

THE NEWS.

NEW-BERNE, N. C.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 24th, 1853.

Deep Tillage.

By deep tillage, says Mr. Walker, a large body of earth is rendered permeable to rain—a greater amount of water received and retained as moisture for grain crops, which thus maintain within their reach a more equal supply of this element so important to the rapid development of their physical structure. The same mechanical means also, given from adhesion to the air, and to the manna of the vegetable kingdom, the nightly and refreshing dews.

Not only is the soil, by deep tillage, rendered more pervious to and retentive of moisture, it is also made more penetrable to the general rays of the sun, by which it is earlier brought to a temperature suited to the vegetation and growth of crops. And it follows that, as the quantity of earth thus acted upon, is increased it will longer retain the temperature, thereby preserving the crop from retardation and injury by the sudden changes of the weather in early Spring. It may reasonably be expected also, that as the same cause increases an equality of heat, will secure the crop more vigorous growth, and earlier and more perfect maturity.—*Farmer's Friend.*

Progress of the Chinese Rebellion.

Dates from Hong Kong are to the 22d of June. The following is from the correspondence of the London Times:

"Canton remains quiet, but an uneasy spirit exists, and party combinations are being committed in the suburbs. More than once threatened attack on the city has been rumored to take place, but nothing of consequence has occurred, and every precaution is taken to prevent an outbreak.

"At Nankin the insurgents continued to fortify that place, and other cities they hold near it, and the impression was they would make no forward movement till the cold weather set in. Nothing has been mentioned of the movements of the grand Imperial army around Nankin. At Ching-ki-ang-foo, the Imperial fleet had attacked the fort, but found it impossible to dislodge the insurgents. On the 18th of June, the rebels were fortifying Amoy against a threatened attack of the Imperialists. The forced contributions levied on the inhabitants caused great discontent, and many were shipping off their valuables, and setting the rebels at defiance. Great distress prevailed among the lower orders, and it would be a relief to have the old government back.

"Foo-chow-foo remained quiet on the 12th. Much excitement existed, as the rebels were reported near at hand. The Tartar troops were practising daily. The rebellion had broken out at Shang-foo, some distance in the interior. All the prizes handed over to the Mandarin by Her Majesty's steamer Rattler had been beheaded; one woman and children were spared.

"At Canton the import market is seriously affected by the present state of matters. Money is scarce.

"The United States transport Capric, arrived at Shanghai, from Loehow, on the 7th, where she left the squadron for Japan, and was to return shortly with a supply of coals."

Horrible Phenomena.

It is not generally known, says the Charleston Courier, that in Barbadoes there is a mysterious vault in which no one now dares to deposit the dead. It is in a churchyard near the sea-side. In 1807, the first coffin that was deposited in it, was that of a young girl, and in 1812, Miss D. Chase. In the end of 1812, the vault was opened for the body of the Hon. T. Chase; but the three first coffins were found in a confused state, having been apparently tossed from their places. Again was the vault opened to receive the body of an infant, and the four coffins, all of lead, and very heavy, were found much disturbed. In 1816 a Mr. Brewster's body was placed in the vault, and again great disorder was apparent among the coffins. In 1819 a Mr. Clarke was placed in the vault, and, as before, the coffins were in confusion.

Each time that the vault was opened, the coffins were placed in their proper situations—that is, three, on the ground, side by side and the others laid on top. The vault was then regularly closed; the door (a massive stone, which required six or seven men to move) was cemented by masons, and though the floor was sand, there was no marks of footsteps or water. Again the vault was opened in 1819. Lord Combermere was then present, and the coffins were found thrown confusedly about the vault—some with the heads down, and others up. "What could have occasioned this phenomenon? Was it an earthquake which occasioned it, or the effects of an inundation in the vault?" These were the questions asked by a Barbadoes journal at the time, and no one could afford a solution.

