannot avoid being drawn into active hostilities in the East. It is even said that the French Government has proposed to Britain at once to order the fleets to the Black Sea.

A story goes that a dinner, last week, at St. Cloud, the Emperor, addressing several Generals who were at table, said, with striking expression, anxious desires for honorable peace, that Russia had gone too far, and that the moment was at hand when neither honor nor interest would permit the sword of France to slumber any longer in its scabbard.

The Czar's manifesto caused a great sensation in Paris. It was generally regarded as a contemptuous defiance of the Western Powers—a contempt which the feebleness of their diplomacy had provoked.

From the Raleigh Register. Gaps Fear and Deep River Improvement.

MR. GALES: I had the pleasure, the other day, of ascending the Upper Cape Fear, from Jones Falls, near Fayetteville, to Northington's Ferry, within fifteen miles of Haywood, in Chatham county, in the company's new steamer. The boat performed the trip without accident or difficulty. In the course of another week, she will be able to reach the mouth of the canal at Buckhorn, nine miles below Haywood; and as soon as about another month's work can be done on the line, the steamer will be able to commence her regular trips from Haywood to Wilmington. The steamer has two cylinders, and an eighty horse power engine. She moves, with a tow boat that will carry seven hundred and fifty barrels, a speed of about eight miles per hour. I timed her passage through some of the locks, and found it was about ten minutes, and she will be able to make it in less time with a little more experience in the handling of the lock-gates. The steamer with her tow boats, will carry from 4,000 to 5,000 barrels. According to the information I received on the river, I suppose there are some fifty or sixty thousand barrels of resin above Fayetteville, awaiting the boat. In making the run to which I have referred, we passed through Smilie's Falls without the least difficulty, to the evident surprise of many persons residing in the vicinity, some of whom predicted that a boat could never accomplish

such a feat. To the forecast and indomitable energy of our excellent and worthy President, Col. Alexander Murchison, are we in a great measure, indebted, in having a boat ready at the first moment to commence operations. A belief that the above would be very acceptable information to a large number of the readers of your valuable paper, beside other considerations not necessary here to mention, must be my apology for asking a small space in your columns.

Very respectfully, yours, J. H. HAUGHTON.

TRINIDAD, Nov. 26, 1853. P. S. Since writing the above, I have just heard from an authentic source, that a vein of coal, five feet in thickness, has been discovered at Egypt, at a distance of 300 feet, and that several other deposits of coal have been very recently discovered. "By the use of the boring apparatus," at other points on Deep River. Who will longer doubt the importance and value of this great work?

[We hasten to spread the gratifying information conveyed in the foregoing communication before our readers. We learn, from another source also, that the boat alluded to,—appropriately named, for his energetic services in behalf of the great work upon which it is placed, after Mr. Haughton,—performed her experimental trip to the entire satisfaction and gratification of all who witnessed it.]

For the Weekly News.

After saying what we did in the "News" a few weeks ago with regard to New-Berne, perhaps it may be proper for me to notice the communication in this Week's "Adaptive" over the signature of "One of the People," although he seems, to say he does not desire to take issue with us, courteously adding that in many things alluded to by us, he heartily concurs. He says in our noticing minutely the causes of the retrograde steps evidently taken by our Town, we have shown a disposition to lash (as he calls it) our good citizens by comparing their supineness, with the energy of our Sister Towns. We reply that according to his own admission there is an unparalleled supineness existing here. And we do think that it is no difficult task to prove, (if it has not already been done) that in making a distinction, we have also plainly shown a wide difference in the energy of the Towns, compared—the result of which unfortunately tells sadly against us.

He says too, he has not chimed in blindly with the various projects for our improvement. My dear sir, with the bright light of improvement bursting out from our Sister Towns, we think no one can justly speak of blindness in these matters.

And as to tenants being eager to pay higher rents, given them increased business, full employment, and we will vouch for it, that they will cheerfully pay higher rents as is done elsewhere from the same causes.

The mode of answering his own idea of will-o-the-wisps, jumps with our humor precisely, when he so facetiously says that R. Roads and Plank Roads are realities in some sections of our State, and that our Rivers are sufficient to float down all the produce likely to come this way. His all is small and will be less and less, if things remain here as they are.

Would that we had business for more of those seabirds, whose keels he says are hourly cutting their way to the Ocean! Would that there were facilities for bringing to us the rich products of the West, by tons and tons that our vessels might never linger at the wharves for want of freight! Would that our vacant lots were filled with fine buildings! And would that our Townsmen could do a business to justify the paying of higher rents. Alas! alas! what these things ever be!

