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A first class Hotel. Omnibus and Carriages from the Bryan House connect with every train and boat.
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A New Company and Live Men!

Losses paid Promptly.
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Has been removed to Washington and Must be Sold at Once, at
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WILL GIVE PRICES BELOW:
12,000 dozen Hats, worth from \$4.50 to \$7, at 25 cents.
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75 pieces of Cretons, cost to import 35 cents, at 8 cents.
Lawns, 1 yard wide, worth 12 1-2 cents, at 5 cents.
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1,000 dozen Lace Collars, worth \$1.50, at 15 cents and up.
A few more of those Towels at 5 cents.
DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE!
All Kinds of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING!
AND THEY MUST BE SOLD. CALL EARLY!
Messrs. Weinberg, Pentz, Randolph & Co. will attend to you right.
Don't forget the place, Corner Water and Market Streets, John W. Mayo's Old Stand.

Gen. L. O'Brian Branch.
On memorial day in Raleigh, Maj. John Hughes delivered an address upon the life and services of Gen. Branch. It will be interesting to many readers of the GAZETTE. We make the following extract from the News-Observer:
"Major Hughes then entered on a biographical sketch of Lawrence O'Brian Branch, whose ancestors, he said, had been prominent for many generations in the affairs of North Carolina. He was born at Enfield, Halifax county, November 28, 1820, and was early left an orphan. Gov. John Branch, who was his guardian and uncle, having been appointed secretary of the navy by Gen. Jackson in 1829, took young Lawrence with him to Washington, where he had superior educational advantages. Eventually he graduated at Princeton with the first honors, before he was 18 years of age. At his graduation he spoke the English salutatory, his elder brother, Joseph, having spoken the Greek salutatory the year before. In 1839 he went to Tennessee and studied law, ably edited a political paper there and in 1840 removed to Florida, beginning what proved to be a very brilliant legal career. In 1841 he served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Reid, in the Seminole war, and in 1844 married the accomplished daughter of General Blount. In 1848 he returned to North Carolina and took up his residence at Raleigh. In 1852 he was an elector on the Pierce and King presidential ticket, and was also president of the Raleigh & Gaston railroad company, serving until 1855, when he was nominated for Congress, and in December, 1860, was tendered by President Buchanan the position of the United States. In April, 1861, he joined the Raleigh Rifles, but was soon called to organize the quartermaster's department of the State. In September, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the 33rd regiment, and January 17, 1862, was commissioned brigadier general. He was assigned to the command of the forces about New Bern, in March of that year, and made a gallant stand against the Federal forces under Burnside. Shortly afterwards he won new honors at Hanover Court House, Va., Gen. Lee writing to him as follows:
'I take great pleasure in expressing my approval of the manner in

which you have discharged the duties of the position in which you were placed, and of the gallant manner in which your troops opposed a very superior force of the enemy."
Then rapidly followed the brilliant battle in front of Richmond, in each of which he displayed the utmost coolness, courage and judgment, handling his troops in a manner to command the admiration and commendation of all beholders. His bravery, in fact, was so conspicuous that he became a hero in their enthusiasm and devotion regarded him as being in his soldierly qualities.
"As constant as the North star. Of whose true, fixed and lasting quality there is no fellow in the firmament."
Maj. Hughes then gave a succinct and graphic account of those terrible encounters on the peninsula, noting the words of Gen. Branch's congratulatory address to his brigade, as follows:
"Though rarely able to turn out 3,000 men for duty, you have in six pitched battles and in several skirmishes lost 1,250 men in killed and wounded. Of five colonels, two have been killed in battle, two wounded and one taken prisoner by an overwhelming force. In making this bloody but brilliant record for your brigade, you have been, as the soldiers of freedom should always be, modest, uncomplaining and regardless of what is due to others."
Then followed the battles of Cedar Run, Second Manassas, Fairfax Court House, Harper's Ferry and Sharpsburg. His brigade in the brief space of six months was engaged in more than fifteen pitched battles, besides skirmishes. The intense activity of this campaign was almost unprecedented, and can be better appreciated when I say to you that during that interval Gen. Branch averaged one battle for every twelve days, while during the revolutionary war, Gen. Washington participated in scarcely half so many, all told; averaging about one battle in every twelve months.
Sharpsburg was a fatal field for him. He had with his command just swept the enemy before him and driven them in such confusion and dismay that all firing had ceased in his immediate front, when Generals Gregg and Archer directed his attention to the V-shaped column of the enemy that was advancing against the troops on his left. He stepped forward and formed with those generals a little group, which evidently attracted the attention