The matter gradually died away, until the present year, when, on the 16th of Feb. the vault was again opened, and all the coffins were again thrown about as confusedly as before. A strict investigation took place, and no cause could be discovered. In no other vault in the island had this ever occurred. Was it, after all, that the sudden bursting forth of noxious gas from one of the coffins could have produced this phenomenon? If so, it is against all former experience. The vault has been hermetically sealed again—when to be re-opened we cannot tell.

In England there was a parallel occurrence to this, some years ago, at Hanton, in Suffolk. It is stated that on opening a vault there, several leaden coffins, with wooden cases, which had been fixed on biers, were found displaced, to the great consternation of the villagers.—The coffins were again placed as before, and the vault was properly closed, when again, another of the family dying, they were again found displaced; and two years after that, they were not only found all off their biers but one coffin, (so heavy as to require eight men to raise it) was found on the fourth step which led down to the vault; and it seemed perfectly certain that no human hand had done this.

Boston, Sept. 25, 1853.

Horrible Murder.

A horrible murder was perpetrated last night, at Sherburne, in this State upon the person of Keuben Cousins, a farmer aged seventy years, and his wife by a man named John Chapman. The villain first called the Cousins to the door and murdered him with an axe, and then killed Mrs. Cousins and attempted the life of a laborer who was in bed. The latter gave the alarm, when the murderer fled. The whole village are out to day in pursuit of the murderer. Cousins was reported to have a large amount of money in his house.

There was an alarm of fire on Tuesday morning, near the market, between 11 and 12 o'clock, on the premises of Capt. Bishop. It was occasioned from a small quantity of Tar taking fire, which was being boiled on the premises. It was promptly extinguished, and no other injury done, than what Mr. Bishop suffered in putting out the fire. His hands and face were considerably burned.

A singular incident happened in New-Berne, on the clouds above it, on Tuesday last. Just as the severe thunder shower, which occurred on that day was in full blast, a large Turkey Buzzard was seen soaring at a great height in the air, soaring almost among the clouds, above the distillery of James C. Stevenson, Esq. Just as a vivid flash of lightning occurred, the bird came tumbling from aloft, but literally torn to pieces. The electricity, probably, in passing from one cloud to the other, struck him and sealed his fate. We do not recollect of ever having heard of a similar instance of the effect of lightning.

THE TIMES.

As the heading of this article strikes the reader's eye, the thought may strike his mind, that the Editor has taken hold of a pretty extensive subject, to handle in the compass of any editorial that a man of any conscience should inflict upon his readers in these busy times. We are aware of that, gentle reader, and if you expect any thing very profound, or that will serve any other purpose than a mere leader to your own reflections, you had better stop here, to save disappointment.

A disquisition upon the times, divided off under proper heads, and embracing even a cursory view of the subject in all its aspects, would require a knowledge box better filled, a more philosophical turn of mind, and more penetration, to render it of much utility, than we have ever pretended to. A volume or two would hardly suffice, to contain what could be said to the point upon the subject, even in the terse and comprehensive style of a Tacitus.

The subject would be especially prolific just at this period; for never in the history of the world, has a half century passed over the heads of the human race, that has produced changes throughout the civilized world—upon the face of society—in the very principles upon which it is constituted—and in the modes of thought and action among men such as a faithful, a true and graphic picture of the history of the last fifty years would exhibit. The world is hardly what it was, or hardly what it had been from the birth of time, in many important respects.

Was an glance at present but at the times in our own day and generation. And we ask where in the world's history, have they had a parallel or an approximation? When or where before, has the human mind so put forth its energies to grasp and scan everything within its possible reach, that concerns the interests and destiny of the human species?—Where before in the same period has it soared so high and dived so deep, into the boundless resources that constitute the great staples of human pursuit—that stimulate into active exercise all man's faculties of body and mind—that have in fact ever constituted and will continue to constitute, whilst man is what he is, the prime object of his eager desires and ambition, whether success or failure in individual cases attend his efforts, or whether the possession, when he does secure it, shall add to his real happiness, or whether these objects of his fond aspirations shall turn, as they often do, into dust and ashes in his grasp.

