

New Bern Herald

W. A. HARRIS, Proprietor.

VOL. VI.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS.

NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., APRIL 12, 1883.

Terms \$3.00 per Year.

NO. 2.

NEW BERNE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Facts Worth Remembering!

AND A FEW THOUGHTS for Your Consideration

Have you a Farm Wagon? Do you want the Very Best Cotton Plows in Use?

Do you want a Nice Polished Steel Plow than a Cast-Iron one? Then buy my Celebrated Queen Plows.

Gen. E. Hanson says the Gilbert Force Pump beats any pump he has ever used. And why don't you study your own interest and convenience?

Buy my Improved Iron Cultivator, with its attachments, and buy my No. 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, A, G, 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, &c.

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS. My Mill, capacity 2 tons a day, \$1,800. My 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 any of you for not patronizing me.

Isell Walker's Ammoniated Cotton Phosphate. Having, after you give the above your careful consideration, to be favored with your order, I am, truly yours,
JOHN C. WHITTY,
CRAVEN STREET, NEWBERNE, N. C.

WALKER'S Liver Pills. Contains the GARDNER, or other MERCURIAL ingredients, but are composed of pure vegetable matter.

Unadulterated Vegetable Ingredients. MAKING THEM THE STREET, Saffron and Best Liver Pill on the Market.

FASHIONABLE Ladies Dry Goods, Notions and Shoe Store.

A. M. BAKER, POLLOCK STREET, NEW BERNE, N. C.

NEW GOODS AT **HOWARD & JONES.**

We call special attention to our large line of SHIRTS: The *Wingtip Shirt*, the boom of which will not break or crease, only \$1.00. The *Blue Wing Shirt*, manufactured for us; all the later improvements in fabric and finishing which prevent tearing down the back or up the sleeve; only \$1.00.

Register made British Hosiery; only 25c. a pair; a bargain. Full line of Gen'l 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. Lines 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. Boys' Shirt Collars and Cuffs. To arrive by next steamer—New Straw Mattings and full line of Boys' and Children's Clothing.

HOWARD & JONES, Opposite Episcopal Church.

FORT AND FLEET.

Shelby's Battle With Gun-Boats—A Confederate who Went Looking for a Fight—And Who Got One and a Gun-Boat to Boot.

Every Confederate leader of a small force was dubbed a guerrilla and in some cases such troops were captured by Federals they were shot down or strung up as outlaws. There were Confederates who organized small bands for the purpose of robbing trains and general plunder, and these men were hunted down by the regular Southern troops with relentless hand.

Mosby, Rosser, Imboden and other Confederate leaders in Virginia were called guerrillas, and yet each was a regular commissioned officer, bound by all military regulations, and their men were regularly sworn into regiments and much entitled to honorable treatment when captured as any of Lee's men. Because these men moved with small commands they were called guerrillas because they were a constant and dangerous foe to the Federal from their guerrilla. So the Federal Government reason, and no one cared that all these commands were raised under a special act of the Confederate Congress, which was as binding on every Confederate as any law could be.

Quantrell went into the war as a Confederate soldier, but turned guerrilla and placed himself outside the orders of the Confederate Government. When he visited Union men, he was treated as a rebel, and scores of instances can be cited where he robbed and murdered Confederates. He was perhaps the only leader who deserved the title of guerrilla. The Confederate would have been rejoiced to hear that his whole command had been captured and strung up according to Federal ruling. Gen. Joe Shelby was the great guerrilla leader of the Southwest. According to facts, he was regularly commissioned, his men were regularly enlisted, and he was in the same channels as other Confederate troops. But because he was crafty, enduring, a hard fighter and an implacable foe, he was dubbed a guerrilla, and on one occasion a price was set upon his head.

Confederate military records prove that Shelby made no marches, scored no fights, captured no prisoners and fought at greater odds than any other man in the war in the Southwest. He often handled his brigades, well equipped with artillery, and had been in his Army of Virginia he would have won a name alongside of Stuart, Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee.