Mr. Caldwell's idea of our having capitalists here who can build roads is true. Age! we have them. His opinion too, that there is reason to doubt our ever having a Rail Road here is, I fear correct also.

How can we have one? Why should we ever hope for the coming of the Central Road? From what we have done, or rather because of what we have left undone, we certainly have no right to expect to derive any benefit from that Road. Do our citizens really think it will be forced upon us? Undoubtedly our only chance now, is to secure the Charter of the Road from Goldsboro, which "is said if nothing is done will expire in January next. And I repeat the enquiry, who amongst us that can, is doing any thing to secure that Charter?

I have heard that some worthy citizen desires to have a conference with me upon that subject, and says he can go out in a day procure subscription for \$100,000 in that Stock. Another gentleman wishes to call a meeting that we may bestir ourselves upon that important subject.

Of the former I would ask, kind sir are you a New-Berian? Are you a heartily lover of our dear Old Town and its best interest? If so, why delay a day, a moment, to get this stock taken. Remember it is now the eleventh hour. And do you not know that the path of life is strewn with the bitter herbs of unprofitable delay? As this stubborn fact refers to individual conduct, so also it applies to communities. Then I ask you, I entreat you, as you love yourself, as you love the home of your childhood, go forward at once and secure if possible, this Charter that our lamp of hope may again shed forth a cheerful gleam.

Of the other gentleman I would ask, has he ever thought of the ridiculous view we present to our Sister Towns by holding these wonderfully enthusiastic Rail Road and Plank Road Meetings, with the grand Resolves and eloquent speeches—beginning with the humbug talk of the Ex-Minister to Spain, the non-committal Fayetteville Road Speech that I remember to have heard, the "Dection Old Field Plank Road," speeches with the great Resolves "annexed" which I guess must have found a grave in "Mons. Beal's Cellar, or been stifled by the smoke of that eventful night. Mr. Editor, in our former communication as in this, you are aware, that we show no disposition to wreathe the sword of truth with the fading garlands of fiction, nor clothe our thoughts with the senseless flowers of fancy. But tell (as all our fellow Townsmen must know and feel) "a plain unvarnished tale."

And now, New-Berians, I ask you one and all, will you stand idly by and see our goodly Town fall, and fall till she be a ruin? Or will you come to her rescue with power, in this her time of need, and snatch her from such straits, and give her strength to regain her pristine glory? Will you, or will you stand aloof in selfishness and by your neglect to do your duty seal her doom? Will you continue to keep up the senseless hue and cry of this won't pay and that won't pay?

Do you think men of Wilmington reasoned thus, when they put their united shoulders to the wheel in behalf of their roads? No so. The

Real Estate owners reasoned well when they looked forward to their pay in the increased value of their property that would necessarily be the result of constructing these Roads. I ask what better pay do you desire than that the value of your Real Estate should be increased 50, and even 200 per cent. in a few short years, as has been the case in Wilmington. Can you by any mode of correct reasoning bring yourselves really to believe that the case would be otherwise here? Or can it be possible that we are so peculiarly different here from all the rest of the world, that like causes will not produce like effects. "Tis strange, 'tis passing strange." What Real Estate owner here can now sell his House and Lot, even at a loss of 25 per cent. I know of a fine lot on a business Street for which \$1000 was offered and refused some 6 or 8 years since, \$2000 being their asked. But a short time ago the owner was offered the enormous sum of three hundred dollars, for it, \$500 will buy it to-day.

Real Estate owners think you are the cause of this great change! Can you tell? Can you do nothing to benefit yourselves in such an awful case! Do you not think that the Iron track upon which speeds the Steam Car will help you; or are you content with the present value of your property, content with your present income derived from your vacant lots and empty houses!

New-Berians, shall it be said of you "ye knew your duty but did it not?" Shall the rising generation look round and see other Towns flourishing as the Green Bay, while "Old Athens" is in ruins because her sons refuse to re-build her walls? "Tell it not in Gath," let not our Sisters hear it, lest they point their finger in scorn, saying men of Athens! ye are a selfish, shortsighted, penny-wise, pound-foolish people.

A CITIZEN.

Reported for the Weekly News. Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners.

Monday, December 5, 1853.