In the mere flights of imagination, in mere speculative philosophy, that cannot be turned to account in opening up new sources of enterprise to the human race, and in alluring man forward to activity with the hope of bettering his condition, this age has been surpassed by some of those that precede it. But when before has been exhibited to the eye, the spectacle every day's busy throng would now exhibit to one that could glance over the broad expanse of our country and comprehend in that glance, the changes that a few years of enterprise and industry and exertion have made!

Had an eye so gifted, glanced over our land fifty years ago, and again to-day, how astounding would appear the change!

In the place of a little over 7,000,000 of human beings, more than 25,000,000 would now be seen,—thronging our cities and spreading over the populated area of our land. Where upon our rivers, upon the bosom of our lakes, along our seacoasts, and on the broad expanse of the ocean, there was seen comparatively but here and there a vessel, engaged in commerce, thousands upon thousands would now be beheld waiting the staples of trade and to our country, or plying the busy energy of a coastwise and inland business. Upon millions and millions of square miles, where dense forests then stood, and where the wild beast and the savage then only roamed, would now appear, as if raised by the magician's wand, populous cities, thronged by an eager, active and busy multitude—thriving and beautiful villages, stately mansions and churches—cultivated fields waving in the full luxuriance of the ripe harvest; and scattered from the western confines of Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, up to and far beyond the

Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners.

Monday, Sept. 19th, 1853.

At the regular meeting of the Board, held this evening, were present, John D. Whitford, Esq., Intendant, I. Disoway and W. P. Moore, Commissioners.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following accounts were examined and allowed:

Wm. H. Jones, (masonry) No. 17, \$34 75
J. D. Flanner, No. 18, 3 03
Wm. H. Jones, (masonry) No. 19, 20 00

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Disoway, Resolved, That the Intendant and Matthew Mathews be and they are hereby appointed a committee to confer with the Wardens of Christ Church of this place, relative to the transfer of the burying Ground in Dryboro', from said Church to the Town. Adopted.

By Mr. Mathews, Resolved, That the Committee on Markets be and they are hereby authorized to have the Market House repaired and painted forthwith. Adopted.

By the same, Resolved, That the Intendant be and he is hereby requested to return the thanks of this Board to the officers and members of the Atlantic and Neuse Fire Companies for their extraordinary and successful exertions at the fire on the premises of Mr. Moore, on Tuesday last. Adopted.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

STEPHEN B. FORBES, Clerk.

Death of Gen. James McKay.

We are pained to announce the sudden demise of Gen. James McKay, of Bladen County, who died at this place last Wednesday evening, at about 8 o'clock. Gen. McKay was on his return home from Tarboro', (having been a witness in the case of the State against Armstrong,) when he was taken suddenly ill, and upon his arrival at Goldsboro' it was found necessary that he should proceed no farther. He died of bilious or cramp cholera, in the 65th year of his age.

Gen. McKay was well known as a prominent member of the Democratic party, having served his party in the Congress of the United States, for sixteen consecutive years. He at one time occupied the high and responsible position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He was a Chairman of this Committee at the time of the passage of the Sheriff Bill of 1848. At the time of his death he was a Chairman of the Court of Pleas of Bladen County.—*Rep. & Pat.*

SHIPWRECK AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The British ship *Nessee* was chartered at some port in India, in April last, to convey a number of pilgrims (who were returning after a lengthened pilgrimage through Arabia, to various parts of India) on a voyage to Lombay. She was fitted up accordingly, and, on taking her departure, had, besides the crew, no fewer than 400 people on board; also a valuable cargo. On the night of the 17th of June she encountered a terrible gale. The passengers were driven ashore, became separated, and the attempt was made to be imagined, proved fatal. A tremendous rush captured them, and at least 60 perished. The ill-fated vessel soon followed. Shortly after mid-night she struck, and the next minute her masts, with at least 100 of the unhappy creatures clinging to the rigging, gave way and fell overboard. The occupants were either crushed to death or perished to death by drowning. In the course of a few hours the vessel entirely broke up, and the hole of the remaining passengers and crew were thrown among the breakers. Great sacrifice of life followed. Out of 450 souls who were alive on the night previous, all with the exception of 94, perished. The 94 survivors were washed ashore on fragments of the wreck.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
District of Ocracoke,
September 17th, 1853.

