FIRE IN RICHMOND.

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed—Loss of Life.

The Richmond papers bring late and interesting particulars of the great fire which occurred on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock.

The fire was discovered to be in the pantry of the Spottswood Hotel, and had progressed too far to be managable with buckets. Alarm was immediately given and the passages were soon filled with terrified people. In an incredibly short time the smoke filled the whole house, and the flames made their way through the thin wood work partitions with fearful rapidity.

The Fire Department was promptly on the ground, but on account of the extreme cold the water could not be made available. In less than half an hour flames were seen upon each of the five stories of the Hotel. The scene was one of indescribable terror. Men, women and children were in the burning building, and all who were awake were striving to get out. Everything was done to save life, and by the heroic executions of those within and without, all were saved except those who were awaked by finding the flames in their rooms, or remained only in the vain hope of saving their property.

A strong wind swept the flames westward and the sparks and ashes flew all over the city. After the Spottswood, the adjoining building, occupied by the Grover & Baker sewing machine depot, E. Currant's house-furnishing store, and Mr. Hungerford's baking house, caught and were speedily destroyed. Wolfdeck's cigar store, and Anderson's tin and stove depot were then fired, and only the constant play of the engines upon the building on the corner of Main and 9th streets, known as Bosher's Hall, and under which was the grocery and liquor store of W. D. Blair & Co., saved it from following suit. On 8th street the old framed building in the rear of the Spotswood, and belonging to the concern, was partially destroyed. At 5 o'clock the fire was stayed.

Those who are known to have perished in the flames are Samuel C. Hines, Erasmus W. Ross, Samuel M. Robinson, and Mrs. Emily Kennealy. W. H. Pace and J. B. Farris are missing and it is feared are lost.

Mr. Hines was a young gentleman favorably known. He came to Richmond from Caswell county, North Carolina, and was a salesman in the wholesale dry goods house of Moses Millhiser. His room was on the fifth floor, but it is known that he came down stairs and endeavored to get some one to go with him to assist in getting Ross and Robinson out, but the undertaking was so perilous that he failed to procure assistance. He undertook it alone, and was known to have reached the room, as he was seen afterwards at the window, crying and beckoning for help. Bedding was placed below the window, but suddenly the flames burst forth from the very window where he stood. He fell backward in the room and soon afterwards the floor fell through.

Messrs. Ross and Robinson were both natives of Richmond, the former connected with the tobacco trade. He was the son of Mr. E. W. Ross, well known in that city and the nephew of Franklin Stearns, Esq. The latter was a clerk in the tobacco store of Wm Euker. Both were young men of excellent character.

Mrs. Kenneally was the housekeeper of the hotel, and was most highly thought of. She was last seen endeavoring to save some of her baggage, and was entreated by the wife of one of the proprietors to save her life, but continued in her room and beyond doubt perished.

Mr. H. A. Thomas, who doubtless was killed, was a stranger, the traveling agent of the panorama of Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress.

Mr. P. P. Clarke, of Philadelphia, the steward of the hotel, was badly hurt by falling in his effort to get down from window to window. His injuries are not fatal.

The following guests are missing: J. S. Wilcox, of Lynchburg; C. B. Vaiden, Virginia; Nathan Burnstien, Washington City; A. Leil, Tampa, Fla.; E. George and E. H. Andrews, Syracuse, N. Y.; Henry Kroth, New York City, and John H. Holman, Jr., Jackson, Tenn.

Mr. W. H. Pace is a route agent on the Danville Railroad, and Mr. J. B. Farris is an express messenger between Richmond and Greensboro', N. C. They were sober, steady men, and fast friends. They are both known to have discharged the duties of their respective offices on Saturday night, and then went to the hotel. They roomed together in the fifth story. Neither has since been seen or heard of, and it is feared that the flames caught them sleeping, and that they never left their rooms. Mr. Farris has a wife and two children in Greensboro'.

