A. PAUL & CO., Preprietors.

only daily Republican paper pubin the Second Military District sed of North and South Carolina.

OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE 

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

sements will be inserted at \$100 per for first insertion and 50 cents for each ient insertion. nes or less, solid minion type, constitute a

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

BY J. B. PURCELL, M. D.

pine trees, straight and high,

their arms to the summer sky." tober, a year now gone, a party of gentlemen full of life and the soul seats in a handsomely furnished by . dozen of sunburnt, brawnyrial-looking sailors. Their white shroom-looking caps, their ultrak-frocks, and their linen pants, strangely with the red and white ring from the ladies' travelling ariegated dresses, and the plain f their chaperones. "Pull away," the gentleman at the helm, and twelve oars split the waters and y and gently over the deep blue o Baldhead! to Baldhead!" from the fair ones, and their ry laughs kept time with the

The place alluded to, seemed the eye, and as distance lends to the view, from this fact ead looked more enchanting still. red the old lighthouse, far above and poplar; there shone the ore, in all the glittering cintilbright, balmy, morning's sun. eemed redolent and rosy. Everyuspicious of a good day's scene thrill of delight runs through ow rushes into the bank, and as we jump joyfully on shore. The disgorged of its dainties. Each Neptune bears something in his his back, and starts off in a happy ards the lighthouse. The party twos and fours, and stroll along and into the woods, admiring tered around in mystic grandeur. uliar want felt by the system ces the ingestion of nutritive drew us all instinctively to the station, and whither the mariners ed. It was not very long before ted, resting our weary feet under f a spreading beech. A cheering in the old dilapidated building, well skilled in the art of the n, Major-General like, giving this and for that, and for the

ner fatter a forest, or smoked in a platter."

ares burned without, and sent rings of smoke to make a cloud sky. Immaculate white table spread upon the green sward. silver and Parian vases filled flowers, and smiling china everyched the view and increased the naking it keen and juicy. It was orthy of Virgil to describe the Prince of Troy and his hardy fol-seated at nature's table, regaling s with slaughtered bucks, and Not in the classic land of Italy, in the woods of North Carolina, ight another poet find lovely | ful issue will necessarilly be very great. r heroic verse. There could be seen and maiden, young and old, enjoying lves to their heart's content. Wrinkled d fled, mirth was radiant, and genial shot from every eye; wit and pleasling coursed in every vein, and with d, jumped along the devious ways of crial system. We cracked the peanut as the joke, and quaffed the innocent nong and raised the glasses to the health.

by must have its end, all feast must surfeit. The pleasure of the table sed. We amused ourselves by watchsailors gathering oysters in one of sseu longo, where the river had eaten meandered about until it had rounded thousand robes of gold and purple, yrian red, to greet the descent of Sol. y lay placid beneath. Who was there ould trouble its solemn rest? A score. , and the bosom of the deep was and splash on splash ran across the and scream on scream, and laugh on woke the sleeping woodland nymphs aids. The shades of evening aped, and the queen of night began to All aboard, strongly pulled the oarsnd quickly skimmed the boat over the

Fire at the Hoosac Tunnel-Thirteen

Men Killed-Great Destruction

of Property-Heroism

of a Sailor.

[From the Troy Times, Oct. 21. A terrible accident resulting in the loss of thirteen lives, took place at the central shaft of the Hoosac tunnel on Saturday afternoon last at 4 o'clock. The central shaft is locatlast at 4 o'clock. The central shaft is located at a point equi-distant from the two portals of the tunnel, in a valley on the summit two inches thick in the jar—cover this lay of Hoosac Mountain, and is in the shape of er with salt, put on thick enough to hide the an ellipse, designed primarily to enable the corn entirely. Then add successive layers work to be carried on from additional faces salted in the same way until your jar is full, in the centre of the tunnel; and, secondarily, and set away as you would a jar of pickles when the great bore is completed, to admit in brine. Before using, soak the corn over fresh air and light into the work. The dis- night, and you will find it fresh, well flavtance from the opening of the shaft to the bed of the tunnel below is 1,040 feet, about 700 feet of which have already been sunk. Arranged around the mouth of the shaft were a series of buildings, consisting of an office, machine and blacksmith shop, saw mill, &c., and also tanks wherein naptha was confined illuminating the work below. Timbers, with platform sixty feet apart, were placed the operatives up or down, as each relief went on or came off of duty.

