

# THE EASTERN INTELLIGENCER.

JOHN S. LONG, Editor.

Devoted to the Literary, Educational, Commercial, and Agricultural Interests of Eastern North Carolina.

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The Eastern Intelligencer,  
FOR 1869.

PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON, N. C.,  
EVERY TUESDAY.

Devoted to the dissemination of intelligence, literary and miscellaneous, the development of the Commercial and Agricultural Interests of Eastern Carolina, and to the advancement of our Educational and Social Prosperity.

To our business men the INTELLIGENCER offers extraordinary inducements, upon reasonable terms, to advertise in its columns, representing as it does, without a rival, the entire country, with all of its productive industry, between the Neuse and Roanoke Rivers, and from Edgemonte to the Ocean.

The INTELLIGENCER is intended to be an earnest newspaper, adapted to the office of the merchant, the study of the professional man, and the general family circle.

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One copy, one year, \$3.00  
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CIRCULARS,  
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AT HIS OLD STAND,

and with his stock of goods fully replenished for

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Horsford's Self-raising Bread Preparation.

A large assortment of Zephyr Waxed NO HUMBAG ABOUT HIS ESTABLISHMENT, BUT EVERYTHING NEAT, TASTY, BEAUTIFUL, and INDISPENSABLE, ready for the

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An exquisite collection of

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The whole establishment being refreshed and enhanced by a nice

**SODA FOUNTAIN** ALWAYS IN FULL PLAY, MAY BE FOUND AT

**JACKSON'S.** TRY HIM!

He tenders his thanks to his patrons for the liberal patronage already bestowed.

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THIS WELL ESTABLISHED AND POPULAR PAPER has recently been enlarged and improved (the new volume being published on the 1st of July) and is confidently offered to the people of the two Carolinas as second to no daily journal in either of those States.

The Star is a live, practical and progressive newspaper, entirely adapted to the wants of the section; sound and conservative in its teachings, and devoted to the Commercial and Agricultural Interests of the South. It contains full and reliable

**Reports of the Markets, Telegraphic Dispatches, Local News, and General Intelligence.**

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Manufacturer of Window Sash, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, Brackets, &c., &c., &c.

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June 22-ly

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A full assortment of Goods by their line kept constantly on hand.

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Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

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Constantly on hand one of the largest stocks of Groceries in Eastern North Carolina. [Feb 14-ly]

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Keeps constantly on hand a good supply of School and Miscellaneous Books. STATIONERY.

FANCY ARTICLES, &c Also receives regularly, by every mail, the latest New York DAILY, WEEKLY and ILLUSTRATED Papers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Song Books, &c.

All orders by mail promptly filled. Special discount to teachers and dealers. Picture framed on reasonable terms, and at short notice. [June 22-ly]

**J. J. WOLFENDEN & CO.,**  
Commission Merchants and dealers in FLOUR and GRAIN.

MIDDLE STREET, NEW BERNE, N. C. [1-3m]

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Grocery and Provision Merchants.

Keep constantly on hand a good stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, FLOUR, MEAL, and all other goods in their line. Located on South Front street, nearly opposite the Gaston House. Will sell

**LOW FOR CASH.**  
ED. GEROCK, formerly of Trenton, N. C. SAM' L. WINDLEY, formerly of Washington, N. C. [June 22-ly]

**CHARLES H. LATHAM,**  
General Agent for the State of North Carolina, for the sale of BLOODED CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, FANCY POULTRY and EGGS for setting; offers to the public the most

**COMPLETE AND VARIED** stock in this line, which will meet the entire wants of

**ALL OUR PEOPLE!** Circulars of prices can be obtained on application. New Berne, N. C. 1869 [June 22-ly]

**JULIUS ASH & CO.,**  
Middle Street,

Between South Front and Pollok streets NEW BERNE, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES and HATS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS Trunks and Valises.

A large assortment constantly on hand. [June 22-3m]

**S. F. FULFORD,**  
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**TERMS CASH.** Also will give his personal attention to all orders entrusted to his care, for the purchase and forwarding of packages to parties on the line of the Railroad, or in the surrounding country. And receiving and disposing of country Produce, for Cash, or exchanging the same for Goods, as per order of consignee.

Having been long connected with the mercantile business, and from his extended acquaintance in the up-country, he hopes to merit, as well as receive, a liberal share of public patronage. [June 22-ly]

**WILLIAM CLEVE,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and FISH.

Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of articles in his line, which he will sell

**LOW FOR CASH,** or in exchange for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Middle Street, near the Market, [June 22-ly] NEW BERNE, N. C.

