New Berne Weekly Journal.

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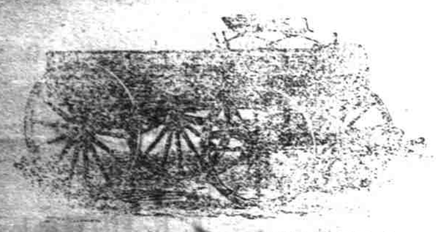
NEW BERNE ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.

s Liver Pills.

ERCULIAN Ingredients, but are com-
ed of

d Vegetable Ingredients

TAKING 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

Farmers, Read This,

And Draw Your

OWN CONCLUSIONS

LONG'S PREPARED CHEMICALS.

—1883.—

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., January 12th, 1883.

Messrs. LONG & DUGDALE—

Gentlemen—I made the following test of Fertilizers last season, using the *same number of pounds* of "Long's Prepared Chemicals" Compost, *after it was mixed*, that was used of the Guanos, *on same lands.*

Without Manure,	86	lbs. Cotton.
Lee's Lime,	99	"
Kainit,	93	"
Patapsco Guano,	97	"
Boykin's Chemicals,	92	"
Long's Prepared Chemicals,	103	"

Yours truly, B. D. WEBB.

JNO. C. WHITTY,
Craven street, Newbern, N. C.

NEW GOODS

—AT—

HOWARD & JONES.

We call especial attention to our large line of SHIRTS:
The *Eighmie Shirt*, the bosom of which will not break or crease, only $1.00.
The *Elm City Shirt*, manufactured for us; all the later improvements reinforced, and everlasting stays which prevent tearing down the back or up the sleeve; only $1.00.
Regular made British H. Hose; only 25c. a pair; a bargain.
Full line of Gents' Handkerchiefs, white and colored borders. We have just received a new lot of White Silk Handkerchiefs at $1.00.
New Ties and Scarfs just received.
Linen Buggy Robes, $1.25.
Our Spring Line of Clothing will soon be complete. Blue Flannel Suits in great variety.
Hats! Hats!! Hats!!! Closing out to make room for Spring Stock.
Give us a trial on Underwear. All wool goods at Cost.
Boys' Shirt Collars and Cuffs.
To arrive by next steamer—New Straw Mattings and full line of Boys' and Children's Clothing.

HOWARD & JONES,
jan3-d4w Opposite Episcopal Church.

FORT AND FLEET.

The Fall of New Orleans—The Enemies Which Conspired for its Capture—A City Given up a Year Before its Time.

(Detroit Free Press.)

One night in the spring of 1881 five Confederate officers, each one of whom had assisted in the defense and witnessed the fall of New Orleans, were assembled in Richmond and to the question: "Was New Orleans ably defended?" each one answered with an emphatic "No!"

That New Orleans would have fallen into Federal hands within the year is quite probable, but that it might have held out for months longer will be admitted by unbiased readers when the situation is stated.

Neither the Confederate Secretary of War nor the Secretary of the Navy seemed to understand the danger which threatened, and a more unfortunate combination of circumstances working against the defender cannot be found in the history of War.

In the last days of March, 1862, the advantage of the Federal fleet destined to capture New Orleans, entered the Mississippi River. About twenty-three miles above the bar were Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, being the only defenses of any moment between the city and the gulf. While the forts were well located to command the river, and armed and garrisoned as they should have been could have sunk any vessel afloat, they were not, in the first place, armed with anything above second-class guns. When the test came, it was discovered that the best gun in either fort fell short of the poorest gun in the fleet.

If it was anticipitated by the Confederate authorities that New Orleans would be attacked by way of the river, no special preparations were made to ward off the blow. Neither of the forts had their complement of cannon, and neither was able to secure them though the government was repeatedly appealed to.

While the city itself was garrisoned by ninety-day men, hundreds of whom had no other accoutrements than the pistols and shotguns brought from home, the garrisons of the forts were weak in numbers, poorly provided for, and had powerful enemies to combat out-side of the Federal fleet. The powder in the magazines was of poor quality, the fixed ammunition could not be relied on, and there was such a lack of co-operation between the forts and Confedearte river fleet as to prevent any concert of action until too late to avail. Porter reaped a glorious harvest at New Orleans, but let us see how about it. It will not detract one iota from my Federal's patriotism to state facts as they appeared to Confederates and as they can be verified in military reports.