The Harbour Light Vessel, having completed her repairs, will leave New-Berne, on or about the 21st inst., to resume her station.

OLIVER S. DEWEY,
Superintendent of Lights.

For the Weekly News.

Moonlight Excursion.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO MISS L. A. D. OF BEAUFORT.

No recreation is more pleasant, or affords a more delightful respite from the every-day monotony of life, than a few hours upon the water, when the majestic queen of night is riding high on the arch of Heaven. The little skiff is launched upon the semi-transparent expanse—the oarsmen ply with might their oars, the waves dance in gladness, and their golden crests excite our profoundest admiration, and add zest to the occasion. Above us in silent beauty looms the time-worn Tower of Beaufort, and still above all surrounding things, we behold those twinkling lights, whose vigils will never end; whilst before us rolls that stormy ocean, whose roar is the music of the Eternal. Nothing interrupts our pleasure. The skiff floats proudly upon the swelling bosom of the flood. The moon shines with unclouded splendour; hills lift their silvery heads in the distance. The Fort, impregnable in its strength, is wreathed in Luna's soft and gentle light.

Now we glide swiftly through the water. "The air a solemn stillness holds," and the waters are charmed into silence, as vocal music breaks upon the ear, and fills the atmosphere with its melody. Ecstatic moments! How many have been wooed and won upon this "swell tide," with naught but heaven to hear their vows of love! And how beauty has trembled like the aspen leaf, at the sad thought of leaving the parental roof, to encounter the stern realities of life! The sturdy oarsmen slack not their energy, whilst mirth reigns supreme. The sparkling repartee—the joyous laugh echoes and re-echoes from shore to shore, and all pass away like a bright dream. The hour to enjoy "nature's sweet restorer balmy sleep" has arrived, the boat touches the shore, and we part. Yet when years shall circle away, will not the pleasing recollections of younger days, remain as "verdant spots on memory's waste," to cheer us in hours of despondency? Well can we say in the truly sublime lines of Moore—

"Long, long be my heart with those memory's filed,
Like the vase in which the roses have once been distilled;
You may be broken; you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

W. V. G.
BEAUFORT, N. C. Sept. 22d, 1853.

Gerritt Smith, the noted abolitionist, has given \$11,000 for the sufferers in New Orleans. "There is good in all, though none are all good."

Reported for the Weekly News.

Trials of Bishop Doane.

CLARENCE, Sept. 15. The Court of Bishop Doane has adjourned sine die. It is stated on good authority that Bishop Doane, in his speech on Monday, made various admissions touching the charges against him. In substance he admitted that he had acted indiscreetly, but disclaimed solemnly any dishonest intention. After the debate of Tuesday the Court appointed a conference committee, composed of Bishops not members of the Court. Bishop Doane was requested to put in writing the admissions he had made, which it is said he did. In his speech on Monday he fully excoriated the presenters from unworthy motives in making the presentment. The result is that confession having been made, the charges have been dismissed, and the Court dissolved.

The World's Fair at New York.

