New Berne Weekly Journal.

J. W. HARPER, H. S. NUNN, } Proprietors. INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. Terms $2.00 Per Year.

VOL. V. NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., MARCH 8, 1883. NO. 48.

NEWBERNE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Facts Worth Remembering!

—AND A—

FEW THOUGHTS For Your Consideration

HAVE YOU A FARM WAGON?

If not, come and buy one of the CELEBRATED TENNESSEE!

Do You Want the Very Best Cotton Plows in Use?

If you do, all I ask is a trial of the Celebrated Improved Climax I warrant every one I sell, and you are running no risk whatever in buying one.

Had you rather have a **Nice Polished Steel Plow** than a Cast-Iron one? Then buy my Celebrated **Queen Plows.**

Gen. R. Ransom says the **Gilbert Force Pump** beats any pump he has ever used. And why don't you study your own interest and convenience, and buy one. You will not regret it.

See my **Improved Iron Cultivator,** with its attachments, and buy your Nos. **35, 40, 45, 50, 55, A 6, 10 and 11 Plows** from me.

I am Manufacturer's Agent for all classes of Machinery, among which are

Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton Gins and Presses, Cotton Cleaners, Cotton Seed Hullers, Shingle Machines, Etc., Etc.

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS.

No. 1 Mill, capacity 2 tons a day, $1,800
No. 2 Mill, capacity 4 tons a day, $2,500.

I sell all kinds of **Agricultural Implements,** and anything you want in my line. Give me a trial. If I don't treat you right, then I won't think hard of you for not patronizing me.

I sell Walker's Ammoniated Cotton Phosphate, a Standard Guano, and respectfully ask you to give it a trial.

Hoping, after you give the above your careful consideration, to be favored with your patronage,

I am, truly yours,

JOHN C. WHITTY,
CRAVEN STREET, NEWBERN, N. C.

Carraway's Liver Pills.

Contains no CALOMEL or other MERCULIAL Ingredients, but are composed of

Pure and Unadulterated Vegetable Ingredients

MAKING THEM THE

Surest, Safest and Best Liver Pill on the Market.

☞ Try them and be convinced of their merit.

☞ All Druggists and Dealers keep them. 25 cents per box. sep1w1y

The pleasure of your company is respectfully solicited at the

FASHIONABLE

Ladies Dry Goods, Notions and Shoe Store

—OF—

A. M. BAKER,

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Every effort will be made to suit you in all lines of Fancy Dry Goods.

☞ Samples of any kind of Goods cut.

☞ Goods sent out to be looked at.

☞ Money returned if Goods do not suit.

I respectfully invite the attention of the trade to my very superior stock of Dry Goods, fresh and desirable; also my elegant stock of

Ladies and Children's Hand-made Shoes,

which are warranted. I am prepared to offer at the lowest prices, feeling assured that my facilities enable me to compete with any similar establishment in this city. A call from you when you visit our city is solicited, and, in the mean time, your orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

☞ Send 3 cent stamp for Fashion Sheet. sep4-d&w6m

ASA JONES,

MIDDLE STREET, NEWBERN, N. C.,
DEALER IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Hats,

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, Etc., Etc.

Agent for the "DIAMOND SHIRT," Unlaundried $1.00, Laundried $1.25.

AND THE CELEBRATED

Warner's Coraline Corset, Price $1.00.

A Full Line of Gents', Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Gents' Linen, Celluloid and Paper Collars and Cuffs, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,

All Kinds of Gents', Ladies' and Children's Hand and Machine Made Shoes

Rubber Coats, Hats and Shoes, Ladies' Cloaks and Jackets, and everything usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS STORE.

ASA JONES,
Middle Street, opposite Baptist Church.
jan2 d&w1y

The Tournament.

At Stonewall it was, at a Tournament there,
The Knights were arrayed in their trappings so gay,
And the scene seemed as bright as the morning was fair,
As rider and steed stood in gallant array.

The day was as gay in the happy sunshine,
(For so much mankind on good nature relies)
As the sun-kissed land of the smooth-flowing Rhine,
When a princess' fair hand was the Tourney's great prize.

The lists were prepared, the music rang loud;
The signal was given, the swift steed sped fast;
A thrill of excitement swept over the crowd,
As with steady lance each bold rider past.