THE FIRST ENEMY.

About the middle of March the Mississippi began rising, and by the last of the month there was a flood which covered thousands of acres between the city and the bar. The two forts were not only isolated, but inundated, and could only be reached by boats. For days the water stood knee-deep on the parade ground, and the first guns fired at Porter were worked by men standing in ten inches of water. All the powder and much of the fixed ammunition, together with quartermaster and commissary stores, had to be handled two or three times over by the garrison, and scarcely escaped chills and fever. For six days previous to Farragut's appearance every soldier in both forts had been worked like a slave, with scarcely time to eat or sleep, and when they beheld the overwhelming force making ready for the attack one must wonder that they had the pluck to go to their rafts.

THE RAFTS.

Early in the war the Confederates had the prudence to anchor a raft in the channel between the forts to obstruct the passage and hold an enemy under fire. It was easy enough to construct and anchor a raft, but one would not remain there. Wind, wave, flood and drift wood all fought against it.

When a raft could not be made to remain on the surface a different plan was tried. A number of old sailing vessels were loaded with stone, towed to right positions and sunk so as to completely blockade the channel except a narrow opening. Heavy chains extended from one vessel to the other, and it seemed as if the great problem had been solved. As if in league with Porter, he had scarcely sighted the forts before a terrible gale came on one night and disarranged the raft so as to open several channels through it, and it was then too late to make any repairs.

THE NAVAL FORCE.

The river fleet and naval force at hand consisted of eight or nine vessels, including the famous iron-clad Louisiana, then about completed, and the ram Manassas. The other vessels were passenger steamers and tugs, armed almost any way and protected by bales of cotton. The fleet was expected to aid the forts in driving back any advantage by the river, but there was a series of blunders, mishaps and misinterpretations which rendered the fleet almost a cipher in the stirring events.

During the two weeks consumed by Farragut in feeling his way up the river to within gun-shot of the forts the Confederate fleet had time to prepare fire-barges and rafts mount additional guns on steamers, and make ready for what was to come.

THE OPENING GUN.

By the 7th of April Farragut had closed up his entire fleet to within six miles of the forts, and on this day a Federal gun-boat ran within range of the Confederate guns to draw their fire and locate their number and calibre. The entire fleet, including the mortar schooners, had a safe anchorage in the elbow of the river below the forts, and here again the flood was an enemy to the Confederates. But for the overflow 400 sharp-shooters could have been sent into the woods to harass and annoy, and no vessel could have remained within rifle-shot of the banks.

THE FIRE BARGES.

When scouts reported the entire Federal fleet in the bend it was realized that the time had come to prove the worth of the fire-barges and rafts. The first one sent down was the only one out of the dozen sent at different times which kept the current and appeared among the fleet, and this one occasioned no damage and but little annoyance. In sending down the others the steamers towing them out exercised such poor judgment that the floating bonfires grounded on the banks long enough before reaching the bend. Much labor and trouble had been expended in constructing these barges, and it was time thrown away.

A TERRIBLE DAY.

Porter had been a long time getting ready, but on the morning of 13th of April was heard from in the most emphatic manner. He had a fleet of upwards of twenty mortars, and the steady fire of these was backed by the heavy ordnance of the gun-boats. At least thirty-five Federal guns and mortars opened on the forts at fair range, and from 8:30 in the morning until night had fully set in there was a steady pounding away with serious results.

It was wonderful how exactly Porter secured the range. Most of the mortar fleet lay behind the woods, entirely shut out from view and miles away, and yet the very first shell fired from a mortar fell fair within Fort Jackson. During the day four shells hit where one missed, and the firing, taken together, was more accurate than any fleet ever scored afterwards

Within half an hour after the bombardment opened Fort Jackson was on fire, and men had to leave the guns to help subdue the flames. A conflagration was hardly extinguished in one locality before the incendiary shells started another, and three different fires were raging at one and the same time.