The loss sustained by a large number of the boarders was very great. Mr. Wm. Ira Smith, with his family, occupied a suite of rooms. He lost his furniture and everything in his rooms, amounting to $2000. The loss of Captain C. C. McPhail was nearly as great. Mr. Edward M. Alfriend lost nearly every thing he had, including a most valuable library.

A full list of the losses and insurance has not yet been made out. We give the details as far as known:

The Spottswood Hotel, owned by the Crenshaw estate, valued at $140,000; insured in New York companies by D. N. Walker & Co., agents—on building, $60,000; on furniture, $20,000; with the North British company, T. M. Alfriend & Son agents, for $6,000. If any other insurance, not ascertained.

The buildings occupied by E. Currant and others, and owned by Jas. H. Grant's estate, were insured for $11,000 in the Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia, for $8,000 in the Virginia State Insurance Company, and for $8,000 in the National, of Baltimore. The amount of E. Currant's loss is not ascertained, but is total; insured for $5,000 in the North British and Mercantile, Thomas M. Alfriend & Sons, agents.

The property of Sublett, Luck & Bishop was insured for $3,000 in the Southern Mutual Insurance Company, for $5,000 in the British company of which Peyton & Ellerson are agents, and for $7,000 in the North British and Mercantile, T. M. Alfriend & Sons, agents.

Mayor Kelley's library was partially destroyed. It was insured for $1,000 in the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company.

The Grover & Baker sewing machines were insured for $1,500 in the Virginia State Insurance Company. Loss above insurance about $500.

The Howe sewing machine establishment, in the hotel building, on the corner of 8th street, was burnt. Stock loss $2,000; insured for $1,500.

W. J. Anderson, stoves and tinware; stock valued at $3,000, totally destroyed; insured for full amount in Continental, of New York; The building, owned by the estate of Denoon, was partially destroyed, and insured for $800 in the Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia. The Mutual also had $4,800 on the kitchen of the hotel.

J. H. Marsh, music dealer, lost nearly everything, and had no insurance.

The Personal Difficulty between Grant and Sumner.

Special telegram to the Richmond Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.

The serious personal difficulty between Grant and Sumner on the St. Domingo question is creating a most emphatic sensation, and the appearances are that, instead of the breach in their friendly relations being healed, it will result in arousing the utmost anger and indignation on both sides. The speech of Sumner in the Senate to-day, in which he appealed to personal friends of the President to stay him in the career he has adopted, excites wild and varied comment.

From the N. Y. Herald.

GOVERNOR W. W. HOLDEN.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE GOVERNOR AFTER IMPEACHMENT.

He Regards His Impeachment as a Party Measure—How It Could Have Been Defeated in the House—A Candid Opinion of the Legislature—Effect of Impeachment Among the Colored People—The Ku Klux Still Rampant.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 21, 1870.

Governor Holden quietly and courteously surrendered his office yesterday to Lieutenant-Governor Caldwell, and gracefully retired, exempt for the time being from Executive cares, but which are now supplanted by the more weighty tribulations of the pending knotty impeachment trial. One would suppose that after the summary proceedings of yesterday the Governor would have little relish for the Executive Department, or even the Capitol building in which it is located; but not so. As I walked into the Capitol this morning nearly the first person I saw was Governor Holden emerging from the Executive office. He passed rapidly across the hall and entered another office, which, on inspection, I found to be the Treasurer's office. The conclusion at once suggested itself that the Governor, alive to business, was settling up his accounts with the State of North Carolina, and probably getting paid whatever "stamps" were due him to the 20th inst. Returning shortly afterwards I met him in the same hallway, still hovering near the Executive office, as if it possessed a peculiar sort of fascination; but a clerk shortly afterwards emerged from the Treasurer's office and handed him what I imagined to be a check for balance due. I saluted the Governor, and he shook me warmly by the hand. Instead of finding him depressed, he was sprightly, cheerful, and quite communicative, and a brief conversation followed, which was frequently interrupted by persons who stopped to shake hands with the Governor and make some commonplace remark.