At the regular meeting of the Board held this evening, were present, John D. Whitford, Esq., Intendant; J. C. Justice, I. Disoway, Wm. P. Moore and Matthew Matthews, Commissioners.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved:

The following account was examined and allowed:

George Taylor, \$12 82. The Intendant delivered to the Board a Deed from the Wardens of Christ Church, New-Berne, to the Commissioners of New-Berne for the Burying Ground in Drydock, read and ordered to be registered.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the following report from the Special Committee to whom was referred the petition from George Bishop and others, praying that the Board would refuse recommendations to all persons who may apply for the same to obtain Licenses to retail Spirituous Liquors was unanimously adopted, ordered to be printed, and the Committee discharged from a further consideration of the subject. On motion, the Board adjourned.

STEPHEN B. FORBES, Clerk.

REPORT.

To the Commissioners of New-Berne.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, a special committee to whom was referred a petition signed by Geo. Bishop and others, "to refuse all applications for recommendations, that in the opinion of high Legal Authority must be granted by your body before any retail license for our town can be legally obtained from our County Court," have attended to the duties of their appointment, and beg leave to report.

The only question necessary for the consideration of your committee, is whether the Board of Commissioners have the power to grant the prayer of the petitioners. That they have not, will, we think, from what follows, be made fully to appear. In the opinion of your committee the Commissioners occupy a position, in reference to the law regulating retailers of Spirituous Liquors somewhat analogous to that of the Magistrates of the County.

By an act of the Legislature passed in 1809, the Justices are forbidden to "grant a license to any person" within the Corporate limits of the Town "who has not obtained the permission of the Commissioners." They are thus placed between the retailer and the County Court, and are the only medium through which the one can be reached by the other, and are so placed, to assist in carrying out the intentions of the law, and not to defeat them, and being sworn in all things to "act agreeably to law," your committee cannot for a moment suppose that the Legislature intended to clothe the Commissioners with authority to abrogate a law which the same body binds them by an oath to see administered. It must be borne in mind that the Commissioners are not to substitute either their will or wishes for law, but on the contrary, are sworn to execute the same as they find it.

In order to show what the law on this subject is, your committee beg to call your attention to a decision of the Supreme Court delivered in 1844 by his Honor Chief Justice Ruffin, which may be found in Iredell's Reports, Vol. 5, page 315, a decision, which is considered by those skilled in the law, as covering the whole ground, and to which no addition could well be made.

Your Committee will now give the substance of the decision, and will then proceed to quote from the arguments and opinions upon which the same is based, so much as may be necessary to justify the conclusion to which they have arrived, touching their powers in the matter under consideration.

Attorney General on the relation of Caldwell A. Gillespie vs. the Justices of Guilford County.

"The Justices of the County Court are not bound to grant a license to retail spirituous liquors to every one, who proves himself of good moral character; nor have they, on the other hand, the arbitrary power to refuse, at their will, all applicants for license, who have the qualifications required by the statute. (Rev. Stat. ch. 82, sec. 7.)

"They have the right to exercise only a sound, legal discretion, referring itself to the wants and convenience of the people, to the particular location in which the retailing is to be carried on, and to the number of retailers which may be required for the public accommodation.

"But, if magistrates, fully informed that they have discretion to regulate a branch of the public police, (as, in this case, in granting licenses to retailers,) perverely abuse their dis-

cretion by obstinately resolving not to exercise it at all, or by exercising it in a way purposely to defeat the legislative intention or to oppress an individual; such an intentional, and therefore, corrupt violation of duty and law, must be answered for on indictment."

In arriving at the above conclusions, the learned Chief Justice takes occasion to remark that "The law abhors absolute power and arbitrary discretion, and never admits them but from overruling necessity. And there is no arbitrary power that would be felt to be more unreasonably despotic and galling than that under which a small body of Inferior Court magistrates, should undertake, by their mere will, without any plain mandate from the law making power, to set up their taste and habits as to meat, drink, or apparel, as the standard for regulating those of the people at large." The Legislature allows the indulgence of the inclinations of individuals in the use or abuse of spirituous liquors, as of other articles of sustenance; and for those who choose to use them, it further allows of the vending of them, in such quantities, and at such places, as may be suitable to their convenience. The toleration of tipping houses is conclusive that the Legislature does not deem them evil in themselves, or, if so, that they are deemed necessary evils. They are not against the legislative policy and that is the only thing courts can look at as the public policy. By the Legislature, therefore, they are permitted, authorized, and approved, at least, to some extent."

According to the decision under consideration, reference being had to the analogy above referred to, the Commissioners are "to exercise only a sound legal discretion, referring itself to the wants and convenience of the people."