Before noon the garison had lost its quarters, together with nearly all cooking utensils, bedding blankets and three or four days' cooked rations. Not a man or officer had a change of clothing left, and the suits they stood in were in some cases nearly burned off their backs. Had the men not been called from the work of extinguishing the flames, thus giving them full play, to that of still further protecting the magazines the fort would have been blown up.

POOR POWDER—BAD SHOTS.

There was not in either fort a single gun to match the rifled ordinance of the gun-bots. This was before the Federal iron-clads and gun-boats had brought out the terrible eleven and thirteen-inch guns. Forts and vessels were armed alike from the ordnance on hand when the war broke out. Fort Sumter and other Eastern forts had the heaviest and best ordnance. Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, guarding the path to a great city and a strategic point, had only a gun apiece which would even carry a shot to the nearest gun-boat.

The Confederate Secretary of War knew how the forts were armed and equipped, and yet he ordered one of the best guns away instead of adding to the number. Even after Farragut had reached the bend the garrisons had to go to work and mount short-range guns to play on the channel. Indifference, jealousies, want of enterprise and a great flood were enemies working day and night to assist the Federal fleet.

When the fleet finally opened fire the gun-boats took position in pl in view and maintained it. The guns in the forts could scarcely reach them with the heaviest charges the metal would bear, while with ordinary charges the shot fell into the water long enough before reaching the first of the vesels. The powder had become damp and heavy and burned slowly, and within an hour after the bombardment opened the Cofederates realized that they were helpless until the fleet should come nearer. Four guns were dismounted in Fort Jackson by the first day's fire, and 1,500 mortar shells fell within the area of the works. Nearly everything that would burn had been reduced to ashes wen the first day closed.

THE SECOND DAY.

During the night of the 18th, Farragut's scout-boats ascended the river to the raft and even beyond and the nature and position of each obstruction was known. Federal scouts also penetrated far enough into Fort Jackson to ascertain that the bombardment had inflicted great damage. Not a Confederate picket-boat was below the raft that night.

On the sceond morning the fire opened hot and was continued with fury all day and nearly all night, and three out of every five mortar-shells plumped down within Fort Jackson. An officer told me that within two hours over one hundred shells fell upon the parade ground plowing and digging it up in fearful shape. On this day seven or eight guns in the fort were dismounted and many of the gunners torn to pieces, and, as night came down, the overworked and dispirited garrison had but one consolation. During the afternoon three or four gun-boats had advanced, within range of the fort, and in each instance had been driven back.

If Fort Jackson could hold out until Farragut was ready to make his rush its guns would give a good account of themselves. But could it stand the terrific pounding? At the close of the second day 5,000 shots and shell had been flung at its walls or dropped down behind them. The wet earth was bed and bedding for the men, and their rations were raw meat and damaged bread. Federal historians have written of the glories of that movement. If there was glory for the one side there were hardship, suffering, self-sacrifice and heroism for the other.

THE THIRD DAY.

The third day of the bombardment was a counterpart of the other. Heavy wether sent the water up until it was knee-deep on the gun platforms in the lower battery at Fort Jackson, and the shoes of the gunners, soaked for days and days, fell off their feet. More guns were dismounted, more men killed, and the return fire of the fort went for nothing.

Had New Orleans been properly prepared for what had come, the garrison at Jackson would have been increased or relieved. Had the naval force been under brave management it would have attempted to create a diversion and run some risk of hearing the whistle of a shot. There were no troops to send down, and no vessels with the pluck to steam down and try the range of their guns.

The success of the Federal scout boats emboldened Farragut, and on this third night a gun-boat left his fleet, steamed up to the raft, and when discovered and chased away she had been at work for hours picking up the trailing ropes, cutting the chains and dragging the hulks out of the channels. Three of the old schooners were actually dragged a distance of fifty feet and a broad channel opened and this within talking distance of two forts and a fleet which was to blow Porter sky-high!

THE FOURTH DAY.

It was the same terrible story told again—disabled guns, suffering men, a rain of shells, a score of the garrison torn to fragments by the bursting of the dreaded missiles. Fort St. Phillip was escaping with an occasional shell, but Porter, with his bomb fleet, seemed determined to wipe out the very spot on which Fort Jackson rested. It would have taken 300 men a week to repair damages already inflicted, and yet the Federal fire held steady and continued its destruction.