We begin to think, under the influence of recent representations, that the Crystal Palace in New York is not such a failure thus far, as it was by many leading journals, before it was opened, supposed it would be. We learn from several persons who have visited it in the last two or three weeks, and who are qualified to give, at least, impartial and disinterested opinions, that it is really a splendid structure, and that the exhibition now going on in it is one of commanding interest. The arrangements and accommodations, in all respects, are well adapted to such an establishment, and are undergoing a daily improvement. The removal of certain shabby houses, or rather the suppression and abandonment of certain unseemly occupations in its vicinity, which at first threatened greatly to annoy and disgust the visitors of the Palace, has been exceedingly beneficial. Gambling and drinking and other disorderly haunts are not to be seen near it, so we are informed, and therefore the sensibilities and tastes of the virtuous and refined who frequent it are not exposed to the shock of encountering the vulgarities, impurities and indecencies of a Five Points Colony. It gives us great pleasure to say this much about the Palace, for we were one of those who, in the beginning, thought and spoke of it as a humbug. Many whom we have conversed with, who were similarly impressed with ourself, have after seeing it, approved and admired it. We sincerely wish that it may continue to grow in public favor, and that it may reflect honor upon the country.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Franklin arrived at New York on Wednesday the 14th inst. Political news unimportant. Cotton market at Liverpool and Havre dull.

LATER.—The Niagara, with account to the 3d inst.

The Eastern question is not yet settled, and it was even apprehended, at the latest date, that the Emperor of Russia would reject the proposition or the Four Powers as modified by the Sultan.

The war party in Turkey having gained the ascendancy has considerably complicated the question by giving Russia a new excuse for postponing a settlement. A change of the Turkish Ministry is soon expected. It is said that a hostile feeling against France and England is manifested among the Turks, who accuse the allies of cowardice, in not having acted with more energy. Turkey continues to arm and has called out eight thousand of the militia.

The fears with regard to the grain harvest in France are pronounced to be groundless, though in England the weather was still unfavorable. Flour and wheat are consequently lower.

Cotton also was 1-16 to 1-8 lower, and quiet. Sales of the week 37,000 bales.

A despatch from Athens, dates the 26th states that Thebes, in Egypt, has been almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake.

FRENCH LEAP AT THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

We have received a singular narration of a narrow escape of life at the Falls of Niagara. Mr. E. V. Wilson of this city, of lightning-rod notoriety, went to the Falls with a party, and among the number was Mrs. N. L. Piper, (of the firm of H. Piper & Brother) the lady, at the time, was laboring slightly under a species of insanity. It was thought by her husband that traveling and change of air and scenery would do her good, but, unfortunately, such was not the case. Immediately upon her arrival, she was very desirous to see the Falls; and while standing on the Canada side, at about twenty feet from the falling sheet of water, she slipped her arm from Mr. Wilson, and made a rush towards the precipice. He caught hold of her dress, and by it held her dangling in the air. The dress gave way, and she fell upon a ledge of rock, at a distance of twenty feet. As she thus lay, Wilson our narrative says, "with great presence of mind looked for a soft place," and discovering that a quantity of loose earth was lying on the rocks, he immediately jumped down on it. He was just in time to save her from going over the main precipice. By the aid of a pair of long lines, belonging to a team close by they were both drawn up together. Both suffered from some contusion, neither was seriously hurt. These circumstances took place on Thursday last.—*Toronto Colonist.*

The Colonic Ship.

Appleton's Mechanic's Magazine for September gives the following account of the present condition of the colonic ship:

"The colonic ship *Ericsson* is now lying at the dock of Messrs. Hogg & Dillanator's Works, foot of North Thirteenth street. All the supply and working cylinders of the original construction have been removed entirely, with their pistons, heaters, levers, regenerators and air pipes. On the other hand there have been retained the bed-plate, the principal framing, shafts, cranks, the beautiful valve movement, and even the connecting rods which, in the old arrangement, transferred the motion from the working beams to the crank; in place of the four huge sets of cylinders standing perpendicularly, there are to be two moderately sized cylinders on the line of the deck of about 46 degrees.