On a HUNT. In the spring of 1862 the Federal gun-boats became a terror along the White River and other streams. Confederate camps were shelled, forts knocked to pieces, and the streams so heavily watched that hardly a skiff could cross. Along the White River the dread of these floating monsters seriously interfered with Confederate military plans, and there was one man who stood at the head of them. That man was Gen. Shelby, and when the excitement was at its highest he took his command then numbering about 800 men, and set out on a hunt for a gun-boat. He wanted to find one, and then he wanted a fair fight with her. It was a queer proceeding, but he was in earnest and he soon found what he desired.

THE QUEEN CITY. The Federal gun-boat Queen City was lying at Clarendon, below Davall's Bluff, and as soon as Shelby's scouts brought him the news he started for Clarendon. The fire did not reach the town until a late hour at night, and the gun-boat was then anchored about 275 feet from the bank. Shelby's forces at once took up a position on the bank directly opposite the boat. The four pieces of artillery were put in battery on a perfectly level spot, rather higher than the craft at anchor, but not so much as a weed or twig between them. The troops, outside of those required to work the guns, were divided and placed on the banks of the river. Not a shot was fired or stone raised to form a breach. Shelby wanted a fair fight, and he would neither mark his guns nor allow his infantry to shatter themselves. While his artillery was inferior in numbers and strength, he had an offset in over 600 riflemen, who were to keep up a continuous fire on the craft as soon as the light opened.

A PATRIOT'S DEATH. It may seem strange that nearly a thousand Confederates could assemble so near the gun-boat, post their artillery and place the men without alarm reaching the steamer, but such was the case. There were lookouts on the boat, but there was a mist on the river and they could see nothing, even if they should have heard the firing. Shelby threw a chain of sentries along the bank to prevent any one going out to the boat to give warning, but a Union man named Robertson, who had a short leg and was so nearly dead of consumption that he was not taken into the Confederate ranks, made up his mind to give warning if it cost him his life. He slipped his leg into the water between two sentries, threw off his coat and boots, and started to swim out. He succeeded in coming so close to the boat that he was able to splash in the water, but as a lookout hailed him he sank beneath the surface, and the body was found in a mass of drift logs after. He was weak and unfit condition he was probably seized with cramps, but in his extremity, when realizing that he must go down, he would not let his leg get into the water, and he knew that anyone had got off on such an errand.

MORNING GRAY. As daylight came with sufficient brightness to enable the Confederates to sight their guns they opened fire on the steamer. All her crew except two or three were still asleep, and their surprise and confusion may be imagined. One of Shelby's men, now a peaceful farmer in Missouri, told me that the gun-boat had received six or seven shots before the call to quarters, and when the man rushed to their guns not one of them was fully dressed. The Confederates, some hatless and coatless, but each man went to his station at the call and remained there to the end.

FROM THE QUEEN CITY. From their money the Confederates posted one could have thrown a biscuit aboard of the Queen City. Every shell went straight into her, some shot went through her and the rifeman had every Federal gunner right under his eye. The gun-boat did not have enough steam for the first ten minutes to enable her to move, and during this brief time she hit over thirty times by shot and shell, and had at least thirty of her crew shot down at their guns. It was Shelby's opinion that the gun-boat had a fearful advantage.

AS SOON AS STEAM WAS RAISED the Queen City backed off to bring other guns into position and to get out of range of the Federal guns, now, for about a quarter of an hour, the fight was full of murder. Every gun on the Queen City which would bear was worked as rapidly as possible. The men who were wounded by the musketry fire refused to leave their posts.

ONE WOULD HAVE SAID THAT Shelby's guns would have been swept out of the water. But the fire of the gun-boat was too high in some cases and too low in others, and many of the shells burst soon after leaving the guns. The gun-boat was firing with a more accurate range when it was discovered that she was sinking. At the moment her engines were disabled, and a shell started a fire in the hold. The decks were covered with dead and wounded, and for fear of going to the bottom she was run to the bank and surrendered.

SHELBY WAS SUPPOSED BY THE gun boat crew to be a man devoid of mercy or pity, and to escape falling into his hand he ordered that the gun-boat and swam for the other bank. Two were drowned, two or three killed by bullets, and the remainder got into the woods and made their escape. The number of those who surrendered was twenty-eight, and they were at once paroled and sent to the nearest Federal post under flag of truce. No soldier was offered any such inducement when it came to the colored firemen and coal-pickers they were not recognized as having any military standing and were sent off into the interior to be sold as slaves.