of some sharp shooter on the other side. For, just as he was raising his field-glass to his eyes, a single shot was fired and a bullet was sent to do its deadly work, striking him in the right cheek, striking out back of his left ear, and he fell dying into the arms of the faithful and gallant Maj. Engelhard, of his staff, than whom North Carolina sent no truer men to the front. Gen. Branch's death brought gloom and grief to his family, his friends, his brigade and his native State, and was regarded as a public calamity. His remains were escorted to Raleigh by Maj. Engelhard and Capt. James A. Bryan, of his staff, and A. M. Noble, of his brigade. The citizens of Raleigh, in mass meeting, passed resolutions expressing their sense of the great loss that the South has sustained, and of sympathy with his family. The legislature took action in the same direction and his funeral cortege was grand, solemn and impressive. Thus ended upon earth the career of this distinguished son of North Carolina.
It would be doing him injustice to speak of special acts of gallantry and bravery, for his brief life as a military leader was one continuous act of such heroism and dauntless courage coupled with care for his troops, as marks the lives of but few men. He died as a soldier would prefer to die, with a consciousness of duty well and bravely performed; with friends and comrades around him, ministering to his dying wants, and tenderly and tearfully bearing from the field that body which had but now been the tenement of no "wretched soul bruised with adversity," but one with the sounds of earthly victory ringing all about it and wafting it in joy and gladness to a blessed immortality. He had fulfilled the patriot's mission; he had sacrificed self and life for his country and its cause. How much of suffering and anguish was his generous heart thus saved. Think of the varying fortunes that, so soon after, came upon us; of the hopes and fears, the doubts and anxieties, to which these who survived him were subjected; of the awful heart sickness that would come, unbidden, even to the bravest when they saw our ranks thinning out from disease and want and the casualties of battle, and knew that they could not again be filled because we had no more men, while the resources of the enemy, both in men and material, were as exhaustless

as the world from which they drew them. He never lived to see how, at Petersburg, for instance, our soldiers were kept for weeks at a time in the trenches, with short rations, loss of sleep, and scarcely any clothing, under constant fire, day and night, stretching out a line which was only strengthened at the point of attack by doubling up the attenuated thread on that point and leaving the one from which it was taken unprotected. And after repelling the attack, stretching out again what was left, as far as it would reach, and feeling that each gap it grew shorter and thinner and less able to resist. And so went on trying to shelter the whole shivering body of the Confederacy with a few tattered remnants of the garments that had once covered its young and vigorous frame and protected it from every assault from without, until at last came the supreme moment of the final surrender, with all its agony when these war worn and battle-scarred veterans, who had been the manliness of men, cried like children, and the once splendid army broke up into little fragments which wandered hither and thither, hungry and naked and poor and heart-broke, in search of the distant loved one, which had been now desolate and deserted. All this, and more, he was spared, and this fact, with his family and friends thinking of it, should "give to them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."
Casting a retrospective glance over the life and services of the distinguished North Carolina, Lawrence O'Brian Branch, as citizen, statesman and soldier, even as feeble and imperfectly as they have just been sketched, one cannot fail to feel how entirely applicable to him are those beautiful lines of Tennyson, written of another:
"Th' gallant head which all men knew;
O'erjoyed from which their own all men saw;
O'er nerve to true occasions true;
Often at length that tower of strength
Which stood four-square to all the winds
That blew -
So was he whom we deplore."

