

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily, one year, \$ 8 00; six months, 4 00; three months, 2 00; Clubs of ten, one year, 75 00; Clubs of ten, six months, 45 00; Clubs of ten, three months, 25 00; Weekly one year, 1 50; six months, 80 00; Club of ten, weekly, one year, 10 00; Club of ten, weekly, six months, 6 00.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY. POST OFFICE, NEW BERNE, N. C., MARCH 31, 1867. The mail will close DAILY at 10 o'clock, for Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Washington, D. C., and all points North and East at 8.30 A. M. ...

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. MONEY MARKET. corrected on every change of the market by DINSWAY, GUION & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange, etc. Middle St., between Pollock and South Front.

PROVISION MARKET. WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. REPORTED DAILY BY J. REDMOND & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries & Provisions. CHECKED STOCK, MARKET WEAR.

Table of market prices for various commodities including coffee, sugar, and flour. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

Table of market prices for various commodities including rice, oil, and other goods. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

Shipping. GOODSPEED'S WEEKLY STEAMSHIP LINE. Carrying the U. S. Mail, between New York and Newbern, NORTH CAROLINA. The A. No. 1 Steamship ELLEN S. TERRY, CHAPIN, Master.

LOADING HOUSE. S. A. CARRAWAY AND MRS. S. F. CARRAWAY have opened their BOARDING HOUSE at the corner of Middle and South Front streets. ...

Journal of Commerce. LOCAL DEPARTMENT. HENRY C. POOL, Editor. Reading Matter on every page. Index to New Advertisements. MITCHELL, ALLEN & Co., No. 22 Pollock St. To Houskappers. MITCHELL, ALLEN & Co., Agents—Etna Life Insurance Company. AMYETT'S—Groceries. FOR SALE—Scholarships. A. G. EUBANK Auction Sale.

WILL NEWBERN SUSTAIN ONE DAILY?—We do not mean will her citizens give to it such support as will barely keep it from dying; but will they come up manfully to its aid? Will they sustain it with pen, with count, with business and with money? Will they relieve the Editor and Proprietor from the daily struggle for the means to carry on his business which impairs his usefulness, and prevents him from giving to his paper, the attention necessary to make it what he desires it to be a reflex of Newbern and her people, and alike creditable to the city and to him? We know the times are hard—that money is scarce—that the uncertainty of the political future fills the minds of all with gloom and despondency;—but we also know that, notwithstanding all these things, a daily paper is an absolute necessity to this people; and that there are adequate means to sustain such a paper handsomely. Shall it be done?

We dislike to appeal to those who should come to our support without an appeal; but it is necessary to write plainly, and we will not shrink, however painful it may be to our feelings. There are those who have lent us a helping hand, and who have given us a cordial, hearty, and unwavering support; but there are others, who are as deeply interested in the permanent establishment of a daily paper here as any others, who have not even subscribed for the paper; other some have their work done abroad, subscribe for Northern journals, more pretentious in size, but who cannot afford to take the local paper, or pay a fraction more to have their work done at their doors.

For the assistance given us in the purchase of the office, one of the very best in the State, we feel grateful; for the very liberal patronage which many of our merchants and business men have bestowed upon the Journal of Commerce, we return our thanks; but we ask all to perfect the good work already begun. Each can do something. One can write, another can solicit his neighbor to subscribe; a third can send copies to his relatives and friends at a distance, a fourth can advertise, for he will find it pays, and all can help us in our encouragement and good cheer. Our present business justifies us in saying that those radicals who have predicted our suspension will prove false prophets. We shall overcome the difficulties which surround us in spite of their prophecies and of the withdrawal of their business from the office. Will not those of our own creed, and all others who desire the permanent establishment of a daily paper in Newbern, aid us to overcome those difficulties speedily?

GRAND CONCERT AND FESTIVAL.—Our citizens must bear in mind that they are to be favored this evening with a delightful musical entertainment, given by several of Newbern's fair and beautiful daughters, assisted by the Misses Happer, of Baltimore, formerly of our sister town of Goldsboro, who have very kindly volunteered their invaluable services. Judging from past experience, we can assure all those fond of good music that they will be pleased and regaled by a beautiful and choice selection. During the intermission of the concert our young gallants can have an opportunity of making themselves useful as well as ornamental by treating the fair demitesses to a peep in the refreshment room where every delicacy imaginable will be found. We sincerely trust that the house (court room) will be filled to overflowing. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Episcopal Church of our city. Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