An hundred of young hearts throbbed wild with delight,
And pleasure and hope beamed from many bright eyes,
That fortune would follow their favorite Knight
And grant him success in the day's exercise.

The trials are over; attention is turned;
Each eager for sight of the victor Knight now,
And O! those fair cheeks, and oh! how they burned
With blushes, to think the crown circling their brow.

For fair cheeks were blushing, and sweet lips, too, smiled,
With beautiful figures in silken robes clad,
Soft voices that had a poor fellow beguiled,
And eyes that would drive a poor fellow half mad.

In all the great contests that men undertake,
Dame Fortune says: all must by one be surpassed.
The danger is equal, each may win the stake,
But one shall be first and one must be last.

But see that proud gallant raise high on his lance,
His dark plumed cap: He is victor today,
And watch as he turneth his bright eyes keen glance
To her, at whose feet, now his trophy he'll lay!

And who shall be queen in this bright realm of youth
Where Beauty and Love hold continual sway?
Some fair lady seated in carriage, forsooth,
With gallants surrounding their homage to pay.

He rides through the vast crowd, now this way, now that;
He hears not the voice of a half suppressed cry
Of astonishment great, when that dark plumed hat
Bends low to a maid seated silently by.

The blush of surprise that suffused that fair face
And maidenly modesty hushed the low voice,
She silently bowed, with a sweet, tender grace
The honor she felt was conferred by his choice.

And who is this lady so fair to behold,
Whose right is to reign o'er the beautiful scene?
Those gray eyes, with deep light, the truth will unfold
And that gentle face tell that 'tis nature's fair queen.

The orphan may see, in this world filled with sin,
The gay wheels of Fortune, as fast by they hum,
She may hear the great chariot roll on thro' the din,
That to Poverty's child doth so seldom e'er come.

And yet in the noontide of Life's gorgeous train,
When Fashion and Wealth alone open the door,
The generous soul gladdens in this world of gain.
To find the true heart open wide to the poor.

Sir Knight! that proud deed was of chivalry true—
The true heart's true chivalry, deny it who can!
Born with us in Paradise, but ever new,
It makes us like God, for it makes us a man.

And those beloved ones, in the far Land asleep,
That looked on their own, and on Charity's child,
Have wept tears of joy, if the spirits e'er weep,
And Heaven's bright angels looked on it and smiled.

True Bravery.

He is brave who, knowing that his act to aid another may bring peril of limb, or even of life, deliberately takes the chances and does the deed. A writer in the *Christian Union* brings out, by several anecdotes, this trait, which distinguish courage from recklessness:

A little boy and a girl were playing by a bonfire. The girl was sitting before the fire, when somehow her apron of cotton caught fire and began to blaze up about her. She screamed with terror.

Her little brother did not scream nor run for help; he caught bolt of the blazing apron and tore it off her, and threw it upon the ground and trampled the flames out. He carried the scar of the burns on his hands for many days. It took a brave boy to do that, a boy who was willing to suffer to save his sister.

Henry Maag was a factory boy in Cincinnati. The factory caught fire. Instead of running out to to save himself, he ran up stairs to tell the girls on the fourth floor. The stairway were filled with smoke, and in going down, after giving the alarm to the girls, he lost his way.

Instead of leaving by the main floor he went down into the cellar. Thence there was no escape. There his dead body was found the following day. It was in a kneeling posture, and his hands were clasped, as if in prayer. He was a brave boy.

At the time of the gold fever in California, a man went from England to the diggings, and after a while sent money for his wife and child to follow him. While on the voyage a fire broke out in the ship. With their utmos efforts the sailors could not extinguish it

The boats were got out; the strongest pushed into them, and the weak were left to their fate. As the last boat was moving off this mother pled for her boy. The sailors said there was not room for both; they would take one.

The mother kissed her son, handed him over the side of the vessel, and gave him this message to his father: "Tell him," she said, "if you live to see him, that I died to save you." He escaped; she died. She was wiling to die to save another.

FORT AND FLEET.

The Fight at Grand Gulf—One of the Pluckiest of the War—Victory for Both—Defeat for Neither.

(Detroit Free Press.)

