The Carolina Farmer.

HOW TO BURY ROOTS.

Says a contemporary: There is one way of burying roots so that the frost will not get at them, and that is the placing of layers of straw between the layers of earth with which they are covered. It is necessary to be more careful with potatoes than with other roots, as they will not stand the slightest frost without being injured. Potatoes should be laid in compact heaps and covered carefully with straw. Over the straw put about eight inches of earth. Frost will go through almost any thickness of earth alone, but will not penetrate far below the non-conducting straw. The earth should not be packed any harder than will suffice to keep it in place. By using straw and earth combined, time is saved in uncovering when the roots are wanted to be got at. If the snow is blown from the heaps during the winter, and the cold is very intense, it will be well to cover them with a coating of coarse manure.

GORDON ON THE REVERSES.

Views of the Georgian Senator on the Recent Elections and on the Effect they will Have on Democratic Policy.

A reporter for the Charleston *News and Courier* waited on Senator Gordon, of Georgia, at the Charleston Hotel, Saturday, for the purpose of ascertaining what, in his opinion, was the cause of the Democratic losses at the elections last Tuesday, what are the present prospects of the National Democracy, and whether Senator Gordon had changed or modified the views, with regard to political issues in the Presidential canvass, which he had publicly expressed before the late elections. Senator Gordon answered freely and frankly the questions propounded to him, and what he said is now laid before the public in his own words:

THE INTERVIEW.

Reporter—Gen. Gordon, I shall be very glad to have your views as to the causes which have checked what we call the Democratic "Tidal Wave?" Has the currency question served to defeat the Democrats at the North?

Gen. Gordon—Well, sir, in one sense, it has. In another sense the currency question has had nothing to do with it. Let me explain what I mean. If you intend by your inquiry to ask if the platforms on currency adopted by Ohio and Pennsylvania defeated the Democrats in those States I answer no. They would have lost those States upon a hard money or contraction platform just as surely and, perhaps, by larger majorities. You see, in New York, on a hard money platform, the Democrats, while they have carried the State, have in truth lost far greater strength, as compared with the last vote, than have the Democrats of Ohio and Pennsylvania on a greenback platform. So that the currency question, either because the one side or the other was popular or unpopular, right or wrong, has had nothing to do with the defeat of the Northern Democracy.

Reporter—In what sense, then, has this currency question aided in this defeat?

Gen. Gordon. Why, sir, in the sense that it served to direct the public attention from the corruptions and mal-administration of the party in power. If the Democratic party had absolutely united either upon the one side or the other of this currency question, and had made it a leading issue in these campaigns, we should still have been defeated, for the Democratic party of the Union, upon any other issues except those I have mentioned—*the corruptions and mal-administration of the Republican party*—fight at great disadvantage. They go to war upon new issues on which the public mind is not made up, with a strong party backed by all the power of all the departments of the administration, and with which the majority of the Northern people have long been acting. In other words, when we confine ourselves to the work of exposing the extravagance, the profligacy, the gigantic frauds, the *Southern policy* of the Republican party and its efforts to keep alive for its own purposes, sectional alienations, then we have, on these issues, furnished good reasons to the people for abandoning that party. Then we have, I sincerely believe, the honest men of all parties with us, and upon these issues, and these alone, the Democrats would, in my judgment, have carried both Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the State of New York would not have lost its fifty-thousand Democratic majority. *Any other question which served to divert public attention from the true grounds upon which the people ought to be asked to expel from power the Republican party would have been just as disastrous to the Democrats as the currency question.*

Reporter—Then, General, you do not consider the elections as so discouraging to Democratic prospects in 1876?

Gen. Gordon—No, I do not. Of course it would have been more satisfactory to me to have seen the Democracy successful in all these States; but if the reverses serve to set aside this question of finance, and, sir, every other question which distracts public attention from the exposures which we have already made, and may yet make, of Radical corruptions, what we consider reverses may prove beneficial to the Democratic party in the end.