We call attention to advertisement in another column, of John Hutchinson, agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Office East side of Middle street opposite the Baptist Church. Life Insurance substitutes the certainty of a Patrimony for the uncertain continuance of Life, in which to acquire it. It secures independence and domestic comfort to the Widow or Orphan, when deprived of a husband's or a father's efforts for their support. It is the exercise of prudence and benevolence. It secures to one's family the financial value of an average duration of life, in the event of an early death. We cheerfully commend Mr. Hutchinson to the people of the counties in which he will labor as a gentleman, in all respects, worthy of their confidence.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the A. & N. C. R. R. takes place to-morrow in this city. It is currently reported, and generally believed, that Governor Worth has made the following appointments as State Directors: John L. Morehead, of Charlotte; William Murdock, of Rowan; Council Best, of Wayne; James M. Parrott and Lewis C. Diamond, of Lenoir; John D. Flanner and Alonzo T. Jenkins, of Craven; and Isaac Ramsey, of Carteret. Geo. W. Dill of Carteret, State Proxy.

ANOTHER CLUB.—At a meeting held last evening for the organization of a base ball club, the name selected was the "Elm City Base Ball Club." Robert Hancock was elected President; W. S. Styron, vice-President; D. S. Ryan, Sec'y & Treas. Messrs. Styron, Manly and Stevenson were appointed Directors. Mr. Hancock was elected Captain of the "first nine."

COURT HOUSE.—We are glad to see that Mr. A. C. Latham has kindly allowed the use of the Court Room to the ladies for a concert and festival on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next. We would suggest that for like purposes that parties interested would apply to the accommodating keeper of public buildings, Mr. A. C. Latham, who we doubt not will always extend a like courtesy to all.

An interview with Thaddeus Stevens. I visited Lancaster, and in the forenoon of Friday, 23d instant, obtained an audience. Let me first give you a portrait of the man and his household. Radicals have a good deal to say about the close relations of some of the former slaves to their masters and their masters' friends. They tell Southern people that they are among their servile classes, too yellow to be white, and too white to be black. They must stop this. It is horribly untrue to their great leader and master. In the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in a godly North, high into the pure city of Philadelphia, Thaddeus Stevens was married in an open adultery with a mulatto woman, whom he seduced from her husband, a full-blooded negro. This mulatto manages his household, both in Lancaster and Washington, receives or rejects his visitors at Stevens' residence, and herself as "we" and in all things comports herself as she enjoyed the rights of a lawful wife. I have no word of unkindness or abuse for her. She is a neat, tidy, well-mannered, and appears to be as polite as well-trained negro generally. Mr. Stevens' wife's connection with her, it is his own business, and entirely a matter of taste. I only mention the fact that the ultra godly, super sanctified saints of the African ascendancy, may get the beam out of their own eye before they gouge so mercilessly at the mote in another's. Mr. Stevens is a fine literary, quite feeble physically, but intellectually more vigorous, prompt and lucid than is usual in men seventy-four years old. He is tall, and has the bone of a large man, but is now very thin in flesh. His face and head are both good—the eye unclouded and the smile in his thin, closed lips, and the strong jaw tell the secret of the bitterness and love of despotic power and revenge that fills his heart and keeps the man alive. Upon first entering the room of a door, which gave me a full view of the man, there was something in the air, which I felt, that I thought his heart and his speeches, his soundness and his words, were not in harmony. This soon flitted, and from that time to the close of the interview, the whole countenance—from the grand arched forehead to the hard chin—was very ideal of cold, pitiless intellect. I told him who I was, the views I entertained, and requested that he would say nothing to me which he would desire kept secret. As he had been taking a great deal and was quite exhausted, I was forced to question rapidly and confine myself to leading topics. The most of the conversation was heard by a gentleman who called with me, and who can vouch for its correctness, which is almost verbal. I told him I had come to hear from him, whom I regarded as the great head and master of his party, just what his party demanded and where his demands would stop—upon what terms and at what probable time his party would recognize the Southern States as equal members of the Government—and to ask his interpretation of the present movement of reconstructions. He was facing the question with the remark that it was an indelicate one to put to a gentleman, I asked—Do you pursue your harsh policy as a party measure for the purpose of business?