The naptha gas was introduced on Friday out thirty miles from the mouth of last—the day before the accident—for the beyond which the grey Atlantic first time. The contractors had made as they s rolls. The entrance to the Cape supposed every preparation to guard against any disaster from the ignition of the danger grand, gloomy, and peculiar," ous material; but on Saturday, at the hour the maddened, white foaming named, instantly and without the slightest of the angry sea. At times, when appearance of danger, a lighted candle, ss of the storm is audible, when standing about twenty feet from the tank, er ripple succeeds the swell-when communicated a flame to the gaseous subocean's depths are reflected a thou- stance, and in a moment almost, the tanks, ne beauties, then does its shelving the buildings, and the timbers in the shaft were all on fire. The men at work in the surrounding shafts barely had time to escape with their lives. The engineer, James Randall, made his way out only after his shirt had been burned off his back and his person considerably scorched.

At the time of the accident there were seventeen men at work in the shaft-four of them near the mouth, and the remainder in the bottom of the pit. The four escapedthe others were all suffocated. Not the slightest assistance could be rendered them. The men above had to flee for their lives, and the only means of escape for those below, the bucket, was soon burned and fell down the pit. A great and impenetrable sea of fire rose up between them and the earth above. Every one of them must have died a horrible death from suffocation, or if any long survived the calamity, they must have been drowned by the vast volume of water which poured down upon them upon the suspension of the pumps and machinery used in keeping the shaft dry.

Yesterday a sailor named Marshall, at the peril of his life, was let down the shaft by means of a rope fastened to his body, in the hope that possibly some of the men below might yet be alive. Previous to his going down, knowing the perilous character of his expedition and the dangers to be encounter ed from foul air in the shaft, Marshall made his will, and then heroically descended. He went down six hundred feet, from which point he was able to see that the bottom of the shaft was covered with water to the depth of twenty or more feet, and that there was not the slightest possible hope for any of the men in the pit. He then made the signal to be hauled up, and some feet above encountered a current of foul air, which rendered him insensible. Upon being brought to the mouth of the shaft he was still senseless, and scarcely alive, and it was not until after the most vigorous means of restoration had been applied to his person that the heroic man was restored to consciousness. The tale he then told dispelled the last hope for the men below.

Of the thirteen killed, only three were married. One of them leaves a wife and seven children, the oldest only eleven years of age. The families of the unfortunate men -none of whose names have transpiredresided in cabins in the vicinity of the accident, and the scenes of mourning which succeeded the catastrophe were of the most agonizing description. Yesterday great crowds of people, from all portions of the country in the vicinity, visited the shaft, and the greatest excitement as well as sorrow was manifested over the event.

The loss of property and the detention to the work are considerations only second to the loss of life. The machinery at the mouth of the shaft was very valuable, costing many thousands of dollars, and was of the most elaborate and perfect description for carrying on the work. The delay at this point in e Cape Fear opens its mouth to the | conducting the great enterprise to a success-

#### Worth Knowing .- French Method of Raising Tomatoes.

As soon as a cluster of flowers is visible, the stem is topped down to the cluster, so that the flowers terminate the stem. The effect is, that the sap is immediately impelled into the two buds next below the cluster, which soon push strongly and produce another cluster of flowers each. When these are visible, the branch to which they belong is also topped down to their level; and this is done five times successively. By this means, the plants become stout, dwarf bushes, not above eighteen inches high. In order th prevent their falling over, sticks or island. The Occident was putting strings are hitched horizontally along the rows, so as to keep the plants erect. In addition to this, all the laterals that have no flowers, and after the fifth topping, all la-terals, whatsoever, are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquires a beauty, size and excellence unattainable by other means.

> Plan for a Pig Sty. We find in one of our exchanges the fol-

lowing plan for a pig sty: I take four posts, ten inches in diam eter, and six feet long, and soak them half their length for fifteen minutes in boiling coal tar.