A year or two ago the great Gather of Waters began eating its way into the bluffs at Grand Gulf, and there were those who predicted that the scene of one of the great naval fights of the war would soon be transformed that no one could recognize it. But, as if the sight of the sinking and dilapidated earthworks on the bluffs had been an appeal, the current of the mighty river swerved away and left the relics to stand for a while longer. Every fort and wall and parapet and ditch can be traced to-day almost as easily as the day after the memorable fight and there are hundreds of men yet living who took an active part that day on the gunboats or in the fort.

THE SITUATIONS,

Farragut had passed down, but when Grant was ready to follow with transports and troops Farragut could not return to assist him, or at least did not, it being known that the place had been greatly strengthened and was considered almost impregnable. To give Grant a clear passage down this position must be silenced, and after it had been decided that a land attack was out of the question Admiral Porter collected his seven gunboats and prepared for a fight.

Why a land attack was not made is something of a mystery. Confederate officers stationed there agree that there were no serious obstacles in the way, and they were looking forward dreading such a movement.

Grant had halted his transports three miles above the batteries, and there was nothing to prevent a brigade from making its way down through the woods and making such a demonstration as would have given the fleet much less to do. The woods were thick, fulll of water here and there and the movment would have called for extra exertion, but 4,000 Federals could have walked into the back door of the Confederate position that day without more loss than was incurred by the fleet in partially silencing the guns.

The series of works on the bluffs mounted an aggregate of eighteen guns some of them very heavy, and at least four pieces having a raking fire up and down the river. There could be no landing along the front for a mile, and in case the fleet silenced every gun it could not hope to drive the Confederates out.

GETTING READY IN THE FORTS.

Confederate scouts had brought news of the situation above the forts, and the assembling of the gun-boats could mean nothing but an attack. The orders at every battery were to use shell alone, and the men were instructed to fire coolly and slowly and only after taking careful aim. Ammunition was placed handy, the work of mounting a gun received a few days before hurriedly finished, and at daylight on the 20th of April 1863, every Confederate was at his foot and ready for what was to come. One of the scouts had mounted a tall tree on the bluffs to act as lookout, and about 6:30 o'clock he signalled that Porter's gunboats were moving down.

ON THE FLEET.

The position of the works on the bluffs was known to the commander of every gun-boat; and a close estimate had been made of the number of guns and strength of troops within the forts. The boats must look out for swirls and eddies and a current running seven miles an hour. The advantage of position was with the Confederates—the advantage of guns with the fleet. While it was almost gun for gun in the count, one eleven-inch Dahlgren on board an iron-clad was more than an offset for two thirty-two pounders in the fort.

MOVING INTO POSITION.

When the first attack was made on Fort Sumter by the iron-clads not a gun was fired by the Confederates until every craft had reached its assigned position. So it was at Grand Gulf. The works strung out for a mile or more, and there were were seven vessels moving to the attack. There was front sufficient to maneuver, and orders were passed that not a shot should be fired until the last was in position. This order was strictly observed. Four of the fleet ran past the chain of forts and rounded to in front of the fort before a shot was fired, although all were fair targets as they passed down.

Men who were in the forts that morning saw a strange panorama. The stillness was most profound on shore and on the river. The boats moved slowly and grandly down, not a man in sight and with no sign of life, and a flock of ducks moved out of the path of the advance without being alarmed. The trees up the river were black with Federal spectators; and the chirp of birds was all about the men who stood waiting beside the huge cannon.

THE FIGHT OPENS.

Porter went at his work with a vim which made the forest tremble and the river bubble. That fight stands on record ahead of all for rapidity of firing by iron-clads, and this Confederates do not deny that for a few minutes they were appalled by its fierceness. When the forts had got down to work in earnest there was a roar so tremendous as to be painful to the Federal infantry three miles away. And there was a fierceness beneath this roar which at times made the blood chill. There were hate and spite in the whip-like crack of the nine-inch guns and the scream of the monster shells from the forts seemed the voice of a lion sure of striking down its prey.

WHERE PORTER WAS MISTAKEN.

Admiral Porter's plan was to engage every Confederate gun at the same moment. He had counted on silencing the lower guns first and gradually moving his vessels up stream. His plan worked as anticipated, but not from his line of reasoning. When the Confederates found that there was to be no attack by land, and that in case they were lucky enough to disable a gunboat, she would either float out of their reach or to be towed above, they ceased to expose themselves so recklessly, and as a consequence their fire slackened. Porter laid this to the execution of his own guns, which was far from being the case.