On this day the iron-clad Louisiana, mounting sixteen guns and being complete except as to her steam power, dropped down to the raft to act as a battery. Had she taken position lower down, among the obstructions, she could have brought a broadside on any vessel attempting to pass which would have sent a ship like the Hartford to the bottom at one discharge. But she selected a different post, and one apparently much safer. Not one of her guns but would have easily carried to the bombarding fleet, but every one was silent. The Confederate navy was taking care of itself, and expected the forts to do the same.

THE RUSH OF THE FLEET.

For six days and nights there was a steady, galling, damaging fire directed mainly at Fort Jackson. The fort was torn and rent and scorched and battered, but it was there yet and full of pluck.

Movements in the Federal fleet showed that Farragut was preparing for a rush past the forts, and the Confederates were ready for the event—that is, orders were issued to make ready, but they were not carried out. The rams were acting independent of the river boats, and the Louisiana was acting independent of the rams, and all were seemingly indifferent to suggestions from the forts.

Gen. Duncan planned for the Louisiana to anchor in mid-channel at the raft. She had not only plenty of men aboard to work her guns, but at least 150 riflemen. The rams and other vessels were to take positions to cover the channel on either side, using their stern guns to get a raking fire, and each having a supply of riflemen. Had this programme been carried out, is there a naval officer alive who will believe that Farragut could have worked a single vessel past the fort? Such a fire could have been brought to bear as would have knocked wood and iron to pieces in no time.

But the Confederate navy had its own plans, and when, just before daybreak on the morning of April 24, Farragut's fleet advanced, there was nothing but the fire of the forts to be feared. Fire-barges had been collected by the score to be sent among the Federal fleet as it advanced, but not one of them was cut loose. Not even a bonfire was lighted to show the vessels to the gunners at the forts.

THE CLIMAX.

It was grand in Farragut to make the movement he did. He expected to meet the programme suggested by Gen. Duncan, and a man not born for war would not have dared pushed his fleet up. When he was fairly within range both forts opened upon him with every gun which would bear, and the Confederate vessels at least added to the din and excitement. Cold shot, hot shot, shell, grape and canister were hurled down upon the moving vessels, and in return they poured out such broadsides as would have made Nelson rub his hands with delight.

In the darkness neither forts nor ships could be made out, and the firing was all done by the flash of guns. The fleet steamed steadily and slowly along, each ship sounding as well as fighting, and before daylight broke thirteen of them had passed up the river clear of everything and the fate of New Orleans was decided. Not a vessel could stand that fire after daylight gave the Confederates a chance to see what to fire at. Had the fire-barges been sent down Farragut might have been forced to try again.

THE MUTINY.

The part taken by the Confederate fleet after the forts had been passed, together with the incidents which befell the various Federal ships, properly belong to another article. The forts were passed and cut off, and yet they had not surrendered. Indeed, it was not the intention to surrender while the guns could be worked.

The many bitter pages of Confederate war history, made up of starvation rations, ragged uniforms, long marches and fighting at terrible odds, were rarely blotted by mutiny on land or sea. On the night of the 27th the garrisons in both forts revolted. They were cut off, isolated, discouraged, and felt that further resistance was a useless sacrifice. They gathered on the parade-ground in their wet and ragged clothes, scores of them shoeless, hundreds of them hatless, all of them suffering from exposure and want of food, and respectfully but firmly declared that the time had come to surrender the forts. The officers tried to drive them back to their stations, but without avail. They had fought gallantly and well, but with a powerful enemy on either hand and New Orleans in possession of the Federals of what hope was further resistance?

M. QUAD.

ACTS OF THE GEN'L ASSEMBLY.

242. An act concerning the Code and supplemental thereto. Requires the Code commissioners to include in Code all acts of a public and general nature passed at this section, etc.

244. An act to authorize a sale of the State's stock in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, and provide for the speedy completion of the same.—Authorizes the sale of the State's stock to J. A. Gray, and associates at $55,000, and upon the payment of the mortgage bonds of the company now held by the State, and for the use of convict labor paid for in the bonds of the new company, etc.