After they are dry, choose a high and dry of the Lone Star State. From thence it was his square, ten feet apart, letting them in the ground three feet deep. Put plates four by six inches thick on the top of the posts all around. Put on rafters and cover as you would a house, and board in the gable ends.

I make the sides separate, nailing boards of the proper length together with cleats, and hang them on the posts with hooks, so they can be removed in Summer, allowing a cool shelter, and adjusted in the Winter, when warmth is needed.

In this lexth home, Acoust harmes he had worn honorable home. The editorial harmess he had worn honorable home. The Lone Star State. From them feet under the lone star state. From them fact in the star home, wont to drop an "editorial correspontenc" to his paper once or twice a month, and extracted to the Lone

## For Housekeepers.

An Approved Mode of Putting up Green

Corn for Winter Use. Take the corn as fresh as possible from the stalk, and when in the best state for table use, and cut down carefully as though for ored, and excellent. Try it once.

Preserving Okra. One of the most healthy and nutritious vegetables is the okra, which is raised in suuch abundance in our climate. We are surprised that so little attention is given to poultry in this country. Some fifteen years preserving it for use all through the Winter, ago, when the "hen fever" prevailed so exand manufactured into gas for the purpose of preserving it for use all through the Winter, when it can be done so easily and so cheap -

with platform sixty feet apart, were placed in upright positions around the shaft from top to bottom, and within these a bucket, supported by wire rope, ascended and descended the shaft as occasion required, bring sprinkle salt in the bottom (cover the bottom); they lay down a layer of okra evenly the state of the shaft as occasion required, bring tom); they lay down a layer of okra evenly the state of the shaft as occasion required tom); they lay down a layer of okra evenly the state of the shaft as occasion required tom); they lay down a layer of okra evenly tom the state of the shaft as occasion required tom); they lay down a layer of okra evenly tom the state of the shaft as occasion required tom); they lay down a layer of okra evenly the state of the shaft as occasion required to the shaft as occasion required tom); they lay down a layer of okra evenly the state of the shaft as occasion required to the sha over the surface of salt; then, on this, the subject, have relasped into their former another layer of okra, as before, and so on till the barrel is full, or you have put in as much as desired, covering the whole, when done, with a thick layer of salt.

### How to Preserve Ics.

To know the secret of preserving ice for a considerable length of time, for domestic purposes, and especially for use in sickness, is a valuable piece of information. It is told by an exchange thus:

"Make two bags of stout woolen sabric; the inner should be ten inches wide by fourteen inches deep. The other bag should be made at least two inches wider each way. After placing one bag inside the other, stuff feathers between the two, and sew the two bags together at the top. Put a block of ice into a bag of this description, and it will be preserved from melting for nearly a week. when under exposure it will melt in less than an hour."

### The Best Tomato Pickles.

Take one peck of green tomatoes, sliced. one dozen onions, sliced also, sprinkle them with salt, and let them stand until the next day, when drain them. Then use the following as spices: One box of mustard, one and a half ounces of black pepper, one ounce of whole cloves, one ounce of yellow musfard seed, one ounce of allspice. Put in the kettle a layer of spices and one of tomatoes and onions alternately. Cover them with vinegar, wet the mustard before putting it in: let the whole boil fifteen or twenty minutes, and you will have pickles so good that you will be pestered by all your friends and neighbors asking you for a taste of them and

## Cheup Vinegar.

A first rate vinegar may be made by the following cheap and simple process: Boil pint of corn till about half done for three gallons. Put into jars or jugs, and fill them up with hot water; sweetened with a pint of syrup -perhaps less would do. Set them in the sun, and in one or two weeks, it will be first rate vinegar. No one need to buy a poor article when a good one can be made with so little trouble.

# The Late George Wilkins Kendall

A telegram published on Tuesday announced the death of George Wilkins Kendall, senior editor of the New Orleans Picayune, at San Antonia, Texas, at the age of about sixty years. The N. Y. Express gives following interesting stament of his life:

George Wilkins Kendall, was born in Amberst now Mount Vernon, New Hampshire about 1810; and having devoted several years to the acquisition of the art of printing, he traveled extensively through the Southern and Western States, working as a jurneyman at his trade.