After stating that the keepers of ordinaries are expected to provide liquors, &c. for their guests, the Chief Justice continues: "We say then, it is impossible the Legislature meant to trust any body of men with the uncontrollable power of putting down all such accommodations." "But the very requiring a license, and the presence of so many magistrates at the granting of it, imports a duty of judging whether the supply of retailers is adequate to the accommodation of the public. Not, indeed upon the arbitrary principle that the people ought not to be allowed any, but upon the principle of the legislative policy that they shall have those accommodations according to the demand, the justices really believe, will be made by those of the people who repair to such places."

And again, "if the law requires a honest judgment in subordination to the law, and punishes a dishonest one, that is, one given in opposition to the known law." The latter, in this instance, are to be found in the decision.

The following embraces the condensed meaning of several paragraphs to be found on page 325:

"The Legislature did not intend, of themselves to put down the sale of spirituous liquors, and still less did they intend that others should do it. No body of men, that is inferior to that body which can make, modify, and abrogate the law, ought, under their discretion to regulate the retailing of spirituous liquors, to have the arbitrary power of prohibition. These very comprehensive expressions "any body of men" and "no body of men" certainly embrace the Commissioners.

"If a place be of sufficient population to maintain a church and school, it will commonly be of sufficient extent to allow of places of accommodation," (viz: Or inaries where liquor is expected to be provided.)

Now your Committee cannot shut their eyes to the fact that in a town as populous as ours, where we have not only one church and one school, but we are proud to say, many such sacred edifices and secular institutions, which speak trumpet-tongued for the morality and love of intelligence of our citizens, the "wants and convenience of the people" do require more or less of those establishments, which we are asked by the petitioners to suppress. The Legislature intended that the people should be accommodated in this respect, and in the humble judgment of your committee we would not be justified, in "obstinately resolving to reject all applications," thereby defeating the legislative intention "becoming guilty of a corrupt violation of duty and law" and subject ourselves to indictment as obstructors, and not executors of the same.

We continue our quotations, and regard them as well worthy the consideration of all concerned. "If it be said these gentlemen really believe there ought to be no spirituous liquors retailed, the reply is, that they are not to be guided in their decision by their own belief on that point, but they are to found their judgment on what they believe the legislature intends on it, in other words, they are to act on what they believe the law to be, and not on what they think it ought to be." "It is a criminal perversion of power to use it for a purpose for which the legislature did not confer it, and with the view of defeating the end the legislature had, in entrusting the power to them. In due, in this case, it would amount to an attempt by a few individuals to set up their will against the general sentiments and habits of mankind, and the legislative authority of the Country."

"It is said there is a great difference between the utility of places of repose and the supply of food, and of tipping shops &c." The answer is, it may be so, but it is for the Legislature exclusively to determine it. As the Legislature allows of ordinaries for the accommodation of travellers in all their wants; so, it authorizes and in effect directs that there shall be places of convenient resort for people in humble circumstances to assemble for business conversation and refreshment if they choose. Because people may not be able to keep house or lay in large supplies, the law did not intend to deprive them of the social enjoyments that are usual among men, and therefore it provides places for their gathering and for the sale of the accustomed liquors in such quantities as are suitable to the occasion and the means of the people who generally resort thither." After alluding to the power formerly entrusted to Magistrates in reference to public roads, the learned Chief Justice remarks, "The present is a similar case, for although tipping houses are far less useful than roads, yet the Legislature intends (here also the italics are the Judge's) that one shall no more be entirely suppressed than the other, and that those citizens whose limited means do not enable them to buy spirituous liquors, except by the small measure, or who do not choose to purchase it except as they use it, may have the opportunity of thus buying at convenient seasons and places."

When it is remembered, that so far as the Town is concerned, the Magistrates are powerless in respect to retailers until the Com-

missioners have acted, your committee are led to ask themselves, would not a compliance with the prayer of the petitioners entirely impede the intended operation of the law in this regard? Such is their opinion. To be in "convenient places," these establishments must, necessarily, in the opinion of your committee, be somewhat scattered over the town. Reference being had to the oath of office, by the solemn sanctions of which we are bound to act "agreeably to law," it is the opinion of your committee that the wording of the petition defeats the object of the petitioners, as it evidently is not in the power of your body "to refuse all applications for recommendations." For it will be seen that you are not bound in by the law. "That you are sworn to administer, by if you must be governed, and while it remains unaltered the end aimed at by your petitioners, cannot, in the opinion of your committee, be attained.