246. An act in relation to the appointment of cotton weighers in the city of Goldsboro, in Wayne county.—Requires the county commissioners to appoint for cotton weighers.

153. An act concerning a devise to the Oxford Orphan Asylum.—Relates the devise of D. P. Powell of Halifax county, puts the title to the property in the hands of the Masonic order in trust for the asylum.

255. An act to amend the charter of the city of New Berne.—Relates to taxation, etc.

260 An act to prohibit the use of Dutch or pound nets in the waters of Carteret county.

263. An act to amend the law in regard to sheriffs' fees.—Allows sheriffs commissions on all moneys paid by a defendant to a plaintiff where the execution is in the hands of the sheriff.

269. An act to authorize the Treasurer of Greene county, to pay Susan A. Lane $50 for service rendered to school committee in district No. 10.

275. An act to change the time of holding the Superior Courts in Nash and Wilson, and to provide an additional term for Lenoir and Duplin.—Superior court in Nash is to be held on Monday before the 1st Monday in March, and continue for one week, and the 2d Monday before the first Monday in September, and continue two weeks, Wilson court to be held 1st Monday in March, and continue two weeks, and 1st Monday in September, and continue one week. An additional term is to be held for Lenoir, on the 2d Monday in September, and continue one week, and for Duplin on the 2nd Monday before the 1st Monday in March, and continue for one week.

279. An act to incorporate the town of Stanton, in Beaufort county.

285. An act to make appropriations for the several insane asylums of the State—appropriates $58,000 per annum for the asylum at Raleigh; $40,000 for the Western North Carolina Asylum; $25,000 for the Eastern North Carolina Insane Asylum.

288. An act supplemental to an act passed at the present session to prevent live stock running at large in Greene and Lenior counties—Includes certain other territory.

304. An act for the better protection of landlords.—Provides that any tenant who, during his term, or after its expiration, commits certain waste, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

307. An act to divide North Carolina into nine Congressional districts.

316. An act to amend chapter 102, acts of 1881—Inserts "Hyde county."

321. An act providing an alternate method of constructing and keeping in repair public roads—Allows public roads to be worked by taxation in certain cases.

325. An act to establish a graded school in the town of Kinston, Lenoir county.

330. An act to amend an act to provide for the sale of the State's interest in the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, and for other purposes—Amends the contract so that the company on the payment of $600,000 for the bonds owned by the State, and completing its road to the mouth of the Nantahala, may issue new bonds, and requires the company to put seventy-five convicts at work at once on the Murphy extension, and if it does not complete the road to Murphy, then that part reverts to the State.

332. An act to regulate the repair of public bridges, in the county of Onslow.

334. An act to provide for paying jurors their per diem in cash.

337. An act for the support of the penitentiary and convicts for the year 1883-'84.

345. An act to authorize and empower E. R. Stamps, President of the board of directors, of the North Carolina Penitentiary, to make title to certain real estate.

351. An act to authorize and direct the board of directors of the penitentiary to furnish certain stone work for the purpose of erecting a monument to the Confederate dead at Goldsboro, N. C.

375. An act to amend chapter 232, laws of 1879.

378. An act to prohibit fast driving and riding over certain bridges in the county of Greene.

279. An act concerning wild fowl Makes it a misdemeanor to hunt wild fowl with a floating battery.

383. An act to change the corporate limits of the town of Jacksonville, in the county of Onslow, and other purposes.

281. An act to authorize the commissioners of Lenoir county to levy a special tax. Purpose of building a bridge across Neuse river.

382. An act to provide for local assessment in aid of public schools.

383. An act to provide for the establishing of a public highway through public lands between Hatch Fork and R. J. Murrells, in the county of Onslow.

386. An act to punish the offense of breaking, tearing down, injuring or destroying bridges. Makes it a misdemeanor, punished by fine or imprisonment at discretion of the court,

397. An act to amend section 1, chapter 354, laws of 1881; adds Pamlico, Dare and Caldwell counties into the stock laws of 1881.

198. An act for the encouragement and support of the State Guard allows each military company $150 per anum armory rent, and allows Adjudant General $500 per annum.