The first entrace of "George," as he was familiarly termed, into prominent life, was in the publication of the New Orleans Picayune. In conjunction with the lamented Lumsden, he commenced on the 27th of January, 1837. The paper was about 12x18, and was sold at 61 cents per copy, or \$12 per annum, which figures were continued until some two years since, when the terms were changed to ten cents per copy, or \$16

like as with all new enterprises, and especially the starting of a public journal, "George" and "Lum" found theirs an uphill task. Swain and Simmons would have at once sold their bantling Ledger for "\$3000 cash," if they could have done so, and Kendall and Lumsden often felt very much like doing the same? but both were men of pluck and irrepressible energy; and ther were withal men of talent and keen wit, and their little craft once launched, they were determined that its sails should be filled with the popular treeze.

They were not mistaken. Clouds, it is true,

arose, and the hour of adversity was dark, but Kendall's brilliant wit and anecdote were made to sparkle through every column of the paper daily, and it was not long before success was showered upon his efforts.

The Picayunc was a triumph, and soon became an established institution of New Orleans. Advertisements poured into it rapidly, and before the first year expired, fifteen columns and a half out of the entire twenty were filled with advertising favors. Kendall survived all those advertisers save two, who remain to mingle their sorrows with the now venerable "Pic" in the deep

loss it has sustained. Perhaps the nervous activity of Mr. Kendall was never more strikingly displayed than durng the Mexican war, when he left his editorial desk for the battle-fields of that country. By the free use of the pony expresses and fast steamers, he always managed to beat any journal in the country in the forwarding of important news, and during almost the entire war, the whole press, and even the Government, depended or Mr. Mendall and the Picayune for the latest news from the "seat of war."

from the "seat of war." On one of the these occasions, he hesitated not at an expense of five thousand dollars to charter a steamer out and out to convey to the Picayune exclusively the news he had to send It was one of the grandest victories ever achieved by the

rewspaper press.

Of late years "George" has either traveled in Europe or devoted hi uself to his "ranche" in Texas, where he owned thousands of acres, and thousands of sheep, cattle and other domestic animals. Some of his wool clips have been

known to net him over \$50,000.

In his Texan home, Kendall really was at home. The editorial harness he had worn honora-

But he has at last succumbed to the Destroyer, cut down by its scythe in the fullest flush of health and vigor, and with lingering disease disstill kept at bay.

His age was 60. Tall, robust, swarthy, was "George," his hair the color of a raven's wing; his eye large, black, and piercing as an eagle's.—His soul was full of fire, yet filled with love for all mankind. Death sits lightly on him, we know.

To his family, friends, and surviving partners in the Picayune his loss will be irreparable, while in the newspaper firmament, one of its brightest stars has set forever.

POULTRY.—England imports three hundred millions of eggs from France annually. This sounds strangely, and yet it is stated on the authority of the last trade returns. We are not aware that eggs have ever been imported into the United States, but from the prices they now and for several years past have commanded, their importation might be made a profitable business. Comparatively little attention is paid to the rearing of tensively and poultry shows were abundant and well patronized, there was a prospect of indifference. This is remarkable, from the fact that at present or any thing approximating to present prices, poultry-raising on an extensive scale, could scarcely fall to prove largely remunerative. In France great The House attention is given to it. The vicinity of Paris can boast of a number of very large establishments, one of them, it is said, wintering over a hundred thousand fowls. The food for this immense flock of domestic birds is the superanuated and dead horses of the livery stables of Paris. According to the statistics of this vast Gallinoctural concern, twenty-two horses are consumed daily; four thousand dozen of capons are sent to the Paris markets annually, and the average production of eggs, forty thousand weekly These are large figures, and challenge credulity somewhat, but there is no doubt that the French people have found poultryraising a most lucrative business, though the prices obtained are scarcely a fourth of those we are paying. As already remarked, little or no attention has been paid to it in the United States; why, it is difficult to tell. Our people are proverbial for enterprise, and it seems strange that no one has yet had the courage to attempt it on a large scale. Poultry-raising is a scientific business and it is, perhaps the want of scientific knowledge that has deterred persons from engaging in it. Buildings of a special character are required, and an even temperature is one of the indispensables of success. One of the great drawdacks in large poultry establishments, is the great liability of the fowls to become diseased. By some it is contended that this is a fatal objection, and cannot be overcome. Others as stoutly assert that with regular feeding, pure water, and strict attention to cleanliness, the difficulty can be obviated, and there is little doubt that these latter are correct. In this country there is no necessity for the confinement of the fowls to a limited area. Land is abundant and cheap, and the facilities for transportation to the best markets so various, that every inducement is offered to enterprising capitalists to engage in the business. The National Poultry Company of Bromby, England, has a capital of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, in shares of fitty dollars each, and although but recently organized, it has already declared an annual dividend of fifty per cent. This looks encouraging. Why should not a similar undertaking pay as well in the vicinity of