Correspondent—Governor, I would like to have a talk with you if it is convenient and you have no objection.

Governor—Quite convenient, sir, and I have not the slightest objection. But you understand the peculiar position in which I am placed, and, of course, you will not touch upon a particular subject.

Correspondent—You mean impeachment?

Governor—Yes, sir.

Correspondent—As far as that is concerned I merely wish to know if you regard it as a party measure, or in what light you do regard it?

Governor—Well it looks as if it was a party measure, from the well known political proclivities of the men who inaugurated it, who clamored for it, and the men who voted for it in the House of Representatives. If it had been vigorously fought by my friends in the House it could have been defeated there. Seven republican members did not vote, and there are a number of democrats who were only whipped into its support by the party lash.—Had our full force been present and a proper fight made we would have triumphed over the democracy and nipped this, their favorite scheme, in the bud. As the to Senate I have nothing to say. I have the highest respect for both branches of the General Assembly, but in my peculiar position I am not at liberty to express my ideas and opinions.

Correspondent—I hardly think they will be able to convict as the Senate now stands with regard to parties.

Governor—I can't say, sir.

Correspondent—What is your opinion as to the course of the present Legislature?

Governor—My opinion is that they intend to overthrow all republican government and obtain possession of every office, from constable up. The democratic majority are designing and unscrupulous where office and public plunder are concerned. They will halt at nothing to gain their ends, whether by fraud, intimidation, or, these failing, violence to colored men to prevent them exercising the right of the franchise.

Correspondent—Do you think it possible for the republican party to retrieve its fortunes in this State?

Governor—Yes, sir; not only possible, but almost certain. We will carry the convention that is to be called by the Legislature. The bill has already passed one house. The republican party in North Carolina were never more thoroughly aroused than they are now. They see their rights, liberties and even their freedom are at stake, particularly the colored people, who are already preparing for the conflict in downright earnest. We are determined to go to the polls and vote. We shall go in force and cast our ballots, and if we are resisted we shall force our way to the polls. Mind, sir, we shall not employ nor inaugurate force, but we are determined to exercise our rights; cost what it may.

Correspondent—What has been the effect of your impeachment among the colored people?

Governor—Why, sir, they are cast down by it, but it has had the effect of arousing them. Already, I understand, they are preparing to have a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and everybody acquainted with the character of the colored man knows that such an expression of his feelings comes from deep-seated and heartfelt convictions. They feel my loss because they had looked up to me as their protector; because they knew that I was sincere in all I did in their behalf, and because they knew that I had made great sacrifices to see that justice was done them. Even those people who are politically opposed to me—ay, who hate me politically—will do me the justice to say that I am sincere in all I do; that what I have done has been from an honest conviction of right, truth and justice.

Correspondent—Are there now any organized political bodies in the State resisting either the State or national authority.

Governor—Yes, sir; the same unlawful organizations still exist as did before their partial suppression by me in Alamance and Caswell. They still hold their midnight meetings, go on their midnight raids, hold their secret and invisible councils, and in all respects remain intact as they were before. Until these infamous organizations are broken up we can never have peace, and if the democracy are allowed to triumph at the next elections they will attribute it to the agency of these organizations, and the consequence will be that the colored men will have no rights in future in North Carolina. There will be no security for life, property or person in the State.

Correspondent—Do you think your military movement last summer injured the republican party in the State?

Governor—Oh! yes; injured it materially in the last elections. Had it not been for that we would have been far more successful. We might have carried the Legislature and a majority of the Congressional delegation. I should have moved in that matter much earlier than I did—two months sooner—but that I dreaded the shock, and I had to inaugurate it by degrees, so that the elections were upon us when I was fully under way with the troops. But the peace and security of society demanded it, and the blood of murdered republicans cried aloud for it. Did the Herald publish the opinion of Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, when he released Kirk and Burgin?

Correspondent—Not that I am aware of.