Reporter—Then you think the Republicans would be very glad to have new issues introduced.

Gen. Gordon—Of course they would and it does not matter with them much what these new issues are; whether they be the currency, the acquisition of Cuba or a war with the Pope—anything rather than their own record. They know very well that the people are against their Credit Mobiliers, their Indian, their railroad and their Washington City government rings, and on these would vote them out of power. They have tried war prejudices, Southern outrage slanders, sectional hatreds, dispersion of lawful Legislatures, carpet-bag government, and they have seen that the people are heartily tired of all these; that the North as well as the South wants honest government, peace and sectional concord, and Southern prosperity restored. Hence I say the National Democracy will make a serious mistake if they permit any of these new issues to be brought into the Presidential canvass next year; and what I now say after the elections I have said again and again, publicly and privately, long before the elections. I have not at all changed my views upon the financial problems; but in truth it is too great a question to be brought on to the hustings. It ought not to be made a party question; it should be discussed with deliberation and kept free from all party animosities and feelings.

Reporter—Do you think that the National Democratic party will, after the lessons of Tuesday, be disposed to drop the currency question in the Presidential canvass.

Gen. Gordon—I am satisfied that they will; that the currency question will not be made either paramount or prominent; and that both wings of the Democratic party, on the currency question, and the Liberal Republicans, will unite in '76 in favor of the Constitution, local government, honest and economical administration.

FARMING ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

The London *Agricultural Gazette*, in one of its leading articles, has the following apt remarks on this subject: A young farmer cannot learn too early the important lesson that the profit or loss of particular acts of husbandry cannot be determined for him on general principles. He will, indeed, do well to remember the advice of a famous physician who, on entering a sick chamber, immediately ordered a blister to be put on the patient's head. A young doctor, an admirer of the master's skill, asked him what he had seen at a single glance to justify the blister. The reply was that a long lecture would be required to expound his reasons fully, since they were derived from the close observation of symptoms during a long experience. He added, in reference to his rapid insight, 'The patient's eye had something to do with it; but it was not that alone, so don't go and blister the patient every time you observe such an eye.' This is an illustration of the errors which a man who farmed on general principles, with insufficient knowledge of details, would be certain to commit. And we would recommend a course of practical observations in the field by every agricultural student, in order that he may avoid such mistakes.

HEADS OFF.

More Partisanism at the White House—Grant Decapitates Pease and other Mississippi Recalcitrants.

[Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

It has been given out to-day by persons close to the President that he has determined that the official patronage of the government shall not be enjoyed by any one who has contributed, even in a remote degree, to the injury of the Republican party. Hence the suspension from office of ex-Senator Pease and other Mississippi postmasters, who used their influence against the Ames faction during the recent campaign in that State, and thus assisted, more or less, in the Democratic success. On Saturday, Bruce, the negro Senator from Mississippi, called on the President, and in behalf of himself and Ames asked for the removal of the offending officials. The request was promptly granted by the President, and the Postmaster General was not consulted in the matter at all. There is no question that the course taken by Mr. Pease and other federal officials did much to help the Democracy. Mr. Pease, when he was here protesting to the Attorney General against the sending of troops to Mississippi said in reply to a question of your correspondent, that he thought it extremely likely that if his views were adopted the Democrats would carry Mississippi. The course of Mr. Pease was not influenced by any love for Democracy, but solely for his personal antagonism to Ames. At the last session Mr. Pease made a two days' speech running over with a malignity and a vituperation of the Southern people never excelled even by the utterances of Ben Butler. He and the other Federal officials acting with him have, however, been the means of materially assisting in the redemption of Mississippi from Radical rule, and this is an unpardonable sin in the eyes of the President. Under the tenure-of-office law the President has not the power of removal, but can only suspend the offending officials and report his action to the Senate. As no charges have been made against Mr. Pease and the others on the score of discharge of duties, the question will certainly be an interesting one when it comes up in the Senate, and the discussion cannot fail to be lively. It depends entirely upon the Independent Republicans in that body whether the President shall be sustained. If the President, as is highly probable, undertakes to carry out the proscriptive policy indicated in his suspension of Mr. Pease, it may result in a Cabinet rupture.