He answered at once—"I do nothing merely for party purposes. I regard my proposed action as equitable, and resting upon principles of the law." "But, Mr. Stevens, by what provision of the Constitution are you warranted in perverting a law made to resolve a doubtful question, and the right itself to make which was doubtful into an excuse for going beyond its purposes in treating the defeated so harshly as you propose?" "The Constitution does not enter into the question—has nothing to do with it at all. You made an issue of war. The North—whether wisely or unwisely it is no use now to inquire—occupied the issue and conquered you. By a hundred acts, which were of an arbitrary nature, to forget, the government recognized you as a belligerent nation and your defeat left you no rights under the Constitution nor any claim to be treated, by its provisions. While you were fighting, you were also fighting against the laws, which had forfeited all rights of person as well as property. I propose to deal with you entirely by the laws of war, and though not caring to have those laws executed to the full extent of punishing the poor devils I regard it as a matter of the simplest equity to punish your officers at least sufficient to indemnify loyal men for the damage sustained at your hands."

"Will you persist in your confiscation measure, Mr. Stevens—will you be satisfied with no case?" "No, sir! Anything less would be unjust to those wronged by your crime."

"Will you be able to bring your party to your support?" "I do not know—we had had work to secure the passage of the military bill—but I shall take care of myself, and devote all of my strength and ability on this measure of justice."

"Well, Mr. Stevens, there are good men in the South—honest men, who look an oath of loyalty to the United States Government in good faith upon the assurance that they would be treated as citizens. The unsettled condition of our cities bears hardly upon them. Lands are valueless, and industry is discouraged. If you and I say you, because you are your party—intend to perfect the proposed confiscation, do it quickly. Do not torment the south by delay and deception. Bring Wilson home, and do not let him tell any more lies to honest people. Let the issue be distinct and well understood. You are consistent, and have been frank, at least in your own mind. Mr. S. now complained of being overworked. I begged him to answer one or two more questions. "Would you be pleased to see organized in Alabama a Government similar to that of Tennessee, under such men as Brownlow, a few of which I am sorry to say have among us—Milt Safford for instance?" He replied, hesitatingly, "It is not a matter of men at all; it would depend upon circumstances and a principle. We would inquire whether you had a single man in your party who would be brought here to complete their military education, and capable and accomplished officers will be detailed to give them instructions."—Norfolk Day Book.

MARGUERITE. Pure golden hair, Waving like the willow sea, Wreathing, like the ivy tree, Her brow so fair. Deep thoughtful eyes, Seeming through their lashes bright Jewels set in golden light, Dropped from the skies. A voice so clear— Like the tinkling of vesper bells, Coming soft through mossy dells, Gladdening the ear. A smile most sweet, Beaming like the sun's bright ray, Seeming through some cloudlet gray, Had Marguerite. Ah, she is gone! Like a violet faded in the sun, Her life is spent, her course is run— Sweet Marguerite!

Extreme Suffering in Wake Co., N. C. "Blessed is he that considers the poor." I am satisfied from what I have seen and heard, and from numerous certified, official statements of Magistrates and other reliable persons, that in this (Wake) County, there are at least 300 families, numbering 1,000 souls—mostly widows and orphans, and deeply afflicted men—who have not four days' supplies. Many have not even bread now, and the wasted forms of heart-broken widows, mothers are being worn down by spending sleepless hours trying to soothe the cries tormented by hunger from their children, and all she can give them in green salad, or sour berries or parched corn meal for coffee or boiled corn sodas, in water for berries, (and some of these having had no food for weeks, no bread for days, no flour for months and no sugar and coffee for years, except a little as charity recently. Many of these in other years were free from want, and some lived in luxury, but their all went by war—paid away for substitutes, and when forced to go the men were killed, the balance of property was eaten up or taken from them by the armies; and since which, they have no house, no land, no cow or horse or money. And many who may have a little poor rented land, or even land of their own, being so reduced as to have only a poor man or woman, with the short crop, last year and heavy rain now, with a family of 5 to 8 children and no meat or corn for man or beast, are at the point of despair as to how they are to live. To go out on wages the crop is lost, and to stay at home is to starve, and they can neither work or live long. They have never begged, they don't beg now. They are trying to work a little land, part of which they have dug with a hoe—she works two days on a poor neighbor's farm to get her house and 8 pounds of meat, and she is struggling in affliction and exhaustion with the prospect in future, now most gloomy. They have left their homes at midnight and walked 15 miles to Raleigh, and some have been only a poor man or woman, and they are glad to have something for my poor, hungry children and now I will go to them; and they returned carrying it on their shoulders, reaching home at 3 o'clock the next morning—making 22 miles all night with a kind man along in a cart who with their 3 to 5 children in a suffering condition and nothing could be got for their here, in the wrenching rain they returned home yesterday.

The harvest is done, a noble part in giving supplies to the needy, and I hope will do more, but it is nothing to give now. The Boston and Maryland supplies are a most or quite exhausted, and what has been received from kind friends in Wake County, North and North-west—of which have done good.

