New Berne Weekly Journal.

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

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NEW BERNE ADVERTISEMENTS.

MACHINERY.

Having taken the Agency for the sale of the Engines, Saw and Corn Mills made by

THE TAYLOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

embracing a line of Engines of five different styles, running from 2 to 250 horse power, and Saw Mills of 5 different sizes, I am prepared to furnish you a Complete Outfit at as low figures as can be offered for strictly First Class Work; and before you buy I would especially ask you to compare the weights of said Machinery with that of other manufacturers, and draw your own conclusions.

I carry a full line of the following goods, and solicit a share of your patronage.

Send in your orders for Engines, Cotton Gins, Presses, Rice Treshers, &c., as early as possible, and thereby avoid delays and disappointments.

"Kentucky" Cane Mills, "Cook's" Evaporators, "Resalsior" Cider Mills, "Maryland" Corn Shellers, Rockaway and Champion Grain Fans, Steam Engines, all sizes, Rice and Wheat Threshers and Separators, Carver Cotton Gins, Carver Cotton Condensers, Carver Cotton Cleaners, Gullett's "Magnolia" Gin, Hydraulic Cotton Press, Power Cotton Press, "Moore Co." Grit Corn Mills, Drake's Pat. Shingle Machine, "Kentucky" Shingle Machine, Box Board Machine, Acme Pulverizing Harrow, unsurpassed for putting in small grain. "Go Easy" Feed Cutters, Tennessee Wagons, Hancock Inspirators, Hogues Graded Injector, Cotton Seed Hullers, Saw Mills, Circular Saws, Gummers, Side Files, Swages, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, Roanoke Hand Press, Maid of the South Corn Mills, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Write for terms and prices, and remember that no well regulated family can afford to be without a Gilbert Force Pump.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN G. WHITTY,

CRAVEN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO COTTON EXCHANGE,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Carraway's Liver Pills.

Contains no CALOMEL or other MERCURIAL 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

HOWARD & JONES

HAVE A FULL STOCK OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Gauze, Lisle Thread and Net Undershirts, all prices.
Full Stock of Eglomie and Elm City Shirts, guaranteed to fit, only $1.00.
Nobby Suits, Alpaca, Drap d'Ete and Sicilian Coats for warm weather. Large line of Dusters. See our $10 suits.
Collars, Cuffs, White Ties and White Vests.
Straw Hats in great variety, from 5 cents up.
Nobby Pearl Colored Stiff Hats.
Alpaca and Silk Sun Umbrellas. We have a few dozen Misses Gossamer Rubber Circulars, which we will close out at $1.25.
Large line of Valises and Trunks.
If you need a Straw Matting call on us before you buy. We are constantly receiving and selling it.
We have a nice line of Low Shoes, Stacy Adams & Co.'s Patent Pumps and Gent's Slippers.
Gents' Colored Half Hose, full line.

Try Us First, when you need Anything in our Line.

HOWARD & JONES,

☞ Opposite Episcopal Church.

GEO. ALLEN & CO.,

Pollok Street, New Berne, N. C.,

Offers

Truckers' Peas,

Seed Potatoes,

Cotton Seed

Peruvian and Bone Guano,

Good Luck Guano,

Merryman's Super-Phosphate

Lister's Dissolved Bone,

Whann's Plow Brand,

For Truckers and Cotton Planters.

PLOWS, HARROWS AND CULTIVATORS,

In Great Variety and at Very Low Prices.

GEO. ALLEN & CO.

FIELD, FORT AND FLEET.

The First Chapter of the Siege of Vicksburg—Grant's Plans and Failures to Flank the Place.

Detroit Free Press.

There were, beginning from the hour when McClellan was attacked on the Chickahominy, half a dozen periods during the war when Richmond was open to capture by the Federals, and yet it was held until events necessitated its evacuation. There never was an hour, from the time Vicksburg was first invested until Pemberton's surrender, when there was the least chance for its capture, and yet the Federal Government made no account of life or treasure in seeking to bring it about. All military men saw, after the war, how Richmond could have been taken and wondered that it was not, but no one has asserted that Vicksburg should have fallen an hour before it did. The iron-clad fleet could run the batteries, but with the bluffs lined with guns for miles, and field batteries posted all along the banks, a boat could effect no more at one point than another. The country back offered every advantage to an army of defense, being broken and timbered and easily forfeited, and when Sherman let go of the undertaking it was in the belief that nothing but a long siege could ever give a Federal general possession of the place. Other points along the river fell into Federal hands at the first attack, but Vicksburg was a Gibraltar which the Confederates were determined to hold at any cost.