One may stand to-day and look from the sinking parapets straight down upon the spots where the Louisville, Carondelet, Pittsburg, and Mound City took positions and opened one of the hottest fires earth-works had ever been subjected to. Tons of screaming shells rushed at the isolated forts as if walls of earth were dust to be scattered, and tons of shell went streaming across the muddy waters to rend oak and break iron and splinter planks and beams in a manner gun-boats had never stood before.

It was by direct orders that the Confederate fire slackened at the close of the first hour, and that during the second the guns were fired only at long intervals. Believing that the Confederates had been demoralized and driven to cover, the gun-boats moved on up the rivers to assist in the reduction of the other forts.

THE FEDERAL FIRE.

For two hours and more four Federal gunboats pounded away with rifled Parrots and eleven and nine-inch Dahlgrens at close range, and yet Confederate official reports and the assertions of men who were inside the works show that but little was accomplished. The parapets were from sixteen to twenty-two feet thick, the dirt well packed down, and though the explosions of the great shells moved tons of earth at once, the men were not even driven to the bomb-proofs. Shell after shell tore away at the walls, but it would have taken three days to beat them down. Not a gun was dismounted, and only two or three men wounded.

ANY WAY FOR A FIGHT.

Owing to the swift current and the numerous swirls and eddies, none of the boats had any such positions as were taken before Forts Sumter or Fisher or Wagner. There they dropped an anchor or rode placidly upon the smooth sea. Here, it was bow down stream or up stream—one moment broadside on—the next whirled around or carried away in a half-circle. Under such circumstances the fire could not approach accuracy, but as an offset the moving targets offered the Confederates a poor show for home shots. Many of the shells from the gun-boats passed over the fort and created havoc in the timber half a mile away, and plenty of the missiles from forts, plunged into the water alongside of the target aimed at.

The four gun-boats engaging the lower works were repeatedly struck before moving up, the Pittsburgh losing three men by a single shell, but none of them had received any damage to machinery or guns, and had plenty of pluck for what was to come.

THE UPPER FORTS.

It has been claimed that the Benton, Tuscubia and Lafayette—the three gun-boats detailed to engage the upper batteries, fired more rounds per hour than was ever accomplished before or equaled after. They were closer to the works and in a better current, and they went in to win. If the Grand Gulf forts could have been battered down by iron nothing but their clean swept sites would have been left when that fight closed. There were three and four minutes at a time when the smoke hid the boats and the river completely from view, and the Confederate artillerists took the red flash of guns as their targets. It was a square stand up-and-take-it and hurt-him-all-you can affair between the three boats and the boats and the forts, but the white heat was to come when the whole fleet got to work.

THE GUNS IN THE FORTS.

In all that five hours' figthing not a shot entered an embrasure or struck a gun, although scores of them just missed it. An artillerist who was at one of the big guns said of the fight:

"There was not one single minute in all that five hours in which I did not expect death. We all worked away as if in a nightmare, but we all felt that any moment might be our last. The Benton fired repeatedly at my gun, and as many as twenty of her shells struck the opening, tearing holes in the parapet ten feet back. Twenty times we were almost buried out of sight under the clouds of dirt, and the loose earth was knee-deep around our gun when the fight closed. Not one of us was hit hard enough to draw blood, and yet we all felt ten years older for that five hours' work. I sighted the gun, and I saw fourteen of my shot hit the Benton, and six plump into another."

When the gun-boats changed from shell to grape and canister, which they did now and then in hopes to drive the Confederates from their guns, the screeching and screaming of these missiles, as they cut their way over the forts was enough to send a brave man to grass until he could rally his nerves.

THE BENTON.

Porter's own ship might have been expected to take the lead with Gen. Grant at hand as a spectator, and the way the ship was handled and her guns worked were subjects long talked about in army any navy circles. She fired upwards of 500 rounds, and not more than ten of them went wild. In return she counted sixty shot-holes in her hull after that fight, and at least thirty other shots created more or less damage above her deck. Her loss in killed was under ten, and her wounded not over twenty, but every man aboard narrowly escaped death a dozen times over. It was a wonder to those who inspected the Bentou after the fight that she brought a single man of her crew out alive. The Confederates fully expected to see her go to the bottom, and that there were good grounds for these expectations becomes plain when it is stated that the Benton was leaking in thirty different places when she dropped the fight.