Governor—Well, it ought to have been extensively published. It was an able document, and he fully sustained me in what I had done. He said that the insurrectionary condition of the two counties justified the sword. Chief Justice Chase said the same thing in a letter he wrote to President Grant in relation to the leaders of the late rebellion, whom he declared were at the mercy of President Johnson, who could have executed the last one of them if he thought proper.

Correspondent—Have there been any outrages of a political nature since the release of the alleged Ku-Klux in Alamance and Caswell?

Governor—Yes, sir; numerous outrages. In Chatham county some half a dozen colored men were cruelly whipped and scourged a short time since, and when they applied for redress and summoned witnesses both themselves and witnesses were driven from the county. In Cleaveland county several colored men have been beaten and mangled, and even in Alamance and Caswell there have been colored men whipped at midnight recently by disguised white ruffians. Outrages of this kind are still frequent, and they will continue so until the Ku-Klux organizations are broken up.

Correspondent—What is your opinion of the recent motion of Senator Morton, asking for information in relation to such outrages in this State?

Governor—Well, I can't exactly say. There is a widespread interest throughout the country at present in relation to affairs in North Carolina. In fact, the State is at present a national spectacle, and it was nothing more than natural that Senator Morton, who is one of the leading republican Senators in Congress, should ask for such information. What his ultimate object may be it is impossible to say—that will only be developed by time and transpiring events.

This ended our conversation, which was here permanently interrupted by a judge, who seized the Governor by the hand and held forcible possession of it. I wished to ascertain from his own lips what were his views with regard to the admission of ex-Governor Vance to the Senate, as intimate friends of the Governor state unreservedly that he has frequently expressed himself favorable to his immediate admission, which, to say the least of it, shows a charitable and forgiving spirit on the part of the Governor that many of his democratic freuds might cultivate to advantage.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1871, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, December 22d, by the Rev. J. Worrall Larmour, EDWARD F. SMALL, of Wilson, and JULIA J. TELFAIR, daughter of Dr. A. F. Telfair, of Smithfield, N. C.

DIED

On the morning of the 26th inst, after protracted sickness, Mrs. SUSAN C., wife of F. Janney, aged 45 years.

State of North Carolina,

ONSLOW COUNTY—SUPERIOR COURT.

Special Proceeding to make Real Estate assets.

George W. Mills, Administrator of George W. Jenkins, Plaintiff,

against

Omy Mills, Ellen Jenkins, Joseph H. Horn and Pernetta Horn, his wife, Murphy Jenkins, Stanford Jenkins, Jasper Jenkins, Obed Jenkins, Heirs at law of George W. Jenkins.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jasper Jenkins and Obed Jenkins, two of the defendants in the above entitled Special Proceeding cannot, after due diligence, be found within the State, and that they have either departed from the State or keep themselves concealed therein with intent to avoid the service of criminal process. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, in the weekly edition, for six weeks successively, notifying the aforesaid Jasper Jenkins and Obed Jenkins, and they are hereby notified that a summons was issued against them on the 26th day of September, 1870, in the above entitled Special Proceeding at the instance of the above named plaintiff, and that the aforesaid plaintiff on the same day filed his complaint or petition in the office of the Clerk of said Court praying a sale of all the real estate of which his aforesaid intestate died, seized or entitled to, subject to the dower of his widow, for the purpose of paying the debts of his intestate. And, further notifying the said Jasper and Obed, and they are hereby notified to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Onslow county at the Court House in Jacksonville within twenty days after the expiration of the aforesaid time of this publication and apply to the Court for the appointment of a Guardian *ad litem* (they being infants without Guardian, over fourteen and under twenty-one years of age), otherwise the plaintiff will apply for the appointment of a Guardian for them for the purpose of this action. And if they fail within the aforesaid twenty days to plead, answer or demur to the petition of the Plaintiff he will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his petition.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Jacksonville, 12th day of December, 1870.

A. C. HUGGINS, C. S. C.

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George Page & Co.,

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LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR IN EUROPE!