A DETERMINED PEOPLE.

A few families out of the many sought safety in the interior, or left the State altogether when it was realized that Vicksburg was to be attacked and defended with desperate energy, but the majority remained. Indeed, they were not prepared to go. A siege offered scarcely more anxiety than a hurried removal to a locality among strangers who had enough to endure without further burdens. As the city faces the river the only danger to be feared was from the fleet. To escape this almost every household had its cave in the bluffs. These were tunnels, having their openings on the far side of the bluffs, and generally ending in a chamber after running in ten or twelve feet. Having from fifty to five hundred feet of solid hill between them and the river, the people sheltered in these caves were perfectly safe from missles, but the danger was in getting to them. The Federal fleet did not send word in advance when a bombardment was to begin, and the fire was as likely to open at midnight as any hour in the day. At the first gun everybody would start up. At the second or third the non-combatants would prepare to rush to shelter, and the rush must be made with solid shot and bursting shell sounding their fearful warnings to make haste. Women and children were at times half buried or knocked down as they ran, but the deaths were few and far between. Probably the entire list would not count up a dozen names.

THE CANAL.

The cut-off which Gen. Williams first began across the Peninsula opposite Vicksburg and about five miles from the city was intended to isolate the post and render its defense worthless. The length of the cut was only a mile and had things worked as intended Vicksburg must have surrendered or been evacuated within a week. Williams could not get the waters of the Mississippi to run into his ditch. He had the advice of the best civil engineers, but however well they understood surveying a line of defense they did not understand the nature of the big river. The angle at which they struck the river was incorrect. It was correct from an engineer's standpoint, but the erratic nature of the current had not been considered. Therefore the diggers had the strange spectacle before them of a great river rushing past the open mouth of a ditch five feet lower than the drift-wood hurrying by and yet without enough water flowing into the cut to float a skiff. It was a matter of annoyance and chagrin, and the job was finally abandoned in disgust.

GRANT TRIES HIS HAND.

The two fleets had bombarded Vicksburg without serious effect, and Sherman had lost 2,000 men by attacking from the land side. Grant now concentrated at Young's Point to try his hand on the canal. He had determined to capture Vicksburg, and this was the easiest way. Thousands of soldiers went to work with pick, wheelbarrow and spade, and a powerful dredge boat was also brought into operation at the lower end of the ditch. A bulkhead was constructed across the mouth of the cut, and it was hopefully believed that when the spring floods came the canal would prove a grand success.

The work was begun in January and vigorously pushed until near the middle of March. At that time the bed of the canal was down at least eight feet in the shallowest spot, while in others it was three or four feet lower. The hard work had sent hundreds of men to the hospital and the grave, but a few more days would see the iron-clads and transports floating across the peninsula and flanking Vicksburg. Then came disaster. The flood in the Mississippi suddenly increased, the bulkhead was driven in with a terrible crash, and seven feet of water went booming through the ditch with such speed that a number of the diggers were overwhelmed and all the tools lost. It was hoped that the current would scour out a deeper channel, but it simply caused a removal of all the camps in the neighborhood, filled up the swamps and then ceased running. Grant had failed just as Williams had failed. The Mississippi would run past the canal instead of into it.

Years after, when gun-boat and battery were no more and the soldier slept in his grave or tilled the soil, the great river was seized with a sudden whim, and alone and unaided it cut its way across that neck of land in the most vigorous manner.

THE SWAN LAKE ROUTE.

Grant turned from the canal to find another route. He went seventy-five miles above Vicksburg to Lake Providence, intending to work down into Swan Lake, Black River, Red River and so on down into the Mississippi. This would flank Vicksburg just the same, and he went at his task with a determination to win. If Capt. Eads were asked to-day how much time and money he would demand to open that route and send ten steamboats down he would place the sum at hundreds of thousands and the time at months. At the very outset 5,000 men were set at work to deepen a sluggish creek six or seven miles long. It was the story of the cut-off at Island No. 10 over again. Trees, stumps, snags and roots were the constant and troublesome obstructions, and the men working in the mud and water and malaria were soon made sick. There was scarcely a mile of the long route free from obstructions, and Grant was beaten again. He succeeded in passing a few craft as far as Lake Providence, and then he gave up the task. It was a route which could not float a barge unless the Mississippi remained at a high stage to furnish water.