Don't Spill the Milk.
There is no use crying over spilled milk, says the old saw. If you are not of mind, but have no life in the roots of your hair, there is no use crying over it, either. Take both time and yourself by the forelock while there is a forelock left. Apply Parker's Hair Balm to your hair before matters get worse. It will arrest the falling off of your hair and restore its original color, gloss and softness. It is a perfect dressing with clean, richly perfumed, cool and healthy scalp.
Fences and Stock Law.
Hickory Press.
In looking into the new Code of North Carolina I find in the Chapter on Fences and Stock Law a provision which ought to be known to the people. We regard it as very important to the interests of the farmers. There are many neighborhoods throughout the State where rail timber is scarce and where as a consequence the keeping up of fences is a heavy tax on the land owner. This is not simply a tax on the land owner. Those who cultivate the land as tenants have the fences to keep up; and a great part of the land is cultivated in that way. Now it often happens that in a township or district there are not quite voters enough to adopt the stock law; yet the owners of the soil are by a large majority in favor of such law. If they depend on adopting the law, by a popular vote they will be defeated. A man with a two acre patch in cultivation, and with no land at all, and having cattle and hogs running at large, has the same vote as the man cultivating three hundred acres and spending one hundred dollars a year to keep his fences in order. To meet just such a case the code provides, chapter 20, section 2821, as follows:
"Any number of land owners, whose land are contiguous, may at any time build a common fence around all their lands, with gates across all public highways; and no live stock shall run at large within any such enclosure under the pains and penalties prescribed in this chapter."
This provision enables the owners of contiguous tracts to adopt the stock law, so far as their lands are concerned. I think this provision will be found of especial advantage in our eastern counties.
Important to County Commissioners and Bridge Builders.
The River and Harbor bill contains the following item:
SEC. 11.—That any bridge or other structure that may hereafter be erected over or in any river or harbor of the United States, for which appropriation has herein been made, shall be subject, for the securing and convenience of navigation, to such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and to secure this object the party desiring to construct such bridge or structure shall submit to the Secretary of War drawings and descriptions of

the proposed work, which must be approved by the Secretary of War before any such bridge or structure, can be constructed; should any bridge or other structure, erected under this authority, be found to obstruct the free and convenient navigation of said river or harbor, it shall be subject to modification or removal by direction of the Secretary of War, at the expense of the owners thereof, and to the revocation of such authority by act of Congress, if the public good shall so require.
The Reconstruction Acts.
Ital. Register.
A terrible blow, however, was impending, and it fell with fatal results, upon the enactment of the Reconstruction Acts. Space does not admit of more than a short summary of the political effect of those acts. They were equally terrible and arbitrary. They were pervaded by a spirit of which mocked at Constitutions and trampled upon all law. The Government of the State, which had just been established, was swept away; not a vestige of it was left. Governor Worth and all of our State officers were driven out of the Capitol at the point of the bayonet. Every office was vacated; not a peace officer was left in the State. A General, with an army at his back took possession of the State, which at once ceased to be known as a State, and was designated as a Military Department. No satrap under the Turkish Government was more absolute in his dominions than was the Commanding General here. He controlled the treasury, the courts, indeed everything at his will. All men who owned a certain amount of property, all men who had been concerned in the administration of the government of the State, were put under the ban. They were not only rendered incapable of holding office; they were deprived of the right of suffrage. At the same time the whole black population were invested with the right of suffrage. Wholly uneducated and therefore utterly ignorant, as well of letters as of the duties of citizenship, they were, under the government which followed military rule, given control over the State; for with the ruthless proscription of the white race, the voters among the negroes were numerically superior to those among the white race.
This was the work of the Republican party.

A Blind Spot in Your Eye.
Somerville Journal.
There is a spot in your eye that is not sensitive to light, a part of the eye with which we do not see. The following directions for finding it are going the rounds of the papers, and may be new to most of our boys and girls:
Shut your left eye and with your right one look steadily at the cross below, holding the paper 10 or 12 inches from the eye.
Now move the paper slowly toward the eye, which must be kept fixed on the cross. At a certain distance the other figure—the letter O—will suddenly vanish; but if you bring the paper nearer it will come again into view. You may not succeed in the experiment on the first trial, but with a little patience you can hardly fail; and the suddenness with which the black spot vanishes and reappears is very striking.
Arnold's Philosophy.
He was late, and he was not altogether as he ought to have been. He saw by the light in the window that she was waiting for him, and he trembled, well knowing that he merited severe rebuke.
As he entered the room she began:
"This is a nice of—"
"Nice, I don't see," he interrupted, "you can't tell what I was—hic—thinking of just now. Rather what you reminded me of as I came in. The lamp on the table and you sitting close to it. You and the lamp reminded me of the philosophy of which Matthew Arnold is the 'postle—you and the lamp—see!'"
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Recent chemical investigation has shown that potato plants do not absorb and assimilate the arsenic of Paris green and other preparations used for destroying the Colorado potato beetle. Fears that the tubers might be rendered poisonous are thus proven to be groundless. The productiveness of the soil, however, is impaired by the use of arsenic in considerable quantity.