**A CONVERSATION WITH HERR LENGEL, THE LION TAMER.**

HIS WOUND AND WOUNDS, AND HIS EXPERIENCE WITH LIONESSES.

We very much doubt if there is a man, woman or child in the United States, where a circus has been, that has not heard of Herr Lengel, the lion tamer—all of whom will read with interest the statements below, gleaned from a conversation held with him at the Pavilion Hotel, where he lays nursing a leg badly bitten by a lioness in April last.

**HIS CIRCUS EXPERIENCE.**  
We found Mr. Lengel lying down reading, not suffering in the least, and resting. He is apparently about thirty-two or thirty-three years of age, but is really ten years older. He told us that he is a native of Philadelphia, and has been engaged in the lion-taming business for eighteen years, during which time he has served in the circuses of J. M. June, S. B. Howe, Phineas T. Barnum, Haight & Charters, Van Amberg, Raymond & Co., Castello & Ames, the latter of which he is with at present.

June is dead. H. W. & Barnum have quit the business, Haight & Chambers failed in Texas, two years ago. Haight & Castello are now "showing" in California.

**HIS EXPERIENCE WITH LIONS.**  
In answer to a question as to his manner of taming lions, he replied at length saying that "it was a gift of nature" with him. I have no fear of them. People tell me every time I get a wound that it ought to be a warning to me, and should make me learn to go in the cage again. But it does not. When I am away from the lions I get homesick, and when I can go where they are, and my wounds prevent me from going into the cage, I get more homesick still. I never met any lions I could not tame. Three years ago I tamed five in New York, which, while in Europe had killed one man and badly mangled another, who attempted to tame them. In three weeks after they were put in my charge, they were as tame as I wished, though before they were considered untamable. I very seldom use force in taming them, but sometimes it becomes necessary—kindness is my usual plan; I am always careful to keep my eye upon them.

Every one who has seen "the lion tamer" leaving the cage after his feat of laying down among the lions, putting his feet on their heads, feeding them, and firing off pistols, has doubtless noticed how careful he was—stepping out backwards very deliberately, and watching closely the beasts which always advanced upon him. In speaking of this, he said: "If I did not keep my eye upon them they would jump at me. They have sense enough to know that I am retreating from them, and they gain courage; there is more danger to me at this time than at any other. If the lions were at liberty, I would fear to go near them. Some people think that a lion born in America is more docile, partaking less of the savage nature of the brute, than one born in Africa or Asia. Not so. I would rather have to tame a litter born in either of the last two mentioned places than a litter born in this country—the latter are more dangerous and less easily tamed.

**HIS WOUNDS.**  
Mr. Lengel has been bitten a number of times by lions, lionesses we should have said, as the males have never done so; the lionesses, said he, are more treacherous and deceitful than the lions. He has been scratched an almost innumerable number of times. He has never had to lay up but twice from his wounds. The description of the wounds, and the places where he received them, are mentioned below.

The first wound was a bite in the left leg, in Western Pennsylvania, while with Barnum's Circus.

The second was received while with S. B. Howe & Co., in August, a G., being severely bitten in the left hand. This wound caused him to lose the use of his middle finger.

The third was inflicted at Little Rock, Ark., by a lioness in Howe & Castello's Circus. This time two fingers of the right hand were mangled. He has full use of them now.

The fourth was received while in Madison, Indiana, last summer. The lioness seized him by the right leg, driving her teeth into the calf of his leg until they nearly met.

The fifth was received last April in New Orleans. The animal seized him by the left leg, inserting one tooth of the lower jaw an inch and a half into the calf, and a tooth of the upper jaw the same depth into the upper side of the knee joint. Mr. Lengel was confined to his bed a while, but when the circus moved he came along, and gave two exhibitions, one in Augusta and one in Savannah, the latter of which he says is a paradise for a circus. On coming here he made arrangements to perform last Wednesday, but his leg paining him, he consulted Dr. F. M. Robertson, who ordered him to be put at once, telling him that the bone of the leg was injured.

This order was obeyed, and Mr. Lengel remains in bed. He is able, however, to travel about the room occasionally.

It is somewhat of a coincidence that Dr. Robertson has attended his patient on two other occasions at the Pavilion Hotel for wounds received from lionesses—all of the wounds being upon the left side of the body.