These sufferers do not expect meat, they scarcely think of flour, sugar, coffee and good clothes, but what they want and must have, or worse, is bread, and bread for starving hoards and for the human. Corn can be bought here at \$1.40 per bushel, and meat at 13 cents per pound, but the poor cannot buy it at 10 cents a bushel or 2 cents a pound. We are not those of our more favored citizens give according as there may be ability to their relief? Let each one act with the truth of God encouraging—"Be that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and 'blessed is he that considereth the poor:—the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble." Yours truly, W. J. W. CROWDER, Superintendent Charitable Supplies.

Raleigh, N. C., June 18, 1867. The following resolutions were sent to the Pastors of the several Churches in Raleigh, the Young Men's Christian Association or Messrs John G. Williams & Co., Bankers, or the National Bank Raleigh, N. C., or Hon. D. M. Barringer Chairman Board State Charitable Commissioners. W. J. W. C. PULPIT INDEPENDENT.—A preacher in the neighborhood of Blackfords, not undeservedly popular, had just finished an exhortation strongly recommending the liberal support of a very meritorious institution. The congregation was numerous, and the chapel was crowded to excess. The discourse being finished, the plate was about to be handed around to the respective pews when the preacher made this short address to the congregation: "From the sympathy I have witnessed in your countenance and in my own feelings, I have honored me with, there may feel inclined to give too much. Now, it is my duty to inform you that justice, though it is not pleasant, should always be a prior virtue to generosity; therefore, as you will all be called upon in your respective pews, I wish it to be thoroughly understood that no person will think of putting anything in the plate who cannot pay his debts!" It need not be added that this advice produced an overflowing collection.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL AT FORTRESS MONROE.—We learn from high authority that the Government contemplates purchasing several hundred acres of land near Fortress Monroe for the purpose of establishing a school for artillery at that point. The school will be located on a hill off in the ground will soon be levelled and the object in view. It is designed to give this arm of the service a complete and thorough training in all its minutiae, as well as in target practice and manoeuvring in the field. For this object, students from the Artillery School at West Point will be brought here to complete their military education, and capable and accomplished officers will be detailed to give them instructions. —Norfolk Day Book.

AUCTION SALE. By A. G. EUBANK, Auctioneer. WILL BE SOLD ON WEDNESDAY, 26th JUNE, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., the entire stock of Goods of Tiddy, Fleming & Co., On Middle Street, Opposite the Market. The Stock consists of a variety of articles to suit the most fastidious.

New Advertisements. FOR SALE. TWO SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. Apply to the Editor of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. June 25-1

Now's the Day, and Now's the Hour. TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE! Having the Largest Circulation in this city, and in the towns of Beaufort, Kinston, and in the Counties of Carteret, Craven, Lenoir, Greene, Jones, and the adjacent parts of Currituck, offers to its subscribers the best medium for advertising. Every citizen of Newbern, who does not, ought to subscribe for it; and every merchant should advertise in its columns. The circulation of our WEEKLY, is rapidly increasing, and reaching, as it does, the farmers and planters of this rich agricultural section, it is worthy the support and advertising patronage of our agricultural and mercantile community. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN. INCORPORATED, MAY 1846. ASSETS OVER \$15,000,000.00. INCOME OVER \$6,500,000.00. The Largest Life Insurance Company in the World!

Dispatch Line. THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER MADISON HOLMES, Capt. DAVID IRELAND, is now receiving freight at our dock, foot of Craven Street, and having most of her cargo stowed, will have quick dispatch for above port. For balance of freighter passage, apply to JOHN W. WALLACE, No. 6 Craven Street. June 25-1

Murray's North Carolina Steamship Line, THE FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIP LOUISA MOORE, G. W. WALLACE, Commandr, Will sail for New York direct, on WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1867. Freight or Passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to WHITFORD, DILL & CO., No. 5 Craven Street. ST. LOUISA MOORE INSURES AT LOWEST RATES. June 25-1

TO HOUSE KEEPERS. TABLE CUTLERY, SPOONS, CASTORS, Ware, Toilet Sets, Paper Hangings, and Glass etc. See Store and Terms. See from, Sad-Irons, Sausage Cutters, Hollow Ware, Hoops, Rakes, Axes, &c. At MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO'S. NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY AND POLYTECHNIC ACADEMY. A GREAT SCHOOL OF Theoretical and Applied Science!