BORDEAUX, Dec 28

Faidherbe, in a despatch to the Minister of War, announces that owing to the intense cold he will encamp his troops near Arras and wait the prosecution throughout France for the relief of Paris and deliverance of France.

The weather in Southern France is intensely cold.

The Prussians bombarded St. Calais on the 25th and then entered the place. They committed many disorders.

Chanzy has sent a formal protest to the Prussian General and subsequently issued orders today saying: "I have warned the Prussians against the further perpetration of such horrible outrages as they committed against unarmed towns and people, and adds, it is evident that France is not combatting loyal enemies but devastating hordes, but she will continue to struggle to preserve her honor and independence.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Gen. Chanzy complains bitterly of the conduct of the Prussians. He denies having been defeated and avows his intention of taking revenge for the vandalism of the enemy.

St. Calais, in the Department of the South, 26 miles from Lemans, has been visited by the Prussians, who left town after a requisition upon the inhabitants.

It is said that Bourbaki is moving with his army to the eastern portion of France to operate against Gen. Werder.

WAR IN EUROPE.

OUR FRITZ OPENS ON PARIS.

THE CITY OF REFUGE TOTTERING

THE FRENCH STILL CONFIDENT.

HAVANA NEWS.

REVOLUTIONISTS SURRENDERING.

GEN. PRIM SEVERELY WOUNDED.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.

The news of the opening fire on the Paris fortifications causes public rejoicings.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 28.

The bombardment of fort Avron continues, and the French reply with ineffectual vigor.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 29.

Paris advices state that the new fortifications have been completed beyond Mont Volerian, which throws shells over Versailles. That city is now considered untenable.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Balloon advices from Paris have been received to 4 o'clock on the 27th:

The citizens and soldiers are in excellent spirits. They are still determined on a vigorous resistance.

The intense cold has suspended military operations.

Preparations are progressing on a large scale. Important results are expected. These preparations imbue the citizens with increased confidence.

A Saxon battallion has been dislodged from Maison Blanche.

A despatch from Strasbourg announces that the Germans stormed Belfort twice, and were twice repulsed with considerable loss.

The Prussians have evacuated and left the left bank of the Seine.

A large force of the Germans are still at Tretot.

The Germans have evacuated Dijon upon the approach of the French.

It is reported that the Crown Prince and Duke of Saxony have been sent to assist Mantoufle.

The Germans are now near Cambray.

It is said that the French army of the North have left Arras and are retreating towards Vitry. It is thought they are falling back upon the French strongholds in the extreme North of France.

The Romanian government declares its independence and repudiates the treaty of 1854.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.

The navigation of the Potomac river continues closed. The seaboard mails come regularly by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad *via* Richmond and Gordonsville.

From Virginia.

NORFOLK, Dec 29.

A very heavy snow storm prevails here.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Dec 29.

The reported burning of General McClellan's residence is untrue.

BY HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.

The rebels are surrendering everywhere in large numbers.

The steamship Missouri has arrived.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

MADRID, Dec. 28.

Last night as Prim left the Cortes eight shots were fired at the carriage, wounding Prim in three places in his left hand and right arm.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Dec. 28.

H. J. Kimball has been elected President of the Brunswick & Albany Railroad.

Judge Hopkins dissolved to-day the injunction against the water works contract.

Thomas Speer has been elected from the fourth district to the Forty-Second Congress, by 500 majority.

Long has been elected to the Forty-First Congress.

It is believed that Baby, in the third, and Whitely, in the second Congressional districts, are elected.

Price has been elected from the sixth district by a large majority.

Elbert, White, Banks, Madison, Habersham and Franklin counties have gone largely Democratic.

Chief Justice Brown has resigned.

Ex-Governor James Johnson, of Columbus, has been telegraphed for, and will probably succeed him.