"The supply cylinders are of the same stroke 4 in number. One is placed on each side of each working cylinder, and worked from the cross-head, in the same manner as pumps are often placed on each side of the air pump in condensing marine engines. It will thus be seen that the present engines of the *Ericsson*, comprise two working and four supply cylinders. The working cylinders are each six feet in diameter, with eight feet stroke. Speaking theoretically of both arrangements, these two moderate sized double acting engines are designed to be as efficient as the four large single acting ones previously employed, in consequence of working with a higher pressure. In these engines the same air is to be used repeatedly under a higher pressure. This is the difference between the present and the former engines of the *Ericsson*. The regenerator in a different form, but acting on precisely the same principles, and with it, is presumed, precisely the same effect for good or ill, is retained, and continues to be relied on as the chief economic feature. This is the fundamental feature of the colonic engine, and the supposition that it had been given up, would be equivalent to supposing the colonic engine 'an obsolete idea,' which is yet far from being the case."

VALUABLE WORK.

The Proprietors of the National Intelligencer, under the sanction of the Government, are engaged in a work which is to embody the already perishing history of the earlier Congresses. So far, they have succeeded beyond their hopes, and have brought the work to the twelfth Congress.

A Scene at Newport.

A correspondent of the New York Times states that quite an excitement was produced at Newport a few days since in consequence of an individual having whipped his wife the daughter of a distinguished lawyer of New York. The writer adds:

"Her cries, as we are told, alarmed the inmates of the hotel, who forthwith hastened to her rescue. A high minded and honorable gentleman, Mr. Isaac Hone, whose heart is ever open to the plea of unprotected distress, then came forward to her relief, and having obtained a writ of habeas corpus, proceeded with the sheriff to carry out the same. The lady is now with her servant and three children at the Bellevue. The case came up yesterday, Judges at the courthouse in this place yesterday, and will be resumed some time during the ensuing week. In the meantime, the Judge has appointed a guardian for the lady in the person of Rev. Mr. Dumont, of this place—a gentleman in every respect fitted to do credit to the trust imposed upon him.—The counsel for the defendant are Henry T. Cranston and son; Messrs. Sheffield, Perry and Turner, being retained for the plaintiff."

We copy the following additional particulars from the Baltimore Patriot of Thursday last:

The lady who beaten by her husband at the Newport watering place, was Mrs. Morgan, a daughter of Hon. Dudley Selden, of New York city. The Albany Evening Journal says:

The lady thus cruelly treated his only child, and among the most beautiful and accomplished of her sex. Her parents are in France, where the father was struck down with the paralysis occasioned by wrongs inflicted upon a much loved daughter, who had the unfortunately committed her happiness to an ingrate.

A despatch from Newport, under date of yesterday gives the following as a sequel to the affair:

"A cowardly assault took place at the Bellevue House this afternoon Isaac S. Holmes the recipient and William R. Morgan the operator. Cause, Holmes' interference in Morgan's domestic affairs."

MAINE ELECTIONS.—PORTLAND, SEPT. 10.

The result of the election in this State has been that there is no choice for Governor by the people. The Whigs and Maine-Law Democrats will have a majority in the Legislature.

VERMONT ELECTION.—MONTPELIER, Vt. Sept. 12.—Returns have been received from 230 towns, which are all but 10. The Whigs have 88 and the Dem., and Free Soilers 112 in the House. The Senate is probably Whig by one or two majority.NEW JERSEY WHIG CONVENTION.—TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 11th.—The Whig Executive Committee have called a Whig State Convention at Trenton, on the 12th of October, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

"The most confirmed cases of the most distressing diseases, (chilias) arises from indigestion. All of us, more or less, are troubled with this annoying symptom, still as it is a general ailment, we do not attempt to indicate until something serious intervenes. We would as a preventive monitor warn all our readers against the neglect, and at the same time recommend to their notice Dr. Hoffman's German Bitter, the original preparation as prepared by Dr. M. Jackson, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. We have seen cures effected through its influence."—*Dr. H. H. Hark.*

MEXICAN MUSTANG LITERATURE.