405. An act to repeal certain parts of section 13, chapter 154, laws of 1876-'77. Repeals clause requiring clerks of Inferior Courts bond to be approved by justice of the county.

406 An act to incorporate the village of Leonsburg in Hyde county.

407. An act to prevent poisoning streams of water in the State. Makes it a misdemeanor, punishable with fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

412. An act to repeal so much of section 2 chapter 234 of the laws of 1881; so far as the same relates to Saratoga Free-Will Baptist church and Pleasant Hill church near Saratoga, in Wilson county.

419. An act to amend chapter 242 laws of 1876-'77; provides for summoning, drawing and pay of special venire in certain courts.

421. An act to prevent the obstructing of the passage of fish in Neuse river; Prohibits putting in traps, Dutch nets, wire sceines from the Falls of Neuse; in Wake county to its mouth.

436. An act to disqualify persons from giving evidence in certain actions founded on judgments rendered and bonds and other contracts made and executed prior to August 1st 1863.

445. An act to raise revenue.

465. An act in relation to oyster gardens.

468. An act to change the dividing line between Duplin and Wayne counties.

471. An act to prohibit fishing on Sunday.

475. An act to extend the corporate limits and amend the charter of the town of Greenville.

478. An act to require conditional sales of personal property where title is retained to be registered; regulated by the same laws as chattel mortgages.

481. An act to complete the new wing of the Eastern North Carolina Insane Asylum, at Goldsboro, and to furnish the same.

482. An act to amend chapter 23, Battle's Revisal.—Section 4 shall not apply to Wilmington, Charlotte, Raleigh and New Berne.

487. An act to prevent negligence about railroad cars, and to protect persons from injury by the cars.

492. An act to amend an act entitled an act relating to bringing stock from other States into this State.

494. An act to regulate appeals from allotment of exempt property.

496. An act in relation to fishing in the waters of White Oak and New rivers and the sounds between them.

498. An act to permit the presiding Judge of Craven Superior Court to extend the term from two to three weeks in certain cases.

500. An act to amend an act to provide for the levying and collection of taxes; ratified the 11th of March, 1881.

506. An act regulating the fees of justices of the peace for the probate or acknowledgment of deeds.

514. An act to republish the reports of the Supreme Court.

516. An act to amend an act entitled an act to revise and consolidate the public school law and to make more efficient the system of public instruction in this State, ratified March 10th, 1881.

523. An act to amend the charter of the town of Bathel, in the county of Pitt.

529. An act to amend section 31 of chapter 164, Battle's Revisal.—out "ten" and inserts "five."

534. An act to amend chapter 10; laws of 1870 '71, amending the charter of the town of Stonewall.

535. An act in relation to roads and cartways.

540. An act to establish a standard weight for a barrel of pork.

542. An act to repeal section 27, chapter 32, Battle's Revisal, and to provide a substitute for the same. Relates to crime of disposing of a new-born child by its mother.

548. An act concerning the great seal of the State.—Prescribes the form thereof.

546. An act to fix the term of office of standard keeper for the different counties.—Limits term of office to two years.

547. An act to require railway companies to keep and maintain cattle guards.

548. and act to amend section 3, chapter 249 laws of 1873-75 concerning freight rates on railroads.

558. An act to authorize the proper authorities of Jones county to assign hands to work on Trent river.

591. An act to incorporate the town of Polloksville.

563. An act to amend section 8, chapter 7, of Battle's Revisal.—Commissioners and justice of the peace shall not practice law in the courts.

567. An act to establish and define the line between the counties of Carteret and Craven.

568. An act to extend the time to redeem land sold for taxes.

572. An act to establish graded schools in the town of Washington, N. C.

574. An act to amend chapter 355, laws of 1881: makes it duty of sheriffs to see this act enforced.

577. An act relating to certain contracts for the lease or conditional sale of railroad equipment and rolling stock, and providing for the record thereof.

Irish laborers on the Texas and Pacific road, from the Pecos river to El Paso, have been supplanted by Chinese, who are working for fifty cents a day less than was paid the Irish.

New Berne Advertisements.

H. W. WAHAB,

(Successor to E. H. Windley,)

DISTILLERS' AGENT FOR

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