B. H. Hill is out in a letter denying writing to Radicals, favoring Radicalism, or seeking office

In compliance with a public notice given by the Governor, in October, bids were received for the lease of the Western & Atlanta Railroad until the 25th instant. On opening the bids, the road was let to a company of the following gentlemen, viz: John P. King, Joseph E. Brown, Alex. H. Stephens, John T. Grout, Benjamin H. Hill, E. W. Cole, Richard Peters, Wm. G. Johnson, Wm. S. Holt, A. J. White, O. A. Nutting, Benjamin May, E. Waitzfelder, W. C. Morrill, Simon Cameron, H. J. Kimball, George Cook, Thos. A. Scott, Wm. T. Matthews, William B. Dinsman, H. B. Plant, Thos. Allen, and their associates, making in all twenty-three.

Other bids were made but the parties failed to comply with the law, tendering inefficient security. The successful Company is one of the strongest ever formed in the South, and the shareholders, represent in their own right over fifteen million dollars. They give as securities the following Railroad Companies:

The Georgia, the Central, the Southwestern, the Macon and Western, the Atlanta and West Point, the Macon and Brunswick, and the Albany in Georgia; the Nashville and Chattanooga of Tennessee and the St. Louis and Iron Mountain of Missouri.

The Companies signing as securities are worth twenty million dollars. The high character of the lessees and the undoubted solvency and the large capital of the Company are ample guarantees that the road will be well managed and the terms of the lease faithfully complied with. The rental agreed to be paid to the State is $25,000 per month for twenty years, and the road is to be returned in as good a condition, in every respect, as it now is at the end of the lease.

Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown resigned his office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court before putting in the bid and has been unanimously elected as President of the new Company to whom the road is leased.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb	27 @	29	LIME, ℔ bbl
BARRELS, Spirits T., each			From store
Ind hand	2 00 @	2 65	MOLASSES, ℔ gallon
New	2 75 @	3 00	Cuba, hhds
CANDLES, ℔ lb			do bbls
Tallow	18 @	20	Sugar house
Adamantine	15 @	17	do bbls
Sperm	50 @	55	Syrup, bbls
COFFEE, ℔ lb			Do N O,
Java	30 @	35	NAVAL STORES,
Laguayra	23 @	26	Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs
Rio	17½ @	23	Virgin new
St. Domingo	25 @	28	Yellow dip
COTTON, ℔ lb			Hard
Ord. to Mid'g	12½ @	14	Tar, ℔ bbl
Strict Mid'g	00 @	14½	Tar, in ordr
COTTON BAGGING,			Pitch, City
Junny, ℔ yd	27 @	29	Rosin, pale
Dundee	00 @	30	do No. 1
Flax	21 @	24	do No. 2
Double Anc'r	31 @	33	do No. 3
Rope, ℔ lb	7 @	10	Spirits Turpentine.
CORN MEAL,			℔ gal
℔ bushel	1 05 @	1 10	NAILS, ℔ lb
DOMESTICS,			Cut
Sheeting,			OILS, ℔ gallon,
℔ yard	9 @	11½	Sperm
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	1 30 @	1 35	Linseed
FEATHERS,			Machinery
℔ lb	65 @	75	Kerosene
FISH, ℔ bbl,			PEA NUTS,
Mackerel,			POTATOES,
No. 1	28 00 @	30 00	Sweet, bush
No. 2	13 00 @	15 00	Irish, ℔ bbl
No. 3	00 00 @	00 00	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,
Mullets	7 75 @	10 00	N. C. Bacon.
Herring,			Hams
East	00 @	9 00	Middlings
N.C.roe	9 00 @	12 50	Shoulders
do cut,	8 00 @	10 00	Hog round
do gross,	7 00 @	8 00	Western Bacon
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @	10	(Smoked).
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			Hams
Family	7 00 @	11 00	Middlings
Superfine	6 00 @	6 25	Shoulders
Fine	5 50 @	5 75	(Dry Salted.)
Ex. Super	6 00 @	6 25	Middlings
NORTH CAROLINA,			Shoulders
Family	7 75 @	8 00	Lard, N. C.
Superfine	7 00 @	7 25	do North'rn
GLUE, ℔ lb	16 @	20	Butter, N. C.
GUNNY BAGS	28 @	30	do North'rn
GUANO, Peruvian,			Cheese
Per ton	82 50 @	85 00	PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			City Mess
Corn	0 87½ @	1 05	Thin "
Oats	50 @	65	Prime
Peas, Cow	1 10 @	1 15	Rump
Rice, rough	2 25 @	1 35	SALTZ, Alum, per
Carolina	7 @	8	bag 2 bush
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			Liverpool, sack, ground.
Green	5 @	7	cargo
Dry	14 @	15	from store
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			American
Eastern	1 30 @	1 40	SUGAR, ℔ lb.,
Northern	1 20 @	1 25	Cuba
IRON, ℔ lb.,			Porto Rico
English, ass'd	8 @	10	Cr
American, ref.	0 @	10	B
American,			A
sheer	9 @	10	Crushed
Swede	10 @	12	SOAP, ℔ lb.
Hoop,			Northern
℔ ton.	100 00 @	110 00	SHINGLES, ℔ M.,
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			Contract
Whiskey	1 25 @	4 00	Common
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	STAVES, ℔ M.
R. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	W. O. bbl
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	R. O. hhd
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	TIMBER, ℔ M.,
do Apple	1 50 @	2 75	Shipping
do Peach	2 25 @	3 50	Mill, prme
LUMBER, (River,			Mill Fair
Fit'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	Mill, inferior
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	ord
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	TALLOW, lb