THE YAZOO PASS.

Grant was disgusted but not disheartened. He at once prepared for a third attempt. Striking north of Vicksburg about 140 miles he began operations at Moon Lake. From the river he cut a canal to enable his boats to enter the lake. The lake discharged into Yazoo Pass, the pass into the Coldwater, the latter into the Tallahatchie, and this stream emptied into the Yazoo. Grant could flank everything by this route, and the North now looked upon Vicksburg as good as captured. The Mississippi poured into Moon Lake and created a heavy current along the entire route, and the adjacent country was overflowed, so that the Confederates had little show to prevent the complete success of this grand scheme.

A SUDDEN HALT.

But if they could not prevent Grant from opening the route and using it, they were not to remain passive spectators. The day that the Federals began operations at Moon Lake, the Confederates began work on the Tallahatchie, eight or ten miles above the Yallobusha. Here, at a sharp bend in the river, Fort Pemberton was erected. While the fort was hurriedly constructed, and was nothing to boast of as a work of strength, its location and the nature of the ground on all sides made it impregnable and brought disaster to Grant's scheme.

The iron-clads were leading the way down the Tallahatchie, and nothing more serious than fusilades by concealed sharpshooters had been encountered when Fort Pemberton suddenly made its presence known. The Chillicothe, a heavily armed and thick-plated iron-clad, moved boldly down and opened fire, supposin git to be some field work thrown up in a hurry to protect two or three light guns. In the course of half an hour the iron-clad backed out of range of the heavy guns of the fort, and later on a second gun boat also found the fire of the fort too much for her.

A force of infantry was then landed, a battery constructed as near the fort as possible, and when all was ready the gun-boats and battery opened fire and continued it for hours, sometimes silencing the Confederate guns for a time, and again having plenty to do to hold their own. The gun-boats were considerably damaged by the accurate fire, and as the infantry had no show to carry the fort by a land attack the expedition was abandoned, and Grant had to score another failure.

THE STEELE'S BAYOU ROUTE.

There was just one more chance. Above the mouth of the Yazoo was a creek running from the Mississippi River to Steele's Bayou. This bayou was connected with others, and finally with the Sunflower River. If a way could be opened Haines' Bluff could be flanked. The soldiers were again set at work to dig and saw and clear away, and Porter led the way with his gun-boats and Sherman followed with a force of infantry. Between the bayous the streams were only wide enough to pass a steamer, and for miles the trees had to be cut away or trimmed up to get overhanging limbs out of the way. The flood had now subsided and the woods were full of Confederate sharpshooters, while every negro who could be found was set to felling trees across the streams and otherwise obstructing them. Some days the boats did not advance forty rods, and one obstruction was no sooner removed than another was encountered. Sherman's infantry could do no more than protect the force engaged in clearing the way, and finally it could not even do that. As the expedition approached the Sunflower River the Confederates began obstructing the line of retreat with the intention of capturing the entire force. Success might have attended the design had not Sherman been reinforced and the expedition ordered to return. It had consumed weeks of time, lost many men, accomplished an immense amount of labor, and without return. Haines' Bluff was still crowned with guns and Vicksburg was still safe and defiant. Grant had tried every way but one. That was to move up against Pemberton's fortifications and hang there and fight him until Vicksburg was starved into surrender. He had sought in every way to avoid the loss of life sure to attend this plan and to save the time that a siege would consume, but he had been baffled. He now prepared to adopt the fighting plan, and Vicksburg made ready for what was to come.

M. QUAD.

A great many of the negroes in Georgia are dying of consumption. The Walton *News* says they have been so assiduous in their attendance upon night meetings that the cold and exposure are getting in their work.

STATE NEWS

Gleaned from our Exchanges.

Durham *Tobacco Plant:* The high prices of tobacco for the past few weeks have been almost unprecedented. Dave Burton, of Caswell, sold four loads of the weed in Durham last week for $2,600. He has in his barns now not less than 10,000 pounds, and his crop will realize him $8,000. In addition to his tobacco crop he made all the necessaries for the farm. This kind of farming pays. He was awarded the prize bell at Lea & Lockhart's last Wednesday.

Wilmington *Review:* Thus far this year the City Clerk has issued 326 badges for dogs, about a dozen of which, however, were duplicates. There are now not quite 1,000 that roam the streets in unbridled, unbadged and unlicensed freedom.——Talk about rapid growth, here is a specimen. A mullen plant in a garden in this city, which four weeks ago last Monday was but a few inches above the ground, has now attained a height of 8 feet. This growth is at the rate of 21 inches a week or 3 inches each day. It is almost wonderful.

Tarboro *Southerner:* Mr. J. H. Gordon, who for many years has peddled tobacco in the Eastern counties, was through here last week. His recollection of the early politics of the country, is vivid and notwithstanding his age, he is still vigorous. When Clay went to Raleigh his party friends sent carriages down to Granville for Mr. Gordon and twenty-seven of his sons who were old enough to vote, and were all Whigs, to welcome the great Kentuckian. The old man and the boys went with great pleasure and Mr. G. happily describes their interview with Clay.

Charlotte *Journal-Observer:* A party of the well-posted yesterday set to work and counted it up that between now and next December there will be fourteen weddings in the city. This number is said to be already in sight, to say nothing of the matches that may be made in the meantime.——Five new brick stores going up around the corner of Fourth and College streets gives that locality an air of business. It looks like a new town down that way.——There were three funerals in the city yesterday afternoon, at 3, 4 and 5 o'clock, one of an aged lady, one of a colored man and one of a little child.

Washington *Gazette:* Through the kind influence of Col. Montgomery, the two little children of Mrs. Padgett, a widow lady, have found a home in the Oxford Orphan Asylum.——Warren Griffin, a colored man of Martin county, says that Solomon was a negro, for no white man ever had as many wives.——A few days ago a 7 year old child of Mr. Enoch Lilly strayed away from home and was found accidentally by Mr. Henry Woollard, who was passing through the woods. When found the child was wandering in the direction of and near the pocosin.

Wilmington *Star:* During a severe thunder storm that passed over Alma, Robeson county, on the Carolina Central Railroad, on Monday last, lightning struck the residence of Mr. J. B. Wilkinson, of the firm of Wilkinson & Fore, doing considerable damage to the building, the electric fluid having entered it in several places. The family had just left the dining room and were scattered in different portions of the house. Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. L. H. Fore and Mrs. Chas. H. Fore, the latter of this city, were badly stunned by the shock, one of the ladies falling to the floor insensible, in which condition she remained for some time, much to the alarm of her frinds, who thought she had been fatally injured. At last accounts all had recovered.

Elizabeth City *Economist:* Thirty odd buildings are in course of construction in town. This looks like prosperity.——Farmers fear that the frequent rains have damaged the crops very much. The rice prospects are more favorable than last year.——We are glad to see the increasing interest in the Normal School. More teachers, in attendance last week, and we hear of several who are to come in this week. An able corps of teachers have charge of the school, and it is the duty of every teacher in this and adjoining counties to attend; nay we think that the school law requires them to attend. We think the Principal, Capt. Bell, a live man and fully up with the times. Again we say, attend the Normal.

Roanoke *News:*—On Saturday afternoon lightning struck in the well of Mr. J. A. Harrell, came up through the ground and entered his kitchen, tearing the timbers but did no serious damage. Mr. H. B. Harrell who was standing on the steps was a little shocked but has gotten over it. The water which was clear and pure is now very muddy and hardly fit for drinking.——On Friday lightning struck a cabin on the farm of R. H. Purrington, Esq., near Scotland Neck and set it on fire. The house and contents were burned to the ground. Fortunately no one was in it at the time. One day last week lightning struck a stable across the river from Norfleet's ferry, set it on fire and burned it to the ground. Two horses were destroyed. We did not learn to whom it belonged.

A cave on the Colorado river, over one mile in length, and in some places thirty feet in width, is attracting considerable attention at Lampasas, Texas. This cave is about sixteen miles from the town, and has two small streams running through it, which are about two feet deep.