Herr Lengel does not think he was bitten but once intentionally. He says the lionesses when together never meet, but they snarl and snap at each other—two of them never live peacefully in the same cage—and states that it is his opinion that with the exception mentioned, when he aggravated one beyond endurance, he was in the way, and was bitten for one of the lionesses. He has the teeth and claws of the lioness which he thinks bit him purposely. The teeth are an inch and a half long, with a root about two and a half inches in length. If the teeth were driven in flesh up to the gums, a large sized peach stone could be planted in the hole. The claws, which the animal, like the cat, keeps unexposed till wanted, are formidable looking objects. We do not now doubt, as we once did the assertion of travelers, that one blow from a lion's paw would kill a man or tear out great masses of flesh. Herr Lengel says he fears their claws more than their teeth—that they generally strike before they bite.

Herr Lengel will have to remain here about ten days longer, after which he is probable he will be able to rejoin his company.—*Charleston News.*

**SUCCESSFUL MEN.**—Amos Lawrence said, when asked for advice: "Young men, base all your actions upon a principle of right, preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this never reckon the cost." A T. Stewart, the merchant prince of New York, says: "No abilities, however splendid, can command success without intense labor and persevering application."—*Rothschilds* ascribed success to the following rules: "Be an off-handed man; make a bargain at once. Never have anything to do with an unucky man or plan. Be cautious and bold." Edward Everett said: "The world estimates men by their success in life, and success is, by general consent, evidence of superiority." The Bible says: "seest thou a man diligent in business? He stands before kings; yea, he shall not stand before mean men." Franklin quotes and verified this.

**THE RESULT OF APPLICATION.**—Seek to acquire the power of continuous application without which you can not expect success. If you do this, you will be able to perceive the distance which it creates between you and those who have not such habits. You will count yourself, nor will they count you, as one of them. Thus you will find yourself emerging into the higher regions of intellectual and earnest men—men who are capable of making a place for themselves, instead of standing idly gaping, desiring a place without the power to command it. Keep on striving to accomplish more and more every day, and thus enlarge constantly the range of your intellectual ability. If you learn to do as much work in one day as you are good to do two or three days, you are as good as two or three such men as you formerly were, boiled down in one.

The landlady of a hotel said to a boarder: "Look here! I want you to pay your bill, and you must! I have asked you often enough for it, and I tell you now that you don't leave the house until you have paid it." "Good!" said the lodger, "I'll stay with you as long as I live."

The hour for the commencement of operatic performances in London, now-a-days is half-past eight o'clock.

**RICH WITHOUT MONEY.**  
Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in their pocket, are rich. A man born with a sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart and good limbs, and a pretty good head-piece is rich. Good bones are better than gold, tough muscles than silver, and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function are better than houses and lands. It is better that a land estate to have had the right kind of a father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exists among men as really as among herds and horses. Education may do much good to check evil tendencies or to develop good ones, but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to begin with. The man is rich who has a disposition—who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition. The hardest thing to get along within this life is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow, a desponding and complaining fellow, a timid care-burdened man—these are all well developed on the inside. Their feet may not limp, but their thoughts do.

**SINGULAR MEDICAL CASE.**—A Georgia paper records one of the most curious and interesting medical cases which have ever come to light. No one who has not read it will think of doubting its entire truth. It appears that a German, living at "Cracker's Neck," was for several years afflicted with a terrible thirst, which water would not allay, and doctors could not. At last a "Uroscopic doctor" whatever that may be—came to the conclusion that the man was troubled with worms, and gave him an emetic, on which he threw up ten fish worms, three lamprey eels, seven crawfish, one mud-turtle, five lizards, two tree frogs, one bull snake, a section of worm fence, and the worm of a copper still containing sixteen coils. He at once complained of being better, and has steadily improved ever since.

**SHE NEVER GROWS OLD.**—Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is cheerful as when the spring of life opened to her view. When we look at a good woman we never think of her age. She looks as charming as when the roses of youth first bloomed on her cheek. That rose not faded yet—it never will fade. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor. Who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy? We repeat, such a woman can never grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirit, and active in humble deeds of benevolence.

A stranger some few nights ago, stopping at one of our hotels, complained that he was somewhat annoyed during the night by the incessant lowing of one of the bovine species in a lot adjacent; whereupon "Thad," who was standing close by, and who, by the way some times deals in hyperbole, remarked "that the cow in question did low very well for a beginner, but she could not begin to low like her mother, who on being separated one cold frozen night from her calf, commenced lowing about midnight, and on the following morning he found that the cow's horns had melted and run down to the ground in a little puddle." Whereupon the stranger led the way to the bar and paid "horus" for the crowd.