LIME, ℔ bbl	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 40 @	1 50	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, hhds	38 @	42	
do bbls	42½ @	43	
Sugar house	23 @	25	
do bbls	25 @	27	
Syrup, bbls	50 @	1 00	
Do N O,	00 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin new	0 00 @	2 00	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 00	
Hard	0 00 @	1 70	
Tar, ℔ bbl	0 00 @	1 50	
Tar, in ordr	1 65 @	1 70	
Pitch, City	1 90 @	1 95	
Rosin, pale	3 25 @	4 50	
do No. 1	2 25 @	3 50	
do No. 2	1 65 @	1 80	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 65	
Spirits Turpentine.			
℔ gal	00 @	45	
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	5 00 @	5 25	
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	00 @	35	
PEA NUTS,	1 75 @	2 20	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	0 50 @	0 70	
Irish, ℔ bbl	2 50 @	3 25	
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	17 @	19	
Middlings	17 @	18	
Shoulders	15 @	16	
Hog round	16 @	17	
Western Bacon			
(Smoked).			
Hams	19 @	24	
Middlings	16½ @	17	
Shoulders	15½ @	16	
(Dry Salted.)			
Middlings	13½ @	16	
Shoulders	12 @	14	
Lard, N. C.	19 @	20	
do North'rn	15 @	21	
Butter, N. C.	00 @	30	
do North'rn	33 @	45	
Cheese	14 @	18	
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	00 00 @	24 00	
Thin "	00 00 @	00 00	
Prime	00 00 @	00 00	
Rump	00 00 @	22 00	
SALTZ, Alum, per			
bag 2 bush	1 50 @	2 00	
Liverpool, sack, ground.			
cargo	0 00 @	1 50	
from store	0 00 @	1 60	
American	1 40 @	1 45	
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Cuba	12½ @	13½	
Porto Rico	13 @	14	
Cr	13 @	13½	
B	14 @	14½	
A	14½ @	15	
Crushed	15 @	15½	
SOAP, ℔ lb.			
Northern	5½ @	8	
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	2 50 @	3 00	
STAVES, ℔ M.			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	11 00 @	12 50	
Mill, prme	8 50 @	10 00	
Mill Fair	7 00 @	8 00	
Mill, inferior	00		
ord	5 00 @	5 50	
TALLOW, lb	11 @	0 12	

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, December 30, 1870.