THE MOUND CITY.

While all the fighting was done at rifle range, this did not satisfy the Mound City. Having been repeatedly struck by a particular gun, she ran in so close to the shore that her bow actually stirred up the mud, and lying in this position she opened with grape and canister until the Confederates at three different guns were driven to cover. The gun-boat fired so fast that after the first few rounds she could not be seen by friend or foe, but she had the range and kept hammering away until there was no longer a reply. A perfect shower of bullets was rained down upon her by the infantry without avail. She had a man or two wounded, but suffered no great damage.

THE PITTSBURGH.

At one time in the fight as many as ten of the guns in the forts were trained upon the Pittsburgh alone, and she was hit twenty-eight times in thirteen minutes but her fire never slackened nor would she be driven from her position. She lost three more men killed at the upper forts, and had in all about twenty men wounded.

THE LAFAYETTE.

The reply to the first gun fired by the Lafayette was a shell which crashed through her side and exploded in a wardroom, knocking everything into kindlings, and when she left the fight she counted up over fifty scars. Three different times she was reported to be sinking, and each time the reply of her commander was:

"Very well, sir; keep right on firing until the guns are under water!"

Two shells from the Lafayette which cleared the parapets struck the same tree half a mile away, but again she buried five or six shell on top of each other in the wall and nearly breached it.

THE TUSCUMBIA.

The Tuscumbia was hit fifteen times below the rail and more than a score of times above, but got off with only three or four wounded men. One shell passed clear through her before exploding, and the fragments of one exploding in her hold dashed a package from the hands of its carrier without wounding him.

THE RESULTS.

As a fight, it was a drawn affair. Both sides had pounded away as hard as they could, and neither had been whipped. Porter had realized that if he succeeded in silencing the forts Grant would not send his infantry to take possession, and the Confederates had discovered that if the transports could not pass down the river Grant would land his troops and march them across the neck to a point below the forts.

As soon as the fight closed the forts began to make repairs, and in no instance had they been driven out of their works. Porter said of them:

"The enemy fought with a desperation I have never yet witnessed, for, though we engaged him at a distance of fifty yards, we never fairly succeeded in stopping his fire but for a short time. It was remarkable that we did not disable his guns, but, though we knocked his parapets pretty much to pieces, his guns were apparently uninjured."

At dark the gun-boats formed in line, the transports on the far side, and as the flotilla passed down there was more or less firing, but without serious results. Porter had put his fleet where no other fleet had ever been tested, and the fact that the Confederates fought as they did gave him an opportunity to compliment each commander for his courage and staying qualities under such a baptism of shot and shell.

M. QUAD.

"A Little Nonsense."

There is a town in Dakota named Billings. It is named after the great "Josh," but it hasn't had a bad spell since it was founded.

A question for lawyers: If a flea bites a dog, and, and so enranges the animal that the dog bites a man, can the flea be indicted as and accessory before the fact?

Edith—The reason that editors' wives don't load themselves down with diamonds is because they fear that strangers will think their husbands are pawnbrokers.

"The Pendleton Civil-Service bill has passed;" remarked Mr. Wigglesworth, from the interior of his paper. "Well, I'm glad of that," said his wife; "and now I hope our girl will have a little more manners."

A London scientist calls attention in the *Times* of that city to a second tail which was noticed in Gould's comet. Pretty soon a comet won't amount to much unless it has as many long tails as a New York weekly story paper.

"Why don't you come to Sunday school?" said a superintendent to a boy. "'Cause pa owes my teacher for a pair of boots, an' the teacher got to sending notes home by me, an' pa said I needn't go any more till he paid for the boots, an' I don't reckon I'll go any more.

An old colored man, with his legs twisted about like corkscrews from rheumatism, and also partly paralyzed, sits on the steps of the Austin court house and solicits alms. "You must have a pretty hard time of it uncle," remarked a sympathetic stranger, handing him a nickel. "Yes, boss, dat's a fact. Dar's six obus in de family, and I'se de only one able to get about and earn a libin'."