Birmingham *Sunday Chronicle:* We are informed that Florida next autumn will celebrate the introduction Presbyterianism in that State. West Florida, near Lake De Funiak, was colonized many years ago by a band of noble Scotch Presbyterians, and to-day their descendants class as the best people in that State. They retain all the primitive forms of their worship, sing their old psalms and pay 100 cents on the dollar—all the time.

Queer Stories.

A deed of property lately made over to the United States, near Fort Davis, Texas, reads: "To the United States or its successors."

An Englishman bequeathed his two daughters their weight in £1 bank notes. One of the girls received £54,200, and the other £59,341.

The wife of J. W. Wise of Spurlington, Ky., is a grand-mother at 31 years of age. She was married at the age of 14, and her daughter was married at the same age.

The reason given by a Camden, Oneida county, man, for not marrying again is that his lot in the cemetery is now full, he having recently buried his sixth wife there.

Letters deposited in the Ottumwa (Iowa) Post-office in 1866 have just come to light. They were discovered in tearing down the building. They had been lost through a defect in the slide.

In a replevin suit at Stevensville, Montana, relating to a pair of reins bought at auction for 50 cents, the unsuccessful litigant paid in costs more than $500. Over 100 witnesses were examined.

Two cattle dealers of Bay St. Louis, named Odum and Borden, quarrelled under a pine sapling during a storm. Borden held up the knife to strike his opponent, but at that instant a stroke of lightning killed them both.

A man named Van Voust warned several young men not to bathe in the Mohawk at Schenectady on Sunday, but they disregarded him. Van Voust then carried off an armful of their clothing. A tall young man of the party found a headless barrel, into which he stepped, and thus made his way home while the dogs of the town furnished a howling escort.

John House, of Reading, Pa., was in the South when the war broke out, and he wrote to his wife that he had been forced to join the rebel army. Nothing more was heard from him, and he was mourned as dead. Recently he returned home. He says that when the rebel army marched to Gettysburg, he one night made his escape, but was recaptured and put on board a war vessel, where he remained for some time and then made his escape. He travelled westward, was taken prisoner by Indians, and was held captive for fifteen years. He learned a number of Indian dialects, and became a member of a tribe. He made his escape at last, went to France, and returned to America via Cuba.

The daughter of the late Harvey Jewell some weeks ago dreamed that she saw an undertaker drive up to her residence with a hearse. He was a peculiar-looking man. His queerly shaped nose, which looked as if it had been broken and was twisted to one side, gave his countenance a very odd expression. He came directly toward her, and as he said "Are you ready?" she suddenly awoke. Within a week the dream was repeated, even to the words "Are you ready?" While visiting Cincinnati some days afterward she went to a hotel to call upon a friend, and, stepping into an elevator, was startled to hear the man in charge say, "Are you ready?" She was greatly agitated when, turning to look at him, she beheld the exact counterpart of the man in her dream. She requested to be let out of the elevator at the first landing. She stepped out and the man remained. The elevator machinery gave out; suddenly the car went up, and then down, and the man was killed.

Made Useful.

There is one man in the city who is willing to be managed by his wife. He knows that she is efficient, and that he is deficient; he therefore relies on her to support the family and to find him employment. They live happily together, as the following narrative of her experience, given in the Boston *Globe*, shows:

I am a milliner, and I have made between $1,500 and $2,500 a year in my business for some time past.

I married four years ago. My husband is kind and good-looking, but he never learned any trade, had no profession, and could not average $500 a year.

I loved him, however, but I saw that it would not do to depend upon him, so I kept on with my business.

After a time I think he became a little lazy, and as we were both away during the day, we could not keep house, and were tired of boarding.

Finally, I proposed that he should keep house and I would run the business and find the money. We have now lived very happily in this way for two years.

My husband gets up and builds the fire, gets breakfast, and I leave at 6:45 for my place of business. He does the washing and ironing, the cleaning, and I do not know of any woman who can do such work any better. He is as neat as wax, and can cook equal to any one in town.

I may be an isolated case, but I think the time has now come when women who have husbands to support should make them do the housework; otherwise they are luxuries we must do without.

A turnip is growing in St. Augustine, Fla., that measures two and a half feet in circumference.

The fruit and vegetable growers in the vicinity of Hazlehurst, Miss., have organized for protection.

The cattle that were shipped from Georgia recently are dying on the Texas prairies. The weather is too hot for them.

The people along the Mississippi river, near Memphis, are crying out for prompter and more frequent postal facilities. Between New Osleans and Memphis the river parishes and counties contain 750,000 inhabitants, two thirds of whom live within five miles of the Mississippi, and are dependent on it for their mails.

Death of Distinguished North Carolinians.

During the past few days North Carolina has lost two distinguished sons; one Governor Rencher, who had attained great age and was called to his final account after a life remarkable for its varied and extensive public service; the other Prof. Grandy, who was cut down before he had reached his thirty-first birthday. But young as he was he had won a title to fame. He was "pre-eminently first" in his class at Horner's School and graduated with "first distinction" at the Military Institute at Lexington, Va. While only twenty-two years of age he became a teacher at his *alma mater* and then taught at Yorkville, S. C. But in 1876 he was elected a professor at our own State University—an institution ever eager to avail itself of the best North Carolina talent. Here he justified every conception of his proficiency. He was competent to fill any chair—and finally became professor of natural philosophy and civil engineering, which position he held until he resigned last year because of ill health. He was cut down, alas! in the bloom of manhood, and denied that long career of distinction which fell to the lot of Governor Rencher. Such are the vicissitudes of an earthly existence. To one is vouchsafed a long life illustrious by virtue, memorable for usefulnes and successful in the enjoyment of merited honors. Another bright and shining star courses through the firmament and is lost to view almost as soon as its beauty and btightness are discovered.—*News-Observer.*

Silvery Tongued.

Arkansas Traveler.

Colonel Joglin, editor of the *Arkansas Trigger*, was arrested and arraigned before court on a charge of assault with intent to wipe from the face of the earth. Some time ago a young man, who, for several months, had been a journalist, secured a situation on the *Trigger*. Shortly afterwards the people in the neighborhood were startled by distressing noises, and hurrying to the *Trigger* office, they found Colonel Joglin standing over a young man, belaboring, as Mark Twain delights to say, the immortal soul out of him with a board. In court the Colonel made no denial of the assault, but declared he had a cause to act with a decision which some people in their ignorance, might term violence.

"The young man was a reporter, was he?" asked the Judge.

"Yes, he was a journalist."

"Did you whale him because he failed to make personal mention of the fact that you had returned from a visit to Uncle Billy So-and-So, who lives out in the White Oak district?"

"No, sir."

"Well, did you fall him because he said Miss Such-and-Such, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of General Blow-and-Puff—the freckled face girl who giggles—was on a visit to the amiable and handsome daughter of the editor-in-chief?"

"No, sir."

"What did he do?"

"Why, sir, he wrote this—" and he read the following from his paper: "We were very much pleased to meet, the other evening, Mr. John Guguckle, the rising young attorney of Snackville, the silvery-tongued orator of Mulehead county." Now, sir, this silvery tongue and rising young lawyer business has been carried on long enough. Every fellow in the State who stays in a lawyer's office is a rising young attorney and a silvery tongued orator. Here's another notice: 'We were delighted, yesterday, to form the acquaintance of Mr. Thomas Meatwing, of Snackville, who is a rising young attorney and the silvery tongued orator of Mulehead county.' Here are a few more, Judge: 'Captain James Hughle, the rising young attorney and silvery tongued orator, of Mulehead county, is here. Col. Westey Hoggers, the silvery tongued, who has scores of friends in the city, of Mulehead county, is with us.' I couldn't stand that any longer. So many silvery tongues from one county sickened me, and I downed the rising young journalist."

"Of course you acted in self defence," the Judge replied. I regret very much that you did not kill the silvery tipped young journalist, but in the belief that you discharged your duty to the best of your ability, I discharge you."

The Judge Himself Was Posted.

As illustrating some of the remarkable laws of Indiana on the subject of divorce, the Hon. Thaddeus P. Rollins related the other day the story of a divorce which he procured in Cass county some years since, before Judge Chase. The allegations in the complaint were drunkenness and general worthlessness of the defendant. When the case came on, a witness was called to prove the character and habits of the defendant. Mr. Rollins asked him the question:

"Do you know Mr. ——, the defendant in this case, Mr. Baird?"

The answer was in the affirmative. At this point Judge Chase looked up, and said:

"Mr. Baird, tell me if that man is the same Mr. —— who was in Company K, of the —— Indiana Regiment during the war?"

"The same man, judge," was the answer.

"You may go no further, Mr. Rollins," said the judge, "the divorce is granted," and judgment was entered accordingly for the plaintiff. After the court adjourned the judge was joked about the hasty entry of the judgment, referring to the fact that no evidence had been introduced into the case.

"Why, gentlemen," said his honor, "I know that fellow. He was in my company during the war, and I will never let a woman live with him if she asks me for a divorce. I know him better than any witness who can be brought here."

Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners of Jones County.

The Board met in regular session at Trenton on Monday, the 2nd day of July, 1883. Present: E. M. Foscue, Chairman, Joseph B. Banks, William B. Becton, Isaac Brock and Quitman Hay.

Accounts were audited and allowed as follows:

Thos. Harrison, poor house supplies, $15.60.

John Wilson and Asa Willis, repairing poor house, $13.10.

E. M. Foscue, superintending poor house and furnishing cook, $7.50.

Wm. Loftin, attending draw to Polloksville, bridge, $8.50.

Edgar Rouse, registering voters in 1882, 75 cents.

H. F. Brown, assessing real estate, $4.50.

Edgar Rouse, taking tax list, $12.

Curtis Hay, taking tax list, $12.

J. P. Brogden, poor house supplies, $26.10.

Henry York, pauper coffin, $3.

The following allowances were made for transient paupers, viz.:

Betsy Jones, $3.

The wife of Jos. Bryan, (col.) and four children, $3.

Mary Alligood, $1.

Sam Metts, $2.

Church Moore, $2.

Mary Ann Jones, $3.50.

Fred Hudler, $1.50.

Joseph Phillips, $1.

Leah Green, $1.

Ordered, That Wm. Baker be released from payment of poll tax for 1883 and 1884 on account of disability.

Ordered, That each of the tax assessors be allowed $1.50 per day for the time actually employed in making assessments.

Ordered, That the County Superintendent of Public Istruction be requested to make one visit to each of the public schools within the next three months.

Ordered, That E. M. Foscue, J. F. Smith and James B. Stanly be, and they are hereby appointed a building committee for the purpose of building a county jail in the town of Trenton, with full power and authority to purchase all necessary material, to employ workmen, to superintend work, and to do and perform all things which may be necessary and requisite for the erection and completion of said building.

Ordered, That Joseph B. Banks be authorized to repair Mill Creek bridge and bring in bill for the same.

A petition having been presented to the Board asking that a public road be laid out and established as follows, viz.: commencing at the mile post near Dr. Whitaker's house and passing through the lands of Dr. Whitaker, J. F. Westbrook, J. B. Westbrook and W. G. Eubanks to the main road near said Eubanks' house, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that all the persons over whose lands the said road is to pass has had sufficient notice,

It is ordained that the Sheriff summon a jury of freeholders and lay out said road and report to this Board.

On motion, the Board adjourned until the first Monday in August.

I. T. Wilcox, Clerk.

A Croaker's Complaint.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Permit me to say through the columns of your noble paper that the steamer *Elm City* is gone again touring for the high-lifed excursionist, which is all right, of course, but we think that prior to going on such trips that the agents all along the line should be informed of it, so that the people who may wish to ship any truck, such as potatoes, onions or cabbages, could know when to dig or gather the same. They are not only subject to damage of their produce by digging and having to wait, but are liable to a loss in the price; besides, if a farmer or mechanic should of necessity be compelled to have a certain tool, for instance a plow to "hill" corn or a jointing plane to finish some job and was to order the same sent by steamer *Elm City*, say Wednesday, and the steamer put off on an excursion or did not come according to schedule time, it is no hard matter for us to imagine the feelings of that man, and that is not all, he would be materially damaged. Who can say he would not? Let me give you an instance of how it works: Capt. Walker, of schooner *S. Warren Hall*, ordered rope 2d inst. and expected it on Wednesday, 4th inst., and shall I tell the public that Capt. Walker had to weigh anchor and "stand away" for Philadelphia without it on account of an excursion that the Agents along the line know nothing of, officially? Now who knows that Capt. Walker will not be stranded upon the almost barren beach of the Atlantic, caused by the want of that rope? If this were all it might do, but it is not. Capt. Thos. Payne and wife, who are in our little town visiting relatives, expected an anchor for his schooner *M. Carrig* by the steamer *Elm City* on the 11th inst., but had to leave here on the morning of 12th inst. without it. Cause; steamer on an excursion. Who can tell the result that may accrue for want of that anchor in going through the dangerous waters of Pamlico Sound?

Now, I ask the company if they think that the people will much longer be duped? I think not. There are two good little sail vessels belonging to parties up this river that have been carrying our freights before the steamer came here, and can do it again, for we owe them something for their past accommodations and they deserve our patronage and will get it unless there is a change. If we are to have a steamer let her run as per schedule, and in this connection let her carry and bring freights as per agreement, "as cheap as sail boats will carry it." Don't charge the farmer 15 cents per barrel for potatoes which they raise and the merchants who buy the seed to sell to them for speculation 10 cents. Let the freights be uniform. On an average the farmer must certainly ship 15 barrels North to one that comes to the merchant here; if any has the soft side give it where it justly belongs (to the farmer). Wishing Capt. Walker and Capt. Payne and his wife pleasant trips and safe arrivals, the steamer *Elm City* to the contrary notwithstanding.

I am very truly yours,

VANDEMERE.

Vandemere, N. C., July 13, 1883.

Jones County Items.

Very refreshing showers for the few days which are beneficial to the crops.

Mrs. C. C. Green and Mr. E. R. Page have been in Kinston a few days on a visit to their relatives and friends at that place.

The school committees of this county are strictly forbidden by the County Superintendent to employ teachers until they have been examined and granted certificates to teach.

Mr. McDaniel's child, Rudolph, who died in Trenton a few days ago was three years and six months old and not six months, as was stated a few days ago in a notice of his death.

Thos. Wilcox, Esq., chairman of the Board of Magistrates of Jones county requests all the newly appointed Magistrates to meet at Trenton the first Monday and qualify. That day is also the time of the joint session of the county commissioners and magistrates to levy the taxes for this year. It is desired that every magistrate in the county be present, as the levying of taxes is one of their most important duties.

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Professional Cards.

GEO. M. LINDSAY,
Attorney at Law
SNOW HILL, Greene County, N. C.
References: Hon. A. S. Mesimon, Hon. W. C. Fuller, Raleigh, N. C. A. Horne, Esq., Clayton, N. C.
Will practice in the counties of Greene, Lenoir, Jones and Wayne. Collecting and conveyancing a specialty. Business entrusted to me will receive prompt attention. may19

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Office opposite Gaston House,
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Will practice in the Counties of Craven, Lenoir, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico and Carteret and in the U. S. District Court.
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P. H. PELLETIER,
Attorney at Law,
POLLOCKSVILLE,
Jones County, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Carteret, Jones, Onslow and Craven.
Special attention given to the collection of claims, and settling estate of deceased persons. mar1y

R. W. WILSON, COUNTY ASSESSOR. F. M. SIMMONS

WILSON, SIMMONS & MANLY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Will practice in the Courts of Craven, Jones, Onslow, Carteret, Pamlico and Lenoir, and in the Federal Court at New Berne. feb6dw1y

P. MURPHY PEARSALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TRENTON, JONES CO., N. C.
Will practice in the Counties of Onslow, Lenoir, Duplin, Sampson and Jones. Collecting a specialty. apr5-dawly

GEORGE V. STRONG, Raleigh, N. C. DANIEL G. PERRY, Lenoir, N. C.

STRONG & PERRY,
KINSTON, N. C.,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Having formed a copartnership for the practice of the law in Jones county, will earnestly attend the courts of the same. Prompt attention paid to collections. mky12-dawly STRONG & PERRY.

PHIL. HOLLAND, JR. OWEN H. GUION.

HOLLAND & GUION,
Attorneys at Law,
(Office one door west of Gaston House)
will practice in the Counties of Craven, Jones, Onslow, Carteret, Pamlico and Lenoir. Prompt attention paid to collections. apr28-dawly.

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