The decision abounds in expressions and sentiments similar to those quoted, and we earnestly recommend all who desire to see the question presented in all its bearings to read it for themselves.

If an apology is due for the length of this report, our excuse must be found in the respectability of the petition which has called it forth, and the desire entertained by your committee to place the grounds of the opinion at which they have arrived intelligently before those who have taken the initiative in this investigation.

They have endeavored to appreciate the honor of having the custody of a petition, among the signatures to which they recognize the names of many of their most esteemed constituents, and while they have approached its consideration with many misgivings as to their ability to do justice to the subject, have only to regret that it had not fallen into other hands. The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That as a compliance with the prayer of the petitioners, would, in the opinion of the undersigned, bring the Commissioners in conflict with the law, the same is not granted.

Respectfully submitted, J. DISOWAY, J. CICERO JUSTICE, M. MATTHEWS, Committee.

THE NEWS. NEW-BERNE, N. C. SATURDAY, DEC'R. 10th, 1853.

The Turks and Russians.

The War between the Russians and Turks has begun, and thus far fortune seems to favour the Turks. They appear to have skilful officers, and brave troops. We still incline to believe, that France and England will interpose before the contest proceeds much further, and that through their influence and that of Austria and Prussia, the war will be arrested, and the peace of Europe preserved. Upon this point however, we have never spoken positively, as at this distance from the scene of action and in the present complicated state of European Politics, it is impossible to foresee how this difficulty will terminate with any degree of certainty, and the positive predictions for the amount to this, of some of our contemporaries in regard to this matter, we regard as mere blind guesses. The sympathy of the Christian world appears to be, oddly enough, with the Mahomedan Turks. This on first view, appears to be more strange because the aggressive course of the Czar of Russia towards Turkey is on the face of the matter, justified by him, on the ground that his object is to obtain and secure for certain Christians in the Turkish dominions, certain privileges, which the Czar alleges are withheld from them by the Sultan of Turkey. But the general impression is, that the Sultan has granted and does secure to these Christians within his dominions the free enjoyment of their religion, and all the privileges that they can reasonably ask for, and that the reason which the Czar of Russia gives to justify his course is only a sham or a pretext, to cover over with a specious veil his ambitious designs against Turkey, and his determination to extend his power and dominions in Southern Europe. From all we have seen, we believe this to be the real state of the case, and therefore we rejoice at the reported success of the Turks, and at the check which the ambition of Nicholas of Russia has received. It is easy however to foresee, that if Turkey is to be left to fight it out alone with Russia, that this temporary success will not avail anything more than to check the encroachments of Russia for a short period. The Russian power is immense, and Nicholas has at his command money and men to an almost unlimited extent. Should the war go on between the two powers singly, the invasion that the Turks by their bravery and skill have partially rolled back, will only gather fresh force and extent, and in due time sweep Turkey from the map of Europe. This almost inevitable result, to the minds of the Statesman of England and France, and at the same time their great aversion to a European war at this time, make us still incline to the belief that the matter will be eventually settled without a war of any considerable length, and without drawing other nations into it, but still no one can pretend to foretell with any certainty to what this war between Russia and Turkey that has now actually begun, may lead, or how it will terminate.

THE MARKETS.

NEW-BERNE MARKET.

New-Berne, December 9, 1853.

BACON.—We hear of no sales this week, except a few hams at 10 cents—supply good and market dull.

BEAN.—Sales at 3 1/2 to 4 cents per lb. by the quarter.

BEEF.—Sales 25 cents per lb.

CORN.—Corn keeps quiet steady at 65 cents per bushel from carts. We hear of no sales by the quantity to report.

COTTON.—Several lots of Cotton have come in during the week and sold at prices according to quality from \$9, \$9 25, \$9 30 and \$9 40 per cwt.

EGGS.—No change in prices—sales during the week at 15 cents per dozen.

LARD.—Since our last report Lard has experienced a decline, and sales are made at 6 cents—dull with a good supply.

MEAL.—Meal comes in quite plentifully and finds but little inquiry at 75 cents per bushel, which price is all the article will demand.

POLTRY.—Fowls sell readily at 30c per pair, and live Turkeys 50c to 60 cents a piece. Muscovy Ducks 50c a pair. English Ducks 40 cents a pair. Geese 30 a 35 cents a piece, and Dress Turkeys 10 cents per lb.

SWEET POTATOES.—Since our last this article is in greater demand, and brings in market readily 40c per bushel.