"In our country," said the Englishman, as he leaned back in his chair, "before we marry we arrange to settle a certain sum upon the wife." "Yes, I knew, replied the American, "but with us it is different. It is after we are married that we settle everything on the wife and arrange to beat our creditors." "Haw! I see. And how do the creditors take it?" "They never find anything to take."

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

(Condensed from News-Observer.)

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.

SENATE.

CALENDAR.

Bill to amend the law concerning the charter of the town of Stonewall passed third reading—yeas 29, nays 0.

Bill to incorporate the town of Stannton, in Beaufort county, passed third reading—yeas 33, nays 0.

Bill to authorize the commissioners of Lenoir county to levy a special tax passed third reading yeas 21, nays 9.

Bill to relieve the sureties of John McArthur, late treasurer of Duplin county passed third reading.

HOUSE.

BILLS.

For the completion and finishing of the Easters North Carolina Insane Asylum at Goldsboro.

To fix the term of standard-keeper.

The unfinished business of last night's session was resumed, being the bill providining for working the roads by taxation. It passed second reading.

NIGHT SESSION.

The special order, the Parker-Peebles election case, was taken up and discussed by Messrs. McLoud, Simmons and Peebles. A vote was not had until nearly midnight.

On the resolution of the minority of the committee, that Mr. Peebles was entitled to the seat, the vote was: Yeas 16, nays 88.

On the resolution of the majority that Mr. Parker was entitled to the seat, the vote was: Yeas 88, nays 14.

Mr. Parker came forward, qualified and took his seat.

FORTY-NINTH DAY.

SENATE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. King, of Pitt, from citizens asking for convict labor to drain swamp lands in Pitt county.

Mr. Caho, from citizens of Lenoir county, asking for a stock law.

BILLS.

Mr. Caho, making an alternative method of constructing and keeping in repair the public roads for Forsyth, applicable to the State at arge.

Mr. Caho, supplemental to the act to provent live stock from running at large in the counties of Greene and Lenoir, also bill to provide for the removal of causes in the inferior courts, and regulating the proceedings therein.

THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

Bill making appropriations to the insane asylums of the State came up as unfinished business of last night.

The bill passed its third reading. Yeas 28, nays none.

NINE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The President announced that the hour of 11 a. m. for the special order had arrived, it being the bill to divide the State into nine Congressional districts. Passed its third reading.

Bill to establish a graded school in the town of Kinston, in Lenoir county, passed second reading, yeas 32, nays none.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

Mr. Loftin's bill, entitling Confederate soldiers to the benefit of the act passed, giving those of them who had lost eyes, hands or feet, $5 a month from the date the act was ratified in 1879, passed third reading.

Bill supplemental to act at present session making February and August terms exclusively for trial of civil cases, allowing jail deliveries at these terms, passed third reading.

THE STATE GUARD.

Bill for the encouragement and support of the State Guard. [Mr. Dortch's bill.] Authorizes the Governor to pay $150 a year to each active company; not to exceed 25 companies in the State; the Adjutant General to be appointed by the Governor; and gives him a salary of six hundred dollars.

Mr. Dortch, at the request of the Senator from Burke, explained the objects of the bill. The money paid to the companies was to provide them an armory. Mr. Dortch said unless these gentlemen received something they would be bound to disband.

Vote stood—yeas 19, nays 17; so the bill passed second reading and then passed third reading.

Bill to throw the State lands into the Board of Education, so that they could sell them, passed third reading.

HOUSE.

BILLS.

Mr. Newby, to enable the qualified voters of Pasquotank county to elect all county and township officers.

Mr. Page, of Jones, to empower the proper authorities of Jones county to assign hands to work on Trent river in said county.

To allow the comissioners of Lenoir county to levy a tax to build a bridge passed its third reading.

An act commendatory of and supplemental to an act to prevent live stock from running at large in the counties of Greene and Lenoir, passed third reading.

To change the corporate limits of the town of Jacksonville, in Onslow county. Passed its second reading.

Act to regulate and repair the public bridges in Onslow county. Passed its third reading.

Act to establish a mortuary table, passed third reading.

Heavy gales and floods prevail throughout England and Ireland.

William D. Chandler will be the Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Commander Francis Morris, of the United States Navy, died at Newport, R. I., last week.

New Berne Advertisements.

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(Successor to E. H. Windley,)

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