The new discoveries and new affinities that medical chemistry is constantly adding to medical science, in the healing art, show conclusively how great superior the new combinations in the Mustang Lignum are to old preparations; that Lignum being the result of great labour in chemical analysis, is the reason of the great superiority of the new preparation to old mixtures; and the immense amount of proof how much it is valued by those who have used it, and know its value in the cases of bruise, strains, stiff joints, sprained parts, broken breasts, swellings or pains, in any part of the body.

See advertisement in another column.

Arrivals at the Washington Hotel.

J. L. Jarman, Jones,	E. Meghoun, Jones,
J. Meghoun, do	W. L. Laughlin, Jones,
F. G. Simmons, do	Jones,
G. W. Ventus, Lenoir,	A. Harvey, Lenoir,
S. Lawler, do	B. Br. Ek, Jones,
W. S. Dewey, Portsmouth,	J. W. Dixon, Greene,
W. Geerck, Beaufort,	W. C. Scott, lady and child Woodville,
H. Clark, Pitt,	H. Haines, Pitt,
S. McDaniel, Jones,	F. Smith, Jones,
E. L. Sanderson, do	O. S. Griffin, do
F. D. Poy, do	J. Maloon, Norfolk,
M. C. Boggy, Craven,	S. S. McFadden do
G. B. Dauds, Portsmouth, N. Nash, Portsmouth, Virginia,	N. Nash, Portsmouth, Virginia,
Capt. C. E. He, N. York, F. G. McCoy, Craven,	E. L. Francis, Onslow,
R. B. Alpha, do	R. J. B. Hatch, Jones,
W. E. Outlaw, Duplin,	J. M. Koneguy, Wayne,
J. S. Koonce, Jones,	E. Metts, Jones,
F. B. Harrison d.	W. H. Bryan, Trenton,
T. Harrison, do	W. M. Green, Jones,
D. Green, do	D. Harrison, Jones,
J. H. Hair, Beaufort,	H. Rigor, Beaufort,
W. F. Higgins, Trenton,	H. H. Street, Craven,
H. D. Wood, Craven,	G. W. Street, do
D. Williamson, Jones,	J. Q. Mallard, Jones,
J. E. Harrison, do	R. Q. Offield, do
N. Focene, do	F. Z. Brown, do
F. Merritt, do	F. Merritt, do
J. A. Averett, Onslow,	F. Merritt, Craven,
J. Wallace, Jones,	J. Toll, Lenoir,
J. Fields, Goldsboro',	O. Puller, Craven,
P. P. Clements, Hamilton,	H. K. Hollan, Onslow,
S. L. Clements, do	W. M. Green, Jones,
R. W. Chadwick, Beaufort,	J. F. Totten, Beaufort,
J. E. Howland, Beaufort,	

Arrivals at the Atlantic Hotel.

E. Rheim, Craven,	C. Chapman, Craven,
J. Bryan, Jr., do	F. Bryan, do
H. Kinney, Jones,	H. McLain, Craven,
W. Daniels, Bay River, T. Swindell do,	
L. White, Craven,	E. Butts, Greene,
J. Ives, do	D. Cox, Onslow,
E. H. Remick, Beaufort,	J. B. Banks, Jones,
Jonah Smith, Jones,	Job Smith, Craven,
Z. Brown, do	A. Willis, Jones,
L. W. Banks, Craven,	L. Jarman, Jones,
T. Murphy, Snow Hill,	S. Ernal, Craven,
J. L. Koonce, Jones,	J. Amey, Jones,
Jas. Messer, do	A. Whitty, do
T. Price, Pitt, do	B. E. Dudley, Craven,
W. White, do	L. Hudler, do
J. Wynn, do	F. Bryan, senr., do
E. L. Ervin, Jones,	K. Heath, Jones,
F. Carnack, do	O. Adams, do
J. Q. Adams, do	J. Jones, do
C. Gregory, Onslow,	John Messer, do
J. Whitty, Jones,	A. Jones, do