TURPENTINE.—In this article we have no alteration to report in prices since our last review. There still exists a fair enquiry, and the market has ruled firm, all brought in having found sale at $2 90 for soft, and $1 70 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. Receipts for the week have been smaller, reaching 1,665 bbls., as follows:

Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday 464	$2 90	$1 70
Saturday 750	2 90	1 70
Tuesday 20	2 90	1 70
Wednesday 431	2 90	1 70

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the earlier part of the week just closed the market for this article ruled very dull, and only one small sale was effected (on Saturday) at 42 cents—being a slight decline on previous figure. On Tuesday there was a better tone to the market, and 42½ cents was obtained. On Wednesday the market opened firmer at 43 cents, and during the day ruled quite active, closing at 45 cents for Southern packages, all that could be reached having changed hands. To-day (Thursday) no sales have been reported; the market is firm at 45 cents, and the small stock offered is held for higher figures. Sales as follows;

Saturday	58 casks	at 42 cents	℔ gallon.
Tuesday	200 "	" 42½	" "
Wednesday	419 "	" 43	" "
Do	24 "	" 43½	" "
Do	50 "	" 44	" "
Do	563 "	" 45	" "

ROSIN—For the week just closed the market generally has ruled quiet but steady for all grades. In the earlier part only a few small sales were effected at about former figures, but for a day or two past the market for strained has ruled more active and an advance of 5 cents obtained—closing at $1 65. Receipts have been light, and there is very little stock remaining in first hands. We quote the week's sales as follows: Friday, 386 bbls at $1 65, $1 75@$1 85 for No 2, and $2, $2 25@$3 50 for No 1; Saturday, 50 bbls at $1 60 for strained; Tuesday, 50 bbls at $1 60 for strained; Wednesday, 2,000 bbls at $1 62½ for strained, 4,200 bbls at $1 65 for strained, and 135 bbls at $3@$3 25 for for No 1—℔ bbl 280 lbs.

TAR—Has been brought in rather slowly since our last, and the market has ruled quiet, closing at a decline of 10 cents. Receipts and sales as follows: 33 bbls at $1 60, 62 bbls at $1 55, and 230 bbls at $1 50 ℔ bbl.

BARRELS—The market is well supplied with empty spirit barrels, and in the absence of any demand worthy of note, has ruled very dull for the week. We quote as merely nominal from wharf, as follows: Second hand country $2@$2 10 as they run, $2 25@$2 30 for selected, and $2 50@$2 60 for new;—New York, $2 60@$2 75 for second hand, and $2 75@$3 each for new, according to quantity and quality.

BEEWAX—Sells at 28@29 cents ℔ lb.

BEEF CATTLE—Are being brought in sparingly, and the stock in butchers' hands is at present very light. There is some enquiry, and a few droves would find sale. We quote on the hoof at 8@10 cents ℔ lb. for net meat, as in quality.

CORN MEAL—Stock fully fair, and demand moderate. We quote as selling from the mills at $1 05@$1 10 ℔ bushel.

COTTON—During the week just ended the market for this article has ruled inactive and dull, and but few sales have taken place. Sales were made on Friday and Saturday of 209 bales, as follows: 14 at 13¼, 3 at 13½, 17 at 13⅞, 124 at 14, 6 at 14¼, 27 at 14½, and 18 at 14½ cents. Since then the unfavorable reports from abroad have had the effect to check transactions—buyers asking a decline, which factors refuse to accept, and the bulk of the stock offering being of the lower grades. We therefore quote the market as closing merely nominal at 14 cents for low middling.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, of the most approved patterns, are in moderate stock, and sell from store at 5¼@7 cents ℔ lb., as in quality and quality.

EGGS—Are in better supply, and have declined in price. We quote as selling at 22@25 cents ℔ dozen, according to quantity.

FERTILIZERS—The market is somewhat better supplied with nearly all descriptions, and demand limited. We quote from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, $82 50@$85; Pacific do. $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Navassa Guano, $65; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Woolston's Phosphate, $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bro's. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $45; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Alt. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $