

THE WILMINGTON DAILY POST.

E. A. PAUL & CO., Proprietors.

The only daily Republican paper published in the Second Military District composed of North and South Carolina.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE Daily, one year, \$10 00 six months, 6 00 one month, 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Advertisements will be inserted at \$1 00 per square for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

THE WILMINGTON WEEKLY POST.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Subscription: One year, \$3 00 Advertisements \$1 per square.

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OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, Nov. 9th, 1867.

Messrs. E. A. Paul & Co., Wilmington:

Since our last, of the 2d inst., we have to report an unsettled market, everything being very dull. This will continue till the meeting of Congress, when it is hoped that something will be done to reduce the currency, with a view to a resumption of specie payments. This has an effect upon the purchasers of merchandise, and the capitalists, who are very cautious in putting out their money. Till the action of Congress is more fully known, we cannot look for a more material improvement in trade; prices, therefore, will fluctuate, in all probability, till after the first of January, or till such time as a fixed financial policy is known.

The money market remains about the same as noted in our last report, with much call for money on the banks to move the cotton crop. Gold is more languid and lower; but for the fears of many that something may yet occur to disturb public confidence, in all probability gold would touch much lower figures this fall or winter. Sales to day at \$139. From the first of the present month to the first of January next, Government will have disbursed nearly fifty millions of dollars, and as there is little or no export demand for it for some time to come, it will be a heavy article to carry for speculative purposes. All articles of merchandise being languid, we may hope that now that the elections being over, an improvement in prices and business generally will take place.

We quote:

Beeswax in demand, Southern 40@41c. Super State 39@40c. Extra 38@39c. Fancy 37@38c. St. Louis 36@37c. Eye 35@36c. Back wheat, per 100 lbs. \$7 00@8 00. COGNAC—Brandywine 37@38c. City 36@37c.

CORN.—Market dull. White Southern, \$1 45@1 50. Western Mixed, \$1 30@1 35. Yellow, \$1 30@1 35.

OATS.—In demand at 75 a 80c. PRANITS.—In request. 30 and 25 lbs., \$3 @ \$3 1/2. PORK.—Firm but not active. Western Mess, per bbl., \$21 @ \$22. Prime Mess, \$21 1/2 @ \$22 1/2. Prime, \$21 1/4 @ \$21 3/4.

Bacon in fair demand. Hams, 15@15 1/2. Shoulders, 11@12 1/2. Naval Stores extremely dull. Rosin, Common, 28 1/2 @ 30. Low Strained to Good, No. 2, 30 @ 32. No. 1, 32 @ 34. Pale and extra Pale, 5 00 @ 5 50. Opague, 4 00. Crude Turpentine, 54 @ 55. Spirits, Shipping Order, 55 @ 56. " Merchantable, 54 @ 55. Tar, Wilmington, scarce, 3 50 @ 4 00. " " as it runs, 3 47 1/2 @ 4 00. Pitch, Southern, 3 75 @ 4 00. Cotton more active and much stronger, with a better demand for export.

Good Middling, Florida, Mobile, N. Orleans, 20 @ 20 1/2. Strict, 19 1/2 @ 20. Middling, 19 @ 19 1/2. Low Middling, 18 1/2 @ 19. Ordinary, 17 1/2 @ 18. Low Ordinary, 15 1/2 @ 16. Sales 2,000 bales to-day, in New York, & 11,000 for Uplands.

Freights to Liverpool, Sail, 4@10. HATCH, ESTES & CO., Commission Merchants.

A Republican Convention in Pitt County.

GREENVILLE, PITT CO., Nov. 5.

A convention of the Republican voters of Pitt County, was held at the Court House this day.

Capt. D. J. Rich was elected permanent Chairman, and Maj. E. J. Smith Secretary.

The Convention proceeded to the business brought before it.

On motion of Major N. P. Bowman, a committee of three from each precinct in the County was appointed, to recommend two candidates for nomination to the State Constitutional Convention, and also to appoint three persons from each precinct as Precinct Committee for the ensuing year.

On reassembling the Convention the committee recommended Gen. BYRON LAFLEN and Capt. D. J. RICH as their choice for the Delegates to the State Convention.

The Convention confirmed these nominations, with the utmost unanimity, and these gentlemen were declared elected.

On motion of Major Bowman, a Republican County Executive Committee was appointed for the ensuing year, as follows: Maj. N. P. Bowman, Chairman. Col. Charles W. Smith and Austin Flood.

After a few stirring remarks from Messrs. Laflen and Rich, the Convention adjourned, returning thanks to the county officers, who adjourned Court to allow us to hold our Convention.

E. J. SMITH, Secretary.

TRAVEL.—The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, in order to encourage travelling by their line, have determined on charging females and children, during the summer months, only half price. It is believed by the directors that the result will be a large addition to the passenger traffic, inasmuch as wives will now compel their husbands to treat themselves and families much more frequently than they did before to excursions by railway.

The passenger car on the railway from Moscow to St. Petersburg, are two stories high, the upper story being used for sleeping at night. The distance from Liverpool to London, which is about the same as that from New York to Washington, is accomplished in half the time.

Gen. E. Kirby Smith has been appointed Principal of the University of the South, at Swainsville, in the Cumberland mountains.

Senator Henry Wilson has just finished the manuscript of his new book, "The History of the Reconstruction Measures," and it will be published soon.

Agricultural Fair in the Eastern States.

A review of the present system of agriculture, and the latest improvements in agricultural implements and mechanics, written by Col. James Gleason, Superintendent Experimental Farm, Department of Agriculture taken from personal observations during his recent visit to the New England States for the purpose of collecting information for the use of the Department, contains valuable information for all those who are engaged in farming operations and the finer branches of mechanism pertaining thereto. Col. Gleason recommends a free intercourse of the people of all sections of the country as a means of removing the prejudices that now keep them so far apart, and recommends all those who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and those who are interested in labor saving machines, to visit the New England State fairs to be held in 1868.

Having been instructed by the Hon. J. W. Stokes, Acting Commissioner of Agriculture, to visit the State fairs of New England, for the purpose of collecting information for the use of the Department, Col. Gleason first visited the fair of the "New England Agricultural Society," held at Cranston, near Providence, R. I. This fair was, he says, the most complete in all its appointments that he ever attended. It was held from Sept. 3d to 6th inclusive. At an expense of near half a million dollars, the grounds and appointments thereto belonging were fitted up in a manner creditable to the great and growing interests of not only New England, but the United States. Every branch of American industry was fully represented, the number of entries amounting to over two thousand. The horses of Cranston received and merited a large share of the attention of visitors. A large number of celebrated animals were present. Many of them were entered for the races that took place during the week, which were witnessed by as many as 40,000 spectators, all of whom seemed to be highly delighted; not the least so, the ladies, some of whom could tell you the good points of a horse as correctly as they could the component parts of a loaf of good bread, and for this last accomplishment they are celebrated. The display of cattle embraced the choicest in all New England. Messrs. Loomis, Plunkin, White, and Lathrop made large displays of "short horns." Lieut. George Hyde, of Connecticut, made the largest display of "Devons." He is, perhaps, the largest breeder of that class in all New England—having a list of more than a hundred head of this breed, one-fourth of which was present at Cranston. The exhibition of "Jerseys" was also very large, each State being represented by some of this breed. The display of sheep was very creditable; numerically, the Southdowns taking the lead. Among the American merinos, exhibited by Mr. Jerome Holden, of Westminster, Vermont, was a lamb considered worth an amount equal to the annual salary of the President of the United States; at least, there were gentlemen present at the fair that would gladly have bought it for \$20,000. In goats, swine, and poultry, the display was large and creditable. The fruit department, though not large, was remarkable for the superior quality of the varieties on exhibition. Of apples the "Eagle Nursery," of Cranston, was better represented than amateurs in pomology could afford to be. This establishment exhibited fifty varieties, embracing every kind of apple that one reads of, nearly all of them exhibiting sound and healthy growth. Of pears, this same nursery displayed seventy-five different varieties.

From the Christian Banner.

The Shoe-Black and the Freedman's Savings Bank.

One afternoon in July, just as the Cashier of the Freedman's Savings Bank in Washington, D. C., was closing business for the day, a colored boy, clothed in ill-assorted and worn garments, and bearing a shoe-black's box by a strap hung jauntily across the right shoulder, came up to the counter and said, "Do you take money from boys to keep it till they want it?"

"Yes," said the clerk.

"Well," continued the boy, "I want to leave some."

"Can you write?" asked the clerk.

"Yes, sah," answered the boy; and then he wrote his name in clear and plain letters on the Bank-Book.

"Now for your money," said the clerk.—Down the boy's hand sunk in his trousers pocket, and out came a small packet wrapped in a bit of newspaper, which proved to contain ten dollars in five cent pieces; then a roll of ten cent notes, amounting to nearly a like sum; then twenty-five cent notes and one dollar bills; till he had piled on the counter the sum of fifty-five dollars!

"But, my lad," said the clerk, surprised that such a youth should have so much money, "where did you get all this?"

"Earned it, sah, blackin' de boots."

"How long have you been at it?" inquired the clerk.

"Since fust of June, sah," answered the boy.

"Only six weeks?" asked the clerk.

"Yes, sah," replied the boy, "I earns from a dollar and a half to two dollars a day."

"But don't you spend any?" said the clerk.

"No, sah," replied the boy, "I want to save my money, and so I won't treat and bust with the other boys; and they call me mean. I tried to get to work as a waiter in a boarding-house, or as a servant in a shop, or helping the market-men, but nobody wanted dis yere boy, so I reckoned I'd black boots."

Not a long story, but a very instructive one. This boy has shown that smartness and "cuteness" don't belong exclusively to the Yankees, but that human nature and wit are the same under a black as under a white skin.

We won't give the boy's name now; it may not be advisable to bring him out too prominently. But his name is written down in our memory as of a lad who promises to be a good citizen and a rich man. The boy who controls his appetite and carves his way so well with such little opportunities, is sure to make his mark if life and health are spared.

L. Washington, D. C., July, 1867.

The above, from the Christian Banner, is a true account of an actual occurrence, and it should be added that the money this little boy thus saving, goes to aid his father in paying for his freedom, which he had "purchased" before Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of Emancipation. This boy will grow up a thrifty, saving, industrious man, his example is a worthy one for boys and men, white and black alike, to follow.—Great Republic.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY POST

ELECTION RETURNS.

TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS.

NAPOLEON EGGED.

NOMINEES FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

TRIAL OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

THE FEVER.

The Alabama Convention.

The Market Reports.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 11.—Gen. Schofield to-day ordered a Court Martial on the 18th, in the case of Col. Rose, U. S. A., conductor of elections here, formerly charged by citizens with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, drunkenness and so forth on election day.

The Dispatch has an account of the robbing of Maj. Frank Butts, former Bureau Agent of King William County, by negroes here, and an attempt was made by the civil authorities to arrest the ringleaders but they resisted and the Military has been sent for.

The leading colored citizens will be out in a card to-morrow disavowing the incendiary sentiments uttered by Lindsay, the colored delegate to the Convention.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—No deaths from yellow fever reported to the Board of Health yesterday, and no applications to the Howard Association for relief.

Bromen ship Carl arrived yesterday, bringing another load of German emigrants, bringing another load of German emigrants in that State.

From Georgia.

MACON, GA., Nov. 10.—The Telegraph of to-morrow will advocate a State Conservative Convention, to meet in Macon on Thursday, 5th day of December.

Alabama Constitutional Convention.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 10, 5 10 P. M.—In the Reconstruction Convention to-day the Elective Franchise Committee presented majority and minority reports. The majority report disfranchises all who refuse to vote for or against the Constitution when submitted to the people, and is otherwise prohibitive. These reports were made the special order for to-morrow.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. Stocks dull. Money 6 a 7. Gold 139.—Sterling, long, 91.—1868 Coupons 84. Flour 10 a 15 cents lower. Wheat 1 a 2 cents lower. Corn 1 cent higher. Rye drooping. Pork drooping, \$20 75. Lard dull. Cotton dull, at 19. Freights quiet. Spits, turpentine dull at 55 a 55 1/2. Rosin quiet at \$3 54.

Evening.—Gold 88 1/2.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.—Noon.—The Brokers circular reports sales for the week at sixty five thousand. Speculation five thousand. Export, thirteen thousand. Stock 57,000. Whereof American is 133,000. Sales to day estimated at 13,000.

Foreign News.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Second Tycoon at Macao, is very violent. No particulars.

The November Meteors.

A letter from A. S. Herschel leads to the expectation of a shower of meteors this November. Astronomers regard the annual "star shower" as having increased in brilliancy ever since the year 1863, when a large number of meteors were noticed at Wolverhampton, England, November 13, and Dr. Schmidt, at Athens, notices their appearance on the 14th. In 1864 and 1865 about two thousand meteors must have been visible at Greenwich, and last year, at least eight thousand. Of course neither of these approached the grand displays observed by Humboldt in 1799 in South America, or that in the United States in 1833. Olivers, on these grounds, ventured to predict that the next recurrence of the phenomenon would be in 1867, although other astronomers regarded last year, as will be well recollected, as the time when the greatest periodical display was to be looked for.

Calculating from the time when the greatest frequency of meteors was observed at Greenwich on the night of the 13th to the 14th November, last year, the earth will be in the same position at 6 A. M., Greenwich time, on Thursday morning, the 14th, at which it encountered the first portions of the meteoric stream. At 7:30 A. M. it will have passed completely across the place of the stream. In Great Britain, therefore, daylight will prevent the view of most of the spectacle, whatever it may be. But on this side of the Atlantic, and in this city, the maximum of the meteoric display may be at about half past two o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 14th. The stream of meteors ought, therefore, to commence at about one o'clock A. M., and continue until four. Allowing one hour difference of time for every fifteen degrees westward, the appearances will be probably at their height in Charleston at 2:10, and be visible in the city of Mexico about midnight. In New York, on the other hand, they may be at their height at 2:35, Quebec and Boston, 2:45, Halifax, 3:10. America, therefore, ought to be illuminated by them through the whole night in some part, and it will be very interesting to our astronomers to observe how they keep time, and whether there is any uniformity of appearance in the heavens along the pathway marked out for them. Thus far, America has seemed to be most favored. In 1833, the meteors appeared to fall about as thick and fast as snow flakes in a light fall of snow.

At a meeting of the friends of emancipation, recently held in Manchester, documents were at hand setting forth that there were 70,000 slaves in the Portuguese colonies, 1,000,000 in the Spanish colony of Cuba, and 2,500,000 in Brazil. According to Mr. Walker, who had travelled up the Zamboi with Dr. Livingston, the Sultan of Zanzibar was a dealer in slaves to a frightful extent, 20,000 of them being imported into his dominions every year. The same authority stated that nine-tenths of the population had disappeared, and that the slave trade on the east coast of Africa was as dreadful at the present time as it had ever been on the west coast.

The school census of Cincinnati for 1867 has been completed. The number of inhabitants between the ages of five and twenty-one years is 109,788, which indicates a total population of over 300,000.

Returns from the Western counties of Kansas, indicate that the most of them have gone Democratic.

Internal Revenue receipts, \$650,000. Tammany Hall nominates Hoffman for Congressman.

Mozart Hall nominates Fernando Wood, and John J. Anthon is prominently mentioned by the Democratic Union party for Mayor of New York.

Thad. Stevens has written a four column letter, opposing National Banks, and arguing that while interest is payable in coin, bonds can honestly be liquidated with legal tenders.

Gen. Emery has disbanded the unauthorized military organizations in the District. It is said Sherman telegraphed Grant, advising that Mower's action in removing Gen. Hayes from the New Orleans sheriff's office, be disapproved.

The Vice Consul at Havana telegraphs the State Department to-day that the cholera is serious at that port. It is officially declared as existing. Numerous cases have occurred, and it is increasing.

What Shall We Do?

EDITORS SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—This seems to be troubling you, and there is my idea of what we shall do. Plant one third of land in cotton, balance in wheat, cat-barley and pasture; raise hogs, sheep, cattle and everything you need; buy all the improved tools you can, such as reapers and mowers, thrashers and gang plows, and Sulky Cultivators; become independent of the Kollerer Person. Do you know, Brother Planter, that a Board appointed by the U. S. Agriculture Bureau, has decided that one pound of deodorized (or hulled cotton seed) is worth ten pounds of corn, to fatten hogs, or beef cattle or to winter sheep on.

Clear your heads of the idea that you can raise cotton to buy corn, hay, flour, &c. Try and be up and moving. Read all the agricultural papers you can and get your neighbors to do the same. Meet together and talk over your farm matters—pull together—every one help another. We have always had too much individuality in the South, not enough of combined action. Every trade has its association for the protection of their interest, except the cotton planter.

You cannot compete with the world, unless you are up and doing. The old sickle is pushed aside by the reaper, the flail by the thrasher, and now the gang plow and riding cultivator will push out the single plow.

I will give the Cultivator ten years to any man who will purchase a Buckeye Cultivator and work it like a sensible man use it, who will say he is not satisfied with his chine, or that he can't do twice as much work with it as he can with a common plow.

Respectfully SAM MARCUS.

PLANTING NUTS, &c.—In replying to an inquiry as to the best time to plant nuts for growing trees, the Germantown Telegraph says that it should be done as soon as they come from the burr or pericarp, and of course before they get dry. This includes the chestnut, shellbark, walnut, acorn, as well as some seeds like the paw-paw, magnolia, &c., &c. Hence they must be planted in the fall. If left until the following spring they will either not come up at all, or be two years in doing so.

MR. EDITOR.—We noticed in the Journal of Sunday, 10th inst., an extract from the New York Herald, purporting to proceed from an itinerant correspondent. In the main, the statement relative to rice fields opposite Wilmington, was incorrect; and that which relates to Gen. Abbott and Mr. Ashley, is utterly and completely false. The latter is a gentleman of refined feelings and education—a genuine friend of the poor of every color. The former is as far from being an incendiary in his language, as the extreme Southern is from the scathing thunder of Bronson. He is modest, very reserved, a thorough classic scholar, and possesses a keen, cool judgment. The people of this section ought to be very well satisfied with him and his colleague since they stand not a chance in electing men of their own stamp.

To show the incorrectness of this man's information as to political matters, Geo. L. MASON is not a candidate, and he is therefore not on the ticket with Gen. Abbott and Mr. Ashley.

The Artisan says the value of improvements in machinery may be estimated from the fact that in 1819, it required for furnaces, each with a high chimney shaft, to produce 1,000 feet of glass per week, while now two furnaces, with but one shaft, produce 12,000 feet, with the same, if not a smaller, consumption of fuel.

A Vienna newspaper states that a secret society exists in that city, one of whose laws is that each member must tread upon every lady's train which he meets in the street, and use his force to produce a considerable rent in the dress. He is then to apologize profusely, but if the lady drags him into court, the society pays the damages.

The new grass so rapidly spreading in the South, called Lespedeza, came from Spain. The Charleston papers unite in pronouncing it the greatest blessing in the form of grass that has ever been bestowed on the South.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

November 11—6 P. M. ROSIN.—Sales to-day of 257 bbls. Rosin, at \$2 65 for No. 2, \$2 @ \$3 15 for No. 1, and \$4 for pale @ bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Sales of 687 bbls. Crude Turpentine at \$3 60 for virgin and yellow dip, and \$2 50 for hard, @ 230 lbs.

TAR.—Only 70 bbls. Tar were sold at \$2 70 @ bbl.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for Spirits was quite unsettled. Only a few small transactions were made. 37 bbls. in all were sold at 52, 51, and 50c. @ gallon, the market closing at the latter figure.