The Wonderful Snakes of Kentucky.

[Ford's Southern Shield.]

While out hunting on last Thursday Mr. Richard Ives discovered a large cave in the side of a hill under a rock, and while opposite heard the squealing of pigs inside. He stepped close to the mouth of the cave to investigate the matter, and to his horror saw protruding the head of an immense rattlesnake with a pig in its mouth. The pig was about four months old, and weighed about seventy-five pounds. He summoned a number of his neighbors, with guns and pitchforks, who built a large fire in the mouth of the cave, in order to drive the snakes out. In about an hour they commenced pouring out over the burning coals. As they approached in sight the parties fired upon them from the top of the cliff. They continued to out until the surrounding woods for twenty yards square was literally covered with dead and live snakes. They killed 310, but many made their escape. The largest one killed—a male—was ten feet long, and measured around the body one and a half feet. The next largest, a female, was seven feet long, and measured one foot around the body. The largest snakes have been preserved in alcohol, and will on exhibition at our fair, free of charge. The snake referred to had 110 rattles. The cave was literally filled with heads of sheep, pigs, etc., which had been captured from the surrounding country.

Pork Packing.

[New York Bulletin.]

Pork packing is now under way throughout the Northwest. Some idea of the magnitude of the business at a single point is had in the fact that in Chicago alone the purchases on Wednesday last amounted to $450,000. There is still too much diversity of opinion as to the aggregate available supply. The journals are full of the subject, but we see nothing in the arguments on either side that has not been presented. With reference to the reports in circulation within the few days past as to the wholesale destruction of hogs by chelera, some writers placing the number destroyed at "millions" even, the Cincinnati *Price Current* says: "The fact is there is always more or less fatality among hogs from this disease, and one year it is more fatal in one section of the country and the next year it appears in another place, so that it may reasonably be doubted if there have been more hogs lost this year than the average from this cause."

The Feminine Salutation.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: What the average man has to endure in the way of senseless and indiscriminate introductions that are of no benefit either to himself or the other man is dreadful enough, but it is nothing to what the poor persecuted women have to put up with from one another. When man meets man, if there is a third man along, an introduction follows. When woman meets woman, and the two happen to know each other, there is osculation, and this osculation is generally about a thousand times worse than the most necessary and uncalled for introduction. If the two women happen to hate each other, the smack is louder and the accompanying hypocrisy much more demonstrative than when the opposite feeling predominates. Each is disgusted, and each despises the other just a little more if that is possible.

Sometimes women meet who are really moved by reciprocal affection, but even then there is a trifle of hypocisy in the kiss that follows, and they undoubtedly feel that it might just as well be omitted in the future, if a few independent feminine spirits would strike out and begin the reform. There is no reason to suppose that the kisses of women for women are any more agreeable than the kisses of men for men; yet where is the American who would hesitate between a bloody homicide and a kiss from one of his own sex? The honest woman who one day completely lost control of her temper and blurted out: "Mrs. Smacker, I had as lief you would spit in my face as to kiss me—there now!" was only giving vent to an indignation built up by years of persecution, and many of her sisters secretly approve of the explosion.

— Gen. McClellan thinks of making Baltimore his permanent home.

— Another one of those twelfth magnitude planets has put in an appearance.

— Mrs. Hendrick Van Rensselaer, formerly of Albany, celebrated her 100th birthday recently at Randolph, Cattaraugus county.

— In the last nine months the value of steam engines exported from Great Britain was over $11,000,000, and last year about $12,000,000.

— What a pity the Washington reporters did not tell us what Boss Shepherd said about the elections when he was serenaded on Saturday.

— Mrs. Scott-Siddons lost among the other relics stolen at Danbury, last week, a silver nutmeg grater that used to belong to her renowned great-great-grandmother.