SHIPPING THE GUN-BOAT. As soon as the gun-boat surrendered men were sent aboard to put out the fire, and when this had been accomplished the work of stripping the boat began. Her engines, guns, spiked, her engines broken up so as to be rendered useless, and her fixed ammunition thrown overboard. Then everything of any value to the Confederates was hurried aboard the Queen City. She had a large lot of quartermaster's stores aboard and the uniforms were given out as fast as landed. As a result of this some 200 Confederates were soon transformed into wearers of the blue.

THE PAYMASTER OF THE gun-boat had over \$5,000 in his safe. When he saw that the Federal forces were so close he stowed the money away on his person, but as soon as the Confederates discovered the empty condition of the safe they suspected where the money was hidden, and soon gobbled it. They secured a great many small arms and other things of value to such a command, and when everything had been added there, the gun-boat was soon transformed into a warehouse of the blue.

HELD HIS GROUND. Shelby knew that the river was a great highway, on which Federal gun-boats and transports were constantly passing, and he expected every moment to be interrupted in his work. He had just completed the destruction of the Queen City, when three gun-boats came down the river, and he was in a position to attack him. The firing had been heard, the smoke of the burning steamer made a great signal above the trees, and it was plain enough to those who were on the bank that a gun-boat had been lost.

HERE WERE THREE GUN-BOATS with crews at quarters, instead of one at anchor, and the question was, would Shelby run or stand his ground? The question was speedily settled by his ordering his whole force to the line and taking a position a little higher up the stream where the bank was higher, but yet unsheltered. He had taken one gun off the boat, and now had five pieces of artillery, the heaviest of which was a 12-pounder, to fight three gun-boats armed with nine and eleven-inch guns. Again, his riflemen helped to adjust the balance.

"WHIP THEM OUT." The orders on the gun-boats were to wipe out the Confederate force and it has ever been wondered at that this was not accomplished. The gun-boats shot his way to the water between two sentries, threw off his coat and boots, and started to swim out. He succeeded in coming so close to the boat that he was able to splash in the water, but as a lookout hailed him he sank beneath the surface, and the body was found in a mass of drift logs after. He was weak and unfit condition he was probably seized with cramps, but in his extremity, when realizing that he must go down, he would not let his leg get into the water, and he knew that anyone had got off on such an errand.

DRAWING OFF.

The gun-boats passed down of range and then rounded to for a return. Coming up their fire would enfilade the Confederate position, and Shelby withdrew and left the honors of victory with the Federals. The gun which he took from the Queen City was observed on the bank, he having no way to remove it and no more ammunition left. The affair created much excitement and indignation at the time, it being asserted that a part of the Queen City's crew was intoxicated, and that a traitor spiked some of her guns, and that Shelby used barges from which to attack her. It was further claimed that some of the Federals were murdered after surrendering, and that Shelby's loss in the affair was over 200 men. I have given the facts as they are, but they are of different sources. Gen. Shelby is now a farmer in Missouri, a good citizen, a true neighbor and an upright man, and in the same county with the man who shot him down through the war. Those men bear witness that Shelby fought a square fight, and that the terms guerrilla, outlaw, raider, etc., were applied by the Confederates to men who failed to circumvent him.

A PROGRESSIVE CITY. We copy below an extract from an article in the *New York South*, an able edited journal devoted to Southern and Southern Progress, showing what Nashville is to-day, and we ask our city readers to bear in mind that with the rise and progress of this thrifty and enterprising city began an extensive system of public schools. Read the extract carefully and remember that there is but little difference in the population of Nashville in 1850 was 10,165, and remember too that in 1850, and further that up to the opening of the Graded School here no system of public schools had been sustained for any length of time, and no improvement whatever has been made in school buildings for seventy-five years. New Bern has many new industries springing up and the prospects in this direction are bright enough; what we want now is EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS. We have made a good start in this direction, but the Graded School; let us sustain it no matter what the cost.

THE NASHVILLE OF TO-DAY. Having briefly recounted the history of the city from the building of the first brick school at the present day, a glance at the Nashville today is in order. Taking our stand on Capitol Hill, we see spreading out in all directions a substantially better city, wherein are comfortably housed 60,000 people. Dotted here and there are to be counted more than half a hundred churches of all denominations, with academies, schools, colleges and universities, in which the scholar can be conducted through every grade of learning, from the alphabet to the most abstruse and scientific branches of the learned professions of medicine, law, theology or engineering.

WE SEE BEFORE US A CITY having in population more than 1,500 commercial firms, with more than 200 manufacturers, representing greatly diversified industries and interests; a city whose annual business, counting both wholesale and retail trade, is valued at over \$100,000,000. A metropolis with a well organized and efficient Merchants' Exchange and a well equipped system of hotels and restaurants, many of which will compare favorably with the finest in the Union, as great a number of newspapers and other publications, with telegraph and telephone lines, a fine water supply, a splendidly manned and equipped fire department, gas and water works, banks and banking institutions, and a fine system of public parks and libraries; with miles of elegant and substantial business blocks which will not suffer in comparison with those of the foremost cities in the country; with 13,000 school children coming up under proper training to make them useful citizens; with its conservatories of music and drama, its fine work of art, public and private; with its numerous asylums, hospitals and other eleemosynary institutions; with a population of nearly 60,000 people, with its street car lines extending from the center of the city to all its suburbs; with its lines of fine steamboats plying to and fro to all accessible river points. A city with a society noted for culture and hospitality, where genius is encouraged and modern shoddily and slim snobbery is despised. This is what we see before us—the Nashville of to-day. A great metropolis now, it has before it a career of unexampled prosperity.

A Charming Versatility of the Gun-Dog. He will devour with equal avidity chicken-soup from the pot on my stove, grass, decaying bacon, rinds and garbage from the slops at the back door, custard and pound cake from my pantry, eggs from my choicest hens' nest, finishing his performance by snuffing down the old hen and then digging up my rarest flowers to bury her. The next night he comes back, digs up her foul remains and invites all his kindred to the feast; and when they have finished, the whole tea party drink out of my water bucket in the porch, upon my lawn of cream indulged in several fine lights in the night. This kind of thing has been going in Edenton till it has become monotonous.

STATE NEWS.

Grand Jury on Exchanges. *Biblical Recorder:* A large manufacturer recently paid off his hands \$7,000 in new money. He marked the bills. On Monday \$450 of these same bills were found in the prison session of saloon-keepers. Why then call prohibition fanaticism.

Wil. Star. Rev. R. O. Burton, P. E. of this Methodist E. Church District, failed to attend the quarterly meetings of the Methodist churches here on Saturday and Sunday last, and we understand that he states in a letter received from him that he has not taken a meal out of his own private room since the following allowances were made for transient paupers for the present month:

To the widow of Richard Keene and five children. \$4.00
To Betsy Jones and family. 4.00
Mary Ann Jones. 3.50
Church Moore. 4.00
Fred Hudler. 2.50
Polly Burton. 2.00
Samuel Metts. 2.00
John Phillips. 1.50
Leah Green. 1.50

Ordered, that the proceedings of the Board be sent to the New Bern Journal for publication and that the office be paid \$25 per annum for circulation. D. C. Parker, William Foy and John T. Heath were allowed to land for taxation for the year 1883.

The following named persons were appointed Assessors and Tax list takers for the year 1883: White Oak Township, Assessors, Lewis Byrum, John Collins, Cyrus Foy, List taker, C. H. Hay. Polkville Township, Assessors, J. N. Whitford, Frank F. W. Hudson, Trenton Township, Assessors, J. A. Smith, James C. Moore, Wm. E. Ward, List taker, J. L. Kinsey. Cypress Creek Township, Assessors, Benj. Brock, Jr., A. F. Hammond, Benj. Brock, List taker, D. L. Hildner, Jr. Tuckahoe Township, Assessors, C. C. Fordham, H. F. Brown, David King, List taker, Ed. Henson. Beaver Creek Township, Assessors, J. S. Beckman, W. B. Lister, A. Whitaker, List taker, P. Green.

Ordered, that the Clerk issue notices to the Assessors and List takers to meet the Board at Trenton on the first Monday in May for consultation. J. F. Shiver, released from payment of poll tax for 1883 and 1884 on account of infirmity. W. M. McGowan appointed School Commissioner in District No. 23, white. T. J. Whitaker, allowed to erect office on Court House lot, from northeast corner of Court House and Mrs. Pritchett's stable.

P. M. Pearson, allowed \$5 for services as Superintendent. The following named persons were appointed to hold the municipal elections in the towns of Polkville and Trenton on the first Monday in May: Polkville, S. J. Kinsey, Registrar, A. G. Barrus and Bell Williams, Assessors. Trenton, Nathan P. Smith, Registrar, A. G. Barrus and Bell Williams, Assessors. J. L. Cumbo, allowed \$1 for repairing fence and plowing ground at poor house.

Ordered, that the Clerk of this Board issue notices to the Assessors for the year 1883 to be held on the first Monday in May at Trenton, Jones county, to be opened at the May meeting, 1883, of this Board. The building to be of brick, 24x38 feet, two stories high, the lower floor to be 9 feet and the upper floor 8 feet from floor to ceiling with 4 foot passages all around the building in both stories, with two side eaves, best and two coils above. That each bid shall be accompanied with a drawn plan and specifications, and the person whose bid is accepted shall receive \$25 therefor whether the contract is given to him or another. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to require of the person whose bid is accepted such security for the performance thereof as they may deem proper.

Ordered, that the report of the Commissioners appointed to lay out and establish a public road in Polkville Township from the public road at Oak Grove Church, colored, to the State Drive (white) Church be accepted and approved with the following amendment to the report: That the road be laid out on a line between A. F. Dural and S. Hudson to the public road leading from Polkville to New Bern, said Dural and Hudson giving twelve feet each, and that the same (with that portion uninclosed in the State Drive) be and is hereby declared a public road. On motion, the Board adjourned until first Monday in May next.

Mining. New York south. The yearly product of gold in California is from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Zinc has been discovered near Socorro, N. M., and some excitement is felt over the find. The prospects of the Haile gold mine are excellent, and the work of mining is progressing satisfactorily. A fish of solid gold, of the bullion value of \$2,500, is reported to have been taken in the State of Arizona, border land between Saxony and Silesia. Its surface is said to be incised with mythological figures, wrought after archaic Greek patterns.

By the first of April the mining interests of Phoenix, Arizona, will receive an impetus by the erection of a good-sized smelter on one of the copper mines of Castle Creek, and the erection of a forty-stamp mill on the one of the Cave Creek mines. The latter, we are credibly informed, will be put up next month.

State Board of Agriculture. News and observer. The board at its session yesterday transacted much business. The present officers of the Department of Agriculture, Commissioner Montford McGee, Secretary Peter M. Wilson, Fish Commissioner Stephen M. Dabney, and State Chemist Charles W. Dabney, were all re-elected for two years. The board gave \$200 to be paid out to Durham in May, on condition that the managers of the fair shall turn over to the Department of Agriculture a collection of the choicest tobacco for special exhibition at Boston next autumn. The board will at its next meeting offer a similar amount for premiums for improved stock. The board authorized the State Chemist to make some experiments in the manufacture of fertilizers to make explorations for phosphate rock in the southeastern part of the State. The board adjourned in session the third Wednesday in July next.

Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners of Jones County, April 2nd, 1883.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Jones County, at Trenton, on the first Monday of April 1883, present, E. M. Foyce, chairman, William B. Banks and Octavian Hay.

On motion, Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. T. J. Whitaker, C. S. C., allowed \$29.38 for costs in case of State against Luke Williams, and \$26.18 for official services, stations, etc.

Thomas Harrison, allowed \$8.45 for provisions for poor at poor house for the month of January, \$10.27 for February and \$11.89 for March.

Ordered, that no bill shall be given to the poor, outside of poor house, after the first Monday in June, except in very extreme cases.