#### [For the Wilmington Post.] IN MEMORIAM.

'Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." Not a month has passed since Massachusetts was called to mourn the loss of a veteran in good works the Hon. Charles G. Loring; and now, another of the noble philanthropists and patriots

Philadelphia?

has passed from their midst. JOHN ALBION ANDREW, was born in Windham, Maine, May 31, 1818.\* He was graduated at Bowdoin College, in 1837, and immediately afterward commenced the study of law in Boston, where, in 1840, he was admitted to the bar. Gradually, but surely, he rose to a position of note, and in the autumn of 1860 he was chosen Governor of Massachusetts, and continued to hold the office, by successive re-elections, till the year 1866. During this time, when our country was passing through a fiery ordeal, the clear head, noble heart, and executive abilities of Gov. Andrew were thoroughly brought into action, and the people of the State felt that they had but done justice to the man when they placed him in that henorable and responsible position. And the soldiers—our brave boys in blue, who so no-bly defended our forefathers' flag—will remember him as among their best friends, who sought by every just measure to alleviate their sufferings and make as easy as possible the hard life of the

But he has gone from us. No more shall we hear his pleasant voice, advocating the cause of humanity and cheering us on to every good work. Peacetully, in the prime of life, our Father has called him away; but such was his life, as a philanthropist and a christian, that his memory will ever be sacredly cherished by the hearts of all who knew him.

"Lives of great men all remind us, We can make our lives sublime, And departing leave behind us, Footprints on the sands of time.

Footprints that perhaps another, Salling o'er life's troubled main— A forlorn and shipwrecked brother— Seeing, may take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing, With a heart for any fate! Still achieving, still pursuing— Learn to labor and to wait." MAY MORRIS. Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 8d, 1867.

\*Died October 27th, 1867.

THE Republicans of Brooklyn, N. Y., have secured for their Head Quarters, commodious and pleasant rooms on Washington

LIST OF VESSELS Cleared, Sailed, and Up for this Port.

Schr D C Hulse, Hildreth, BALTIMORE. LIVERPOOL. September 26 Schr Susan Stetson, Barker, Schr Isabella, Weeks,

PROVIDENCE, R. I

BELFAST, ME. Schr Moses Williamson, Lake, (At Holmes' Hole Oct. 29.) October 23 HAVANA.

October 30

# TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY POST

THE NORTHERN STATE ELECTIONS.

Garibaldi Captured.

WITH THE INDIANS.

The Davis Trial to be Post-

# The Market Reports.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.-The New York Time's special says it is false about astounding accounts reaching Grant, and his send- to Northern creditors, matured at the ing down orders to preserve peace at all city banks yesterday and were promptly

The Herald's special says Davis trial will be postponed till May, at request of prose-

Sherman issued a general order to his troops announcing treaties of peace with certain Indians and directing cessation of hostilities against them.

The President is considering the pardon of James A. Seddon. Endorsed by Greely,

Burnside and others. The military authorities to-day, in accordance with directions from the President, engaged in preliminaries for the disbanding of negro military companies in the District. One company paraded yesterday all day, fully armed. There seems to be no doubt but that commanders of military districts will be instructed by Gen. Grant to suppress armed organizations in districts, both black and white.

The cabinet continued in session till half past two. Internal Revenue to-day, \$490,000. A Batallion of Papal Zouzaves are to be recruited in Canada.