We Must All Die.

This is a sad fact, and it behooves us to be prepared to die right when the time comes. Few of us expect it until old age overtakes and admonishes us with gray hairs that we must dye. Then we look around to find out the best way. We will tell you. Use no other than Dr. Tutt's, and you will dye right. Your grey hairs will disappear like magic, and in thin places you will have glossy black whiskers, moustache and hair—a perfect imitation of nature, so natural that it cannot be detected, and your dyeing expenses will be but one dollar.

Tonics have been in use from time immemorial, and the universal verdict of the public is in favor of their use, not only to strengthen the body and cure disease, but to keep the organs in healthy condition, and prevent disease from taking hold. Among the hundreds of tonics before the public, we have never found one so well adapted for general use as the celebrated Home Stomach Bitters.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Nov. 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 116 casks. Sales of 300 casks at 37 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market closing firm.

ROSIN.—Receipts 769 bbls. Sales of 350 bbls Good Strained at $1 60 and 250 do D, E and F at $1 62½ per bbl. Strained quiet at $1 60.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts and sales of 195 bbls. at $2 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 60 for Hard. Market steady.

TAR.—Receipts and sales of 10 bbls a $1 40 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 882 bales. Market dull, with small sales at the following official quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal.	
Good Ordinary		
Strict G. Ordinary		
Low Middling	12¾	cents.
Middling	12¾	"
Good Middling	12¾	"

CORN.—Very little arriving. First cargues new corn will probably bring from 75 to 80 cents, according to quality.

STAR OFFICE, Nov. 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 269 casks. Sales of 200 casks at 37½ cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market closing strong at 37½ cents.

ROSIN.—Receipts 1,934 bbls. Sales of 350 bbls "B" and "C" at $1 55 and 1,800 bbls Strained at $1 57½ per bbl. Market quiet.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts and sales of 276 bbls at $2 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 60 for Hard. Market steady.

TAR.—Receipts and sales of 75 bbls at $1 40 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 676 bales. Market firm, with sales of 50 bales at the following official quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal.	
Good Ordinary		
Strict G.		
Low Middling	12¼	cents ₱ lb.
Middling	12¼	"
Good Middling	12¾	"

CORN—Very little arriving. First cargoes new corn will probably bring from 75 @80 cents, according to quality.

STAR OFFICE, Nov. 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 206 casks. Sales of 50 casks (city distilled) at 28 cents and 125 casks at 37½ cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market closing quiet at 37½ cents.

ROSIN.—Receipts 600 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at $1 57½ per bbl. and 50 bbls Pale at $4 20 per bbl. Market for Strained quiet.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts and sales of 135 bbls at $2 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 60 for Hard. Market steady.

TAR.—Receipts and sales of 21 bbls, at $1 40 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 73 bales. Sales of 150 bales at the following official quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal.	
Good Ordinary		
Strict Good Ordinary		
Low Middling	12½	cents ₱ lb.
Middling	12¾	"
Good Middling	12¾	"

CORN.—Very little arriving. First cargoes new corn will probably bring from 75 @80 cents, according to quality.

STAR OFFICE, Nov. 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 211 casks. Sales of 20 casks at 37½ cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market closing dull.

ROSIN.—Receipts 1737 bbls. Sales of 1,500 bbls Strained at $1 57½ per bbl. Market closing quiet.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts and sales of 122 bbls at $2 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 00 for Hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts and sales of 10 bbls at $1 40 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 381 bales. Market firm, with sales of 100 bales at the following official quations:

Ordinary	Nominal.	
Good Ordinary		
Strict do.		
Low Middling	12½	cents ₱ lb.
Middling	12¾	"
Good Middling	12¾	"

CORN.—Very little arriving. First cargoes new corn will probably bring from 75 @80 cents, according to quality.

STAR OFFICE, Nov. 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 301 casks. Sales of 75 casks at 37 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market closing dull at 36½ cents.

ROSIN.—Receipts 1,791 bbls. Sales of 800 bbls "C" at $1 55 and 50 bbls "E" at $1 65 per bbl. Market closing quiet at $1 55 for "C."

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts and sales of 231 bbls at $2 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 00 for Hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts and sales of 27 bbls at $1 40. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 880 bales. Market nominal and lower to sell. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal.	
Good Ordinary		
S. Good Ordinary		
Low Middling	12½	cents ₱ lb.
Middling	12¾	"
Good Middling	12¾	"

CORN.—Very little arriving. First cargoes new corn will probably bring from 75 @80 cents, according to quality.

STAR OFFICE, Nov. 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 126 casks. Market nominally unchanged, with no sales reported.

ROSIN.—Receipts 1,055 bbls. Market quiet and unchanged. No sales reported.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts and sales of 100 bbls., at $2 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 60 for Hard. Market steady.

TAR.—Receipts and sales of 15 bbls at $1 40 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 280 bales. Market nominal and lower to sell. The following are the official quotations:

with no sales to report.		
Ordinary	Nominal.	
Good Ordinary		
Strict Good Ordinary		
Low Middling	12½	cents ₱ lb.
Middling	12¾	"
Good Middling	12¾	"

CORN.—Very little arriving. First cargoes new corn will probably bring from 75 @82 cents per bushel, according to quality.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ Our quotations, it should be understood, represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
BAGGING—Gunny	14¼ @
Double Anchor	14½ @ 15
Double Anchor AP	@
BACON—North Carolina	
Hams, ₱ lb	17 @ 18
Shoulders, ₱ lb	00 @ 00
Sides, ₱ lb	@ 00
Western Smoked—	
Hams	17 @ 18
Sides, ₱ lb	15½ @ 15½
Shoulders	11 @ 11½
Dry Salted—	
Sides, ₱ lb	14 @ 14¼
Shoulders	10½ @
BEEF	
On the Hoof	6 @ 8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,	
Second Hand, each	1 00 @
New New York, each	2 25 @ 2 75
New City, each	2 25 @ 2 50
BEESWAX—, ₱ lb	28 @ 30
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M	8 00 @ 10 00
Northern	00 @ 14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, ₱ lb	20 @ 35
Northern, ₱ lb	36 @ 40
CANDLES—Sperm, ₱ lb	35 @ 42
Tallow, ₱ lb	14 @ 15
Adamantine, ₱ lb	14 @
CHEESE—Northern Factory ₱ lb	
Dairy, cream ₱ lb	14½ @ 15
State, ₱ lb	13 @ 13
COFFEE—Java, ₱ lb	30 @ 30
Rio, ₱ lb	23 @ 25½
Laguyra, ₱ lb	25 @ 27
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel	1 05 @ 1 07½
COTTON TIES—₱ lb	4 @ 6½
DOMESTICS—Sheeting, 4-4, ₱ yd	8 @ 9½
Yarn, ₱ bunch	1 15 @
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	15 00 @ 20 00
No. 1, ₱ ½ bbl	8 50 @ 9 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ bbl	13 00 @ 13 50
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl	7 50 @
Mackerel, No. 3, ₱ bbl	11 00 @ 11 50
Mullets, ₱ bbl	5 00 @ 5 00
N. C. Herring, ₱ bbl	7 00 @ 8 50
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	7¾ @
FLOUR—Fine, ₱ bbl	4 50 @ 5 00
Super. Northern, ₱ bbl	5 00 @ 6 00
Extra do. ₱ bbl	6 25 @ 7 00
Family ₱ bbl	7 25 @ 8 00
City Mills—Super., ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 00
Extra, ₱ bbl	00 00 @ 00 00
Family, ₱ bbl	00 00 @ 00 00
Sp. Family, ₱ bbl	00 00 @ 00 00
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ₱ 2000 lbs	80 00 @ 00 00
Baugh's Phosphate, " "	00 00 @ 60 00
Carolina Fertilizer, " "	50 00 @ 65 00
Ground Bone, " "	00 00 @ 40 00
Bone Meal, " "	00 00 @ 45 00
" Flour, " "	00 00 @ 57 00
Navassa Guano, " "	55 00 @ 65 00
Complete Manure, " "	00 00 @ 67 00
Whann's Phosphate " "	00 00 @ 70 00
Wando Phosphate, " "	00 00 @ 70 00
Berger & Bate's Phosph. "	60 00 @ 00 00
GLUE—₱ lb	16 @ 17
GRAIN—Corn, in store, ₱ 56 lbs	90 @ 1 00
Corn, Cargo, ₱ 56 lbs	@
Corn, Yel., ₱ bushel	@
Oats, ₱ bushel	85 @
Peas, Cow, ₱ bushel	95 @ 1 00
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb	6 @ 7¾
Dry ₱ lb	10 @ 11
HAY—Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs	1 90 @ 1 25
North River, ₱ 100 lbs	1 10 @ 1 20
HOOP IRON—₱ ton	1 00 @ 1 05
LARD—Northern, ₱ lb	16 @ 17¾
North Carolina, ₱ lb	00 @ 00
LIME—₱ bbl	1 50 @
LUMBER—CITY STEAMSAWED—	
Ship Stuff, resawed, ₱ M ft	24 00 @ 27 00
Rough Edge Plank, ₱ M ft	22 00 @ 25 00
West India Cargoes, according to quality, ₱ M ft	20 00 @ 22
Drawn Flooring, seasoned	30 00 @ 35 00
Scantling and Boards, common, ₱ M ft	15 00 @ 22 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhds, ₱ gal	44 @
Cuba, bbls ₱ gal	47 @
Sugar House, bbls, ₱ gal	25 @ 27
" bbls ₱ gal	28 @ 30
Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal	40 @ 50
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ₱ keg	3 75 @ 4 75
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gal	18 @ 00 00
Lard, ₱ gal	1 10 @ 1 45
Linseed, ₱ gal	1 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, ₱ gal	40 @ 50
PEANUTS—₱ bushel	1 40 @ 2 00
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bushel	75 @ 0 00
Irish, Northern, ₱ bbl	3 25 @ 3 50
PORK—Northern, City Mess	23 50 @ 00 00
Thin, ₱ bbl	00 00 @ 00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	20 00 @ 00 00
Rump, ₱ bbl	22 00 @ 00 00
RICE—Carolina, ₱ lb	00 @ 8
East India, ₱ lb	1 00 @ 00
Rough, ₱ bush	@
RAGS—Country, ₱ lb	3½ @
City, ₱ lb	5 @ 3
ROPE	22 @ 22
SALT—Alum, ₱ bushel	75 @ 00
Liverpool, ₱ sack	1 05 @ 1 10
American, ₱ sack	1 00 @
SUGAR—Cuba, ₱ lb	8½ @ 00
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	9 @
A—Coffee, ₱ lb	11¾ @
B— " ₱ lb	10¾ @
C— " ₱ lb	10 @
Ex. C— " ₱ lb	10¼ @
Crushed, ₱ lb	11¾ @
SOAP—Northern, ₱ lb	5 @ 7¾
SHINGLES—Contract, ₱ M	4 00 @ 6 00
Common, ₱ M	2 50 @ 3 00
Cypress Saps ₱ M	6 50 @
Cypress Hearts ₱ M	9 00 @
STAVES—W. O. Bbl., ₱ M	20 00 @ 25 00
R. O. Hhd., ₱ M	00 00 @ 00 00
Cypress, ₱ M	18 00 @ 00 00
TALLOW—₱ lb	7¾ @
TIMBER—Shipping, ₱ M	17 @ 00 00
Mill Prime, ₱ M	13 @ 14 00
Mill Fair, ₱ M	8 50 @ 10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ₱ M	4 00 @ 6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ₱ gal	1 00 @ 5 00
North Carolina, ₱ gal	1 75 @ 2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ₱ lb	25 @ 30
Washed, ₱ lb	35 @ 40

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY BY THE BANK OF NEW HANOVER

I. 'R. GRAINGER, PRESIDENT.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold	113	116
Silver	106	110
Exchange (sight) on New York,		¼ disc't.
Baltimore,	¼	"
Boston,	¼	"
Philadelphia,	¼	"
Western Cities,	¼	"
Exchange 30 days ₱ cent interest added to above.		
Bank of New Hanover Stock		108
First National Bank,		95
Dawson Bank		100
Wilmington Building Stock,		100
Mechanics' " "		98
Navassa Guano Co. " "		125
N. C. Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	20	
Do. Funding 1866	10	
Do. " 1868	10	
Do. New	19	
Do. Special Tax	3	
Do. to N. C. Railroad	48	
W. & W. R. R. Bonds 7 ₱c (Gold Int.)	95	
Carolina Central R. R. Bonds, 6 ₱c	70	
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 ₱c	70	
" " 7 ₱c	90	
" " old 6 ₱c	70	
" " new 6 ₱c	65 (Gold Int.)	
" " 8 ₱c	88 (" ")	
New Hanover County Bonds (10 years), 6 ₱c (Go.d Int.)	75	
W. & W. Railroad Stock	67	
North Carolina R. R. "	30	
C. C. Railroad "	10	
Wil. Gas Light Co. "	70	
Wil. & Seaside R. R. "	00	

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 45 @ 0 0	0 00 @ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 30 @ 0 35	0 50 @ 0 65
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	85 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	40 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 50
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 10 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 10
To Fernandina.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 0 00
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 50
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00 @ 0 75	0 00 @ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00 @ 0 10	0 00 @ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00 @10 00	7 00 @ 8 00
To PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 45
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 45
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 90	0 00 @ 0 90
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 45
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00 @ 3 00	0 00 @ 3 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00 @ 0 11	0 00 @ 0 00
Lumber ₱ M	0 00 @ 8 00	6 50 @ 00
To BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 45
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 45
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 90	0 00 @ 0 90
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 45
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00 @ 3 00	0 00 @ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00 @ 0 11	0 00 @ 0 00
Lumber ₱ M	0 00 @ 8 00	6 50 @ 00
To BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 65
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 65
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 90
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 70
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00 @ 0 00	2 50 @ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00 @ 0 00	11 50 @ 12 00

Belmont Stock Farm.

I AM BREEDING THOROUGHBRED HORSES, also from Imported Percheron Norman Horses and Mares, and from the

Black Hawk Branch of the Morgan

STOCK,

And have of these breeds all ages for sale.

ALSO FINE BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE, And have Bulls from one to four years, for sale. Also breed

Chester White and Berkshire Swine

And pigs now ready for delivery, and all at living rates, Charlottesville, Va.

apr 20-D2w W4m S. W. PICKLIN.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

The following is the stock of naval stores and cotton in yard and afloat at this port Nov. 8:

Cotton, in yard	2,340 bales.
" afloat	95,453 "
Total	7,802 "
Spirits Turpentine, in yard	2,946 bbls.
" " afloat	140 "
Total	3,086 "
Rosin, in yard	60,189 bbls.
" afloat	3,178 "
Total	64,367 "
Crude Turpentine, in yard	967 bbls.
" " afloat	000 "
Total	967 "
Tar, in yard	743 bbls.
" afloat	325 "
Total	1,073 "

RECEIPTS

For the week ending Nov. 8—cotton, 4,955 bales; spirits, 1,571 casks; rosin, 8,059 bbls.; crude, 1,356 bbls; tar, 710 bbls.

EXPORTS

For the week ending Nov. 8—cotton, 2,676 bales; spirits, 8,209 casks; rosin, 15,589 bbls.; crude, 76 bbls; tar, 590 bbls.

New York Naval Stores Market, November 8, 1875.

We again find the market in a generally dull condition throughout, with a somewhat weak undertone, but as the supplies are not heavy, an absence of pressure to realize prevents any great shading on values. Spirits turpentine, as before, met with only an ordinary trade call, and prices further shaded a trifle, but there did not appear to be any pressure to sell at any time. Sales of 50 bbls at 41c. Rosins were without movement that we could learn of, and the market very dull and tame. Former rates asked, but would not have been paid by any buyers in attendance. Tar and pitch quiet and unchanged.

After 'Change there were sales of rosin to the extent of 120 bbls common strained at $1 77½, and 70 bbls No. 1 at $3@3 21.

The following are the telegraphic advices: Liverpool—spirits turpentine steady at 26s 6d; common rosin steady at 5s 6d. London—spirits turpentine steady at 26s 6d; common rosin steady at 5s. 3d.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Nov. 5:

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week were 176,386 bales, against 182,207 bales the same week last year; total to date 912,619 bales, against 795,506 bales for the same time last year.

The exports for the week were 71,319 bales, against 65,875 bales for the same week last year; total to date 383,339 bales, against 370,186 bales for the same time last year.

The stock at all United States ports, is 487,732 bales, against 452,926 the same time last year.

The stock at all interior towns is 68,571 bales; same time last year 66,229 bales.

The stock at Liverpool is 596,000 bales, against 588,000 same time last year.

American cotton afloat for Great Britain 93,000 bales, against 144,000 same time last year.

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

COASTWISE.

BALTIMORE.—Steamship Raleigh cleared yesterday, 270 bbls tar, 26 do crude turpentine, 981 do do, 491 bales cotton, 1 hogshead bacon, 9 do do, 1 do tar, 213 bdls shingles, 97 casks spirits turpentine, 35 bbls spirits turpentine, 20 bbls pitch, 1 case mdse, 40 bags peanuts, 1 bbl wine.

NEW YORK.—Steamship Regulator, cleared yesterday.—1,900 bales cotton, 60 casks spirits turpentine, 50 bbls crude turpentine, 28 bales sheeting, 50 bbls dried apples, 60 pkgs dried fruit.

NEW YORK—Schr Idabella—475 casks spts turpt, 1,294 bbls rosin, 510 pkgs. shooks.

FOREIGN.

HAYTI—Schr Daybreak—140,189 ft lumber, 50,000 shingles.

ANTWERP—Nor barque Kobe—3,110 bbls rosin.

GLASGOW.—Nor Barque Gazellen—2,516 bbls rosin.

LIVERPOOL—Br brig Signal—2,167 bbls rosin, 500 casks spts turpt.

HAMBURG—Nor brig Helene—1,775 casks spirits turpentine.

LIVERPOOL—Ger brig Suppicish—1,134 bales cotton.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Wilmington, Gardner, New York, A D Cazaux.

Schr Vista, Crosby, St Thomas, Master.

Schr Mary A Hood, Somers, Philadelphia, Master.

Brig Black Swan, Winslade, St. Pierre, Martinique, Master.

Nor barque St Olaf, Hassell, Liverpool, R E Heide.

Ger Barque Carl Gerhard, Hillariel, Hamburg, 37 days, E Peschau & Westermann.

Stmr Pastime, Eldridge, New York, to Master, put in for coal.

Stmr Francio Elena, Smith, Wilmington, Del, Master, put in for coal.

Br brig Era Parker, Slocumb, Boston, C H Robinson.

Schr Charley Bucki, Bagley, Belfast, G G Barker & Co., with 460 bales hay to B F Mitchell & Son.

Ger barque August, Phaloff, Rotterdam, E. Peschau & Westermann.

Nor barque Frank, Petersen, Hamburg, R E Heide.

Nor barque Rana, Larsen, Hamburg, R E Heide.

Schr Lorenzo, Davis, New River, Edwards & Hall.

Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, New York, A D Cazaux.

Schr John L Tracy, Mesevy, Belfast, Me, Worth & Worth, with 536 bales hay, 40 bbls Irish potatoes.

Br brig Sterling, Buckner, London,