The following allowances were made for transient paupers for the present month:

To the widow of Richard Keene and five children. \$4.00
To Betsy Jones and family. 4.00
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Leah Green. 1.50

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The following named persons were appointed Assessors and Tax list takers for the year 1883: White Oak Township, Assessors, Lewis Byrum, John Collins, Cyrus Foy, List taker, C. H. Hay. Polkville Township, Assessors, J. N. Whitford, Frank F. W. Hudson, Trenton Township, Assessors, J. A. Smith, James C. Moore, Wm. E. Ward, List taker, J. L. Kinsey. Cypress Creek Township, Assessors, Benj. Brock, Jr., A. F. Hammond, Benj. Brock, List taker, D. L. Hildner, Jr. Tuckahoe Township, Assessors, C. C. Fordham, H. F. Brown, David King, List taker, Ed. Henson. Beaver Creek Township, Assessors, J. S. Beckman, W. B. Lister, A. Whitaker, List taker, P. Green.

Ordered, that the Clerk issue notices to the Assessors and List takers to meet the Board at Trenton on the first Monday in May for consultation. J. F. Shiver, released from payment of poll tax for 1883 and 1884 on account of infirmity. W. M. McGowan appointed School Commissioner in District No. 23, white. T. J. Whitaker, allowed to erect office on Court House lot, from northeast corner of Court House and Mrs. Pritchett's stable.

P. M. Pearson, allowed \$5 for services as Superintendent. The following named persons were appointed to hold the municipal elections in the towns of Polkville and Trenton on the first Monday in May: Polkville, S. J. Kinsey, Registrar, A. G. Barrus and Bell Williams, Assessors. Trenton, Nathan P. Smith, Registrar, A. G. Barrus and Bell Williams, Assessors. J. L. Cumbo, allowed \$1 for repairing fence and plowing ground at poor house.

Ordered, that the Clerk of this Board issue notices to the Assessors for the year 1883 to be held on the first Monday in May at Trenton, Jones county, to be opened at the May meeting, 1883, of this Board. The building to be of brick, 24x38 feet, two stories high, the lower floor to be 9 feet and the upper floor 8 feet from floor to ceiling with 4 foot passages all around the building in both stories, with two side eaves, best and two coils above. That each bid shall be accompanied with a drawn plan and specifications, and the person whose bid is accepted shall receive \$25 therefor whether the contract is given to him or another. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to require of the person whose bid is accepted such security for the performance thereof as they may deem proper.

Ordered, that the report of the Commissioners appointed to lay out and establish a public road in Polkville Township from the public road at Oak Grove Church, colored, to the State Drive (white) Church be accepted and approved with the following amendment to the report: That the road be laid out on a line between A. F. Dural and S. Hudson to the public road leading from Polkville to New Bern, said Dural and Hudson giving twelve feet each, and that the same (with that portion uninclosed in the State Drive) be and is hereby declared a public road. On motion, the Board adjourned until first Monday in May next.

Mining. New York south. The yearly product of gold in California is from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Zinc has been discovered near Socorro, N. M., and some excitement is felt over the find. The prospects of the Haile gold mine are excellent, and the work of mining is progressing satisfactorily. A fish of solid gold, of the bullion value of \$2,500, is reported to have been taken in the State of Arizona, border land between Saxony and Silesia. Its surface is said to be incised with mythological figures, wrought after archaic Greek patterns.

By the first of April the mining interests of Phoenix, Arizona, will receive an impetus by the erection of a good-sized smelter on one of the copper mines of Castle Creek, and the erection of a forty-stamp mill on the one of the Cave Creek mines. The latter, we are credibly informed, will be put up next month.

State Board of Agriculture. News and observer. The board at its session yesterday transacted much business. The present officers of the Department of Agriculture, Commissioner Montford McGee, Secretary Peter M. Wilson, Fish Commissioner Stephen M. Dabney, and State Chemist Charles W. Dabney, were all re-elected for two years. The board gave \$200 to be paid out to Durham in May, on condition that the managers of the fair shall turn over to the Department of Agriculture a collection of the choicest tobacco for special exhibition at Boston next autumn. The board will at its next meeting offer a similar amount for premiums for improved stock. The board authorized the State Chemist to make some experiments in the manufacture of fertilizers to make explorations for phosphate rock in the southeastern part of the State. The board adjourned in session the third Wednesday in July next.

By the first of April the mining interests of Phoenix, Arizona, will receive an impetus by the erection of a good-sized smelter on one of the copper mines of Castle Creek, and the erection of a forty-stamp mill on the one of the Cave Creek mines. The latter, we are credibly informed, will be put up next month.