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.

For the coming season I am offering the following specialties in Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, etc.:

The ORIOLE Chilled Plow,

The Queen Plow—steel, the Champion and Granger Plows, which I claim to be the best turning plows in the market, and guarantee every one of them to give