An editor and his wife were out walking in the bright moonlight, one evening. Like all editor's wives, she was of an exceedingly poetic nature, and said to her mate: "Notice that moon; how bright, calm and beautiful!" "Couldn't think of noticing it," returned the editor, "for anything less than our usual rates, five cents a line for each and every insertion."

We are ruined, not by what we really want, but by what we think we want; therefore, never go abroad in search of your wants; if they are real wants they will come home in search of you; for he that buys what he does not want will soon want what he cannot buy.

Noah built his ark with gopher wood, but how far he had to go for wood to build with, the Scriptures do not inform us.

The early bird catches the worm.

**AGRICULTURAL.**

**THE COTTON CROP—WHO MAKES IT.**

The cotton crop, grown over so widely extended an area of country, and passing in its process from seed to shipment through so many hands, has yet been reduced to figures so exact that few articles of commerce can be statistically considered with equal precision. The immense advantages of the tabular statement in respect to cotton lies, of course, in its enabling us to make conjectural estimates of the future growth of the plant likely to fall not far short of the truth. In this connection the following facts from the *New York Post*, will be found pertinent:

The American cotton crop of last year has been ascertained as 2,430,893 bales. The average of weight is 400 pounds to the bale, which gives an aggregate of 972,357,200 pounds of currency about \$250,000,000. For practical purposes the bale may be set down at the value of \$100.

Three acres, as a rule, produce one bale of cotton. The crop of 1868, upon this average, required the production of 7,292,679 acres. The land devoted to cotton before the war was taken to represent a money value of \$291,908,160; but by reason of the disorganization incident to the war, this value has fallen to \$72,926,790.

The area of the States growing cotton, exclusive of Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia—in portions of which the plant may be successfully cultivated—is 426,965,440 acres. This area may be fairly taken as the possible cotton field of the future, setting off the portions of the cotton-growing States proper which may be employed there for cotton production against the Kentucky, Missouri and the Virginia lands which may be so employed. The United States, then, have a capacity of cotton production of 142,121,813 bales, which, at existing prices in currency, would be worth \$14,212,000,000—a sum which staggers the imagination.

The crop of last year occupied only about one-fifth part of this vast area, and brought only about the same proportion of the sum just mentioned. Practically, then, it may be said that there is no limit to the quantity of cotton that may be raised by a combination of effort on the part of those immediately interested.

The fall in price of our staple since the war has greatly crippled the cotton planting interests of India and Egypt. The largest yield in India was that of 1866, when it reached 1,840,648 bales. This was brought down in 1868 to 1,420,576 bales.—Egypt produced, in 1865, 404,411 bales; in 1868, 193,035, or not enough to disturb a calculation of probable results hereafter. Both these countries paid the penalty of a too exclusive devotion of their lands to cotton, under the stimulus of our war, in famine, which carried off nearly a million of human beings. In Smyrna, and other portions of the Levant, where in 1864 the fig crop was sacrificed to the growth of cotton, the culture has been a most entirely abandoned.

We see, then, that the United States is likely to remain the chief cotton grower of the world, and we see also, that its capacity for increased production depends almost wholly upon the increased supply of labor. The importance of encouraged emigration becomes magnified in this view of the greatest extent.

**SUGAR FROM PUMPKINS.**—During late years several more or less successful attempts have been made to introduce into the United States the production of plants to replace the cane. The beet root and sorghum are among the number, but one of the most valuable, which is cultivated in every corner of the Middle States, has been quite neglected. This plant is no other than the common pumpkin, the *cucurbita pepo* of botanists. Its period of harvesting lasts longer than that of the beet, it is just as valuable for the feeding of stock, and its refuse is just as valuable for the feeding of hogs. Pumpkins weigh from fifty to sixty pounds; they furnish about four per cent. of sugar; their contents in juice is eighty per cent. This juice indicates from 10 to eleven on Baume's areometer. The sugar obtained from pumpkins is of a good grain and color, before refining, it has a slight flavor of melon. The syrup is of a dark green color, nearly black, and tastes like cane sugar. In Hungary, since the year 1837, several manufactories for making sugar from pumpkins have been in operation. The treatment of this fruit is perfectly identical with that of the beet root, and the machinery used for the purpose is the same.