Kansas-The Republicans carry the Legislature by a decreased majority. The negro suffrage amendment runs behind the ticket, but is probably carried. Female suffrage is lost by several thousand. Wisconsin returns show democratic gains

and Fairchild running behind his ticket. Maryland, whole democratic ticket elect-

Massachusetts-Adams carries Boston by one thousand four hundred and eighty-five majority. The same gain throughout the State however would not elect Adams, but would show a Republican loss of twenty thousand.

Boston, Nov. 5 .- Returns indicate the certain election of Bullock and the State Republican ticket, by a handsome majority. New Jersey-Trenton, Elizabeth City. New Brunswick, gone Democratic, Returns so far indicate that the Democrats have carried the Legislature; vote very

New York-First Ward, democratic, loss 52. Fourteenth Ward, gain 45. Second Ward, democratic gain 42. Fifteenth Ward | Freights lower : Cotton, steam, 4 a 4; Wheat Ward, deinocrafte gain 875. Seventh Ward, gain 835. Twenty second Ward, gain 653. Nineteenth Ward, gain 1263. Sixth Ward, gain 157. Ninth Ward, gain 509. Sixteenth Ward, gain 603.

The Boston Post telegraphs to its corresslowly. Bullock's majority will be small. Boston gives Adams 1500 majority on a large vote. The Legislature will be liberal." A reliable Boston despatch says the Republicans acknowledge a loss in Massachusetts of 43,000. They claim the State by 17,500 majority. STILL LATER.

We have comprehensive returns from the State of New York, which indicate Democratic majority of 30,000.

Syracuse gives a Democratic gain of 624. Albany gives a Democratic gain of 1000. Troy gives a Democratic gain of 1800. The Tribune just telegraphs, giving up the state to the Democrats by decided majority.

Albany, N. Y., gives a Democratic major ity of 1600, electing the County ticket, State Senator, and three out of four Assemblymen. Cameron County, New Jersey, elects the whole Democratic ticket by 500 majority. President has received a dispatch from

Courtney, U. S. District Attorney, giving a majority in New York and Brooklyn of 70,000. Fourth Ward, loss 125. Fifth Ward, gain 376. Eighth Ward, gain 609. Thirteenth Ward, gain 426. New Jersey-Legislature undoubtedly democratic.

New York City, complete, gives 59,815 Democratic majority. Democratic gain of

Returns from the interior meagre, though show that the Republican vote is not suff cient to overcome this tremendous majority in the city.

Returns from Kings and River Counties show no exception to a general rule of heavy democratic gains everywhere. State gone Democratic by at least 20,000.

A despatch from Police Headquarters New York, makes the Democratic majority in the city 61,450. Returns from Wisconsin and Minnesota are meagre. It is thought Minnesota has

gone Democratic, and Wisconsin is very

NEW YORK, Nov. 5-A printer named Friel was shot in an election altereation, The election in the city is progressing quietly. Vote unprecedently heavy. The Democrats are confident of having 60,000

The 21st Ward gain is 1,224; 17th Ward, 1,199; 18th Ward, 1,328; 12th Ward, 205; 3d Ward, 60. Partial Senatorial returns show the election of Tweed, Norton, Creamer, Bradley, and Genet, all Democrats. The State has gone Democratic probably by a

large majority. Case of the Propellor Georgia. TORONTO, Nov. 5.—The case of the Pro-pellor Georgia, has been decided in favor of the United States.

### From Richmond. HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 31.

Gov. F. H. PIERPOINT :- I have received letters from several members of the Virginia Legislature, inquiring whether there would be a session of that body during the coming winter, and raising the question whether under the State laws, the members of the House of Delegates do not hold over until their successors are duly elected and quali-fied. Without deciding the latter question, upon which there seems to exist a diversity of opinion, I have to request that you will inform the members of the late Legislature, that the regular session of the Legislature

for the ensuing winter, will be dispensed with. Very Respectfully Your ob't servant, J. M. SCHOFIELD, Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

Five Companies of U.S. troops in Virginia were to-day ordered to Washington for winter quarters.

### From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 5 .-- Official registration returns from three-fourths of all the districts in the State, show that the blacks so far have a majority of 33,834. Only nine out of the thirty-one districts have white

A large amount of obligations, exceeding half a million in the aggregate, due chiefly

## From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 .- Arrived -Huntsville, Terry, San Jacinto and the Rapidan. The Ellen Terry reports an unknown Schooner ashore on Body Island, also a Baltimore schooner two miles north of Ocracoke; all lost but the mate.

Foreign News. PARIS, Nov. 5 .- The Moniteur says: A fight occurred near Tivoli. Three thousand of the Insurgents either killed, wounded or

Garibaldi himself and his son Menotti, were captured at Terni and sent to Florence, as prisoners of war. Four thousand Garibaldians, while on

their march to reinforce the Insurgents, were stopped, disarmed and turned back. The greatest agitation prevails in Italy. The ultimatum of the Emperor Napoleon, is to be answered by or before Thursday.

LONDON, Nov. 5 .- Noon .- Serious breadriots occurred in Exeter, yesterday and today. Every meat and bread shop in the city have been sacked. At time of receipt of last dispatches incendiary fires were breaking out in different parts of the town. Much excitement exists. The local authorities have petitioned the Government for troops to quell the disorder.

GENOA, Nov. 5 .- Garibaldi has arrived at Spezza, a prisoner, in the hands of the

# New York Markets

NEW YORK, Nov. 5. - Noon. - Flour 10 a 25c. lower. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn firm. Mess Pork nominal at 20%. Lard quiet. Cotton dull at 18tc. Freights quiet. Spts turpentine 55 a 551. Ro-in, Common \$3 55 a \$3 60.

Cotton lower: sales 2,000 bales at 18c. a 184. Flour-State, \$8 10 a 13; Southern, \$10 a 14 10. Wheat firmer. Corn unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork \$20 85. Lard 124 a 134c. Naval Stores steady. -sail, 8 a 81c.

# New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 .- Noon .- Stocks dull and steady. Old issue 81; new issue 71. Ten Forties 1001. Seven Thirties 51. Gold pondent here as follows: "Returns come in \$1 40%. Sterling, long 9%; short 10%. Mon-Stocks dull. 1862 Coupons, 81.

# Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5-2 o'clock.-Cotton irregular. Sales will probably reach 8,000

London, Nov. 5-Evening-Consols 941. Bonds 701. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5-Evening. -Cotton closed lower. Uplands 81d. Orleans 81d.

Manchester advices unfavorable. Knowles & Co, cotton merchants, have stopped. FRANKFORT, Nov. 5 .- Bonds 75%.

WHY is a room full of married folks like a room that is empty? Because there is not a single per

# COMMERCIAL.

### WILMINGTON MARKET. November 5-6 P. M.

COTTON .- Market weak and but little doing. 61 bales in all were sold to-day, in small lots, at 13c. for ordinary, 15te, for low middling, and 16 to 16tc. for middling. SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- The advance of to.

gallon at the close of the market yesterday was not maintained to-day. At the opening holders were asking 52c., but these figures were not obtained, 189 bbls. having changed hands during the day at 51ic. 2 gallon.

TURPENTINE .- But little is doing in Crude Turpentine. The market is reported steady. But 81 bbls. changed hands to-day at \$3 60 for virgin and yellow dip, \$280 lbs.

TAR.—One small lot of 50 bbls. was sold at ROSIN .- 25 bbls. No. 2 Rosin brought \$2 80, and 131 bbis. Pale \$4 2 bbl. Market mactive.

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

Arrived.

Str A P Hurt, Skinner, from Fayetteville, to Worth & Daniel, with 330 bbls Rosin and 49 bbls Spirits Turpentine, to Worth & Daniel, A Johnson & Co, A McRimmon.

Str R M Orrell, Orrell, from Fayetteville, to A McRimmon, with 50 bbls rosin, 50 bbls spirits turpentine, 41 bales cotton, 12 bales sheeting, to A McRimmon, W H Lutterloh, Williams & Murchison, A Johnson & Co.

Cleared. November 5. Schr Robert Caldwell, McCormick, for Savan-nah, by Worth & Daniel, with 500 bbls rosin. Str A P Hurt, Skinner, for Fayetteville, by