TAN \$1 80 per bbl.

TURPENTINE.—The receipts of Turpentine have not been so heavy as at our last report. Sales of Dip during the week were made at \$4 30 and Scrap at \$2 85.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

December 7th, 1853.

TURPENTINE.—Sales have been at uniform prices since our last, as follows: Saturday, 400 bbls. virgin and yellow dip and hard; Monday, 570 do; and yesterday, 880 do, at \$3 90 per bbl for the former and \$2 25 do. for the latter; altogether 1850 bbls.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales on Saturday of 300 bbls. at 63 cents per gal.; on Monday, of some parcels on private terms; and on yesterday, (reported) of about 400 do. at 63 cents per gal. Higher rates asked by holders.

We have been a little amused for a few days past at the speculations in this community relative to the communication in our paper of week before last from "A Citizen". In publishing it, we had no object in view but to promote the interest of our town, and we are satisfied that the writer was actuated by no other motive than to contribute his mite towards forwarding our contemplated improvement. If the old Fogies, or Young Aristocrats, or "Old of the People" should take it to themselves, why, of course, it is their misfortune, not our fault, and we are not inclined to quarrel with them, but every body is governed, and we would have remarked, as several have been accused of being the author, that the communication came from a citizen who writes, if ever writes for newspapers, who stands ready to contribute, not only by words, but by "material aid," to all judicious improvements to advance the welfare of the community in which we live.

We are requested to state that the next meeting of the Craven County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House in New-Berne on Tuesday night, December 13th, at 1-2 past 6 o'clock.

Congress met on Monday last, and the election of officers took place on Tuesday, which resulted in the choice of the Hon. Lynn Boyd as Speaker of the House—he having received 143 votes, and Forsyth re-elected Clerk.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The number for January, 1854, of this truly valuable periodical is at hand, and a splendid specimen it is—fully sustaining that high character which it has, for the last twenty-three years so ably borne as a model Periodical of classic Literature. The neatness of typography, and the worth of its reading matter, together with the beauty of its engravings, places the present number beyond comparison with any of its preceding ones and equal to, if not ahead of any other periodical of the kind. The Fashion Plate is rich and will compare well with any ever published in this country. To those who want a useful, interesting and dignified work, we would recommend Godey.

MARRIED.

At Swift Creek on Thursday evening last, by Nathan Whitford, Esq., Mr. PETER WILLIAMS to Miss CAROLINE JACKSON.

In this County, on Thursday last, by Wm. B. Wadsworth, Esq., Mr. A. W. CANNAN to Miss ANN E. DEAN, all of this County.

In Onslow County, on Thursday evening last, at the residence of Joseph K. Smith, Esq., by Rev. Charles K. Parker, Mr. JAMES T. DELMONT of Jones County, to Miss WILHELMINE E. SMITH.

Our thanks for the cake, and our best wishes attend the happy couple through life.

MARRIED, by Rev. T. Page Hinson, on Tuesday evening Nov. 19th, in Beaufort, Carteret County, N. C. at the residence of Dr. Francis L. King, Rev. LAFAYETTE W. MARTIN (of the North Carolina Annual Conference) and Miss SALLIE J. KING.

DIED.

Died in Pollockville, Jones County, on Tuesday 22d. Novr, of Bilious Pneumonia in the 60th year of her age, Mrs. ANN BARRUS, wife of Roscoe Barrus Esq.

Mrs. Barrus died at the time of her death been an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church over thirty years, she was greatly endeared to her family, and all who knew her, by many virtues, and died in full assurance of her preparation for death, and a happy participation in rest that remaineth to the people of God.

In this County, on the 29th ult., Capt. SOLOMON HOWLAND, aged about 61 years.

THE MARKETS.

NEW-BERNE MARKET.

New-Berne, December 9, 1853.

BACON.—We hear of no sales this week, except a few hams at 10 cents—supply good and market dull.

BEAN.—Sales at 3 1/2 to 4 cents per lb. by the quarter.

BEEF.—Sales 25 cents per lb.

CORN.—Corn keeps quiet steady at 65 cents per bushel from carts. We hear of no sales by the quantity to report.

COTTON.—Several lots of Cotton have come in during the week and sold at prices according to quality from \$9, \$9 25, \$9 30 and \$9 40 per cwt.

EGGS.—No change in prices—sales during the week at 15 cents per dozen.

LARD.—Since our last report Lard has experienced a decline, and sales are made at 6 cents—dull with a good supply.