THE 2nd Session of the 9th. Academic year, opens July 1st, 1867. PRINCIPAL STUDIES OF REGULAR COURSE: Mathematics and Physical Sciences, Engineering, Architecture and Drawing, Latin, French and Belles Lettres. Bibles, Political Economy and History. Examinations conducted upon Graduates in the Regular Course. Persons desiring to qualify themselves for Civil Engineers and Surveyors, &c., are offered a Special Course of Engineering, Architecture and Drawing. A Commercial Course, for those who wish to prepare for Business. A Preparatory Course, for those who are quite young or little advanced. No military duties, beyond enough drill for healthy exercise. Expenses moderate. For circulars containing full information, address GEN. E. E. COOPER, Surgeon, Hillsboro, N. C. June 25-1

Table of advertising rates for various durations and locations. Columns include duration (1 week, 2 weeks, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year) and rates for different sections (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th).

New Advertisements. MAON HOUSE, BEAUFORT HARBOR. MOREHEAD CITY, N. C. THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING SECURED THE ABOVE WELL-KNOWN HOUSE, AT MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., Will open for the reception of Guests, for the SUMMER SEASON.

THE FIRST DAY OF JULY! MOREHEAD CITY, the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, is beautifully situated upon Beaufort Harbor, and is renowned for its invigorating breezes, its sun-bathing, its admirable fishing grounds and its unsurpassed healthfulness. OUR EFFORTS TO PLEASE. No pains shall be spared to render the Guests of the House comfortable; and their wants shall be supplied whenever practicable; attentive servants are engaged to wait upon them; courtesy and politeness shall mark the deportment of all the employees, every just cause of complaint shall be avoided or remedied and none shall leave dissatisfied, if it is possible for the proprietor to give satisfaction.

MAON HOUSE THE TABLE. Every delicacy of the season shall be placed upon the table. BEAUFORT HARBOR, And its tributary waters are celebrated for the variety and excellence of the Fish, (Tide crabs, hoollops, Clams, &c.) taken from them, which will be served up in the best style experienced cooks, in addition to all the luxuries to be found at first-class Hotels in the interior. PLEASURE SEEKERS Will find two number one Billiard Tables, a Bar Room with the Choice Wines, Liquors, Segars and Tobacco; Ball Rooms with experienced ballroom for Balls and all parts of the Harbor; Bathing Houses, where all may indulge in health giving Salt Water Baths, and daily facilities for a plunge in the Surf, if that mode of bathing should be preferred.

MUSIC AND DANCING. Musicians will, at all times, be in attendance to entertain the hour with their soul-stirring strains and the volleys of the gay and lively Dance, can amuse themselves whenever it is desired. OUR TERMS. The scarcity of money has induced the Proprietor to make his terms within the reach of all. \$2.50 per DAY. " " WEEK. " " MONTH. " " 3 MONTHS. " " 6 MONTHS. " " 1 YEAR. Remember, this delightful summer resort, one of the most beautiful in the whole country, will be opened July 1st, 1867. Remember also, that the opening Ball will be given Thursday evening, July 4th. EXCURSION TICKETS will be furnished by the Railroad Company to and from AT ONE FARE. T. A. GRANOR, Proprietor. Beaufort Harbor, N. C. Beaufort Harbor, N. C. Beaufort Harbor, N. C.

Notice. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CRAVEN COUNTY. THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATOR of the estate of Richard S. Donnell, deceased, at the June Term, A. D. 1867, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be deemed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment. MARY S. SHEPARD, June 25, 1867-1

FOR RENT. TWO DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSES WITH OUT-DOOR BATHS, on Green Street, above New St. JOHN HUGHES, Broad Street. June 25-1 ATLANTIC HOUSE, BEAUFORT, N. C. OWING TO THE POLITICAL AND PECUNIARY condition of the country, the undersigned have determined not to open the ATLANTIC HOUSE this summer. They cheerfully commend the MAON HOUSE, Beaufort Harbor, N. C. to the patronage of the travelling public. T. A. GRANOR, Proprietor. June 25-1 A GRAND Concert and Festival FOR THE BENEFIT OF CHRIST CHURCH, NEWBERN, WILL BE GIVEN AT THE COURT ROOM, ON Wednesday and Thursday, 26 and 27. DOORS OPEN AT 1 1/2 O'CLOCK. ADMISSION FREE GO CENT.

RESERVED SEATS. \$1 00 Tickets for Reserved Seats at HILLEN & WILLIAMS. June 25-1 LOOK IN AT McLEAN & CO'S 25 Cent Dress Goods. Go at once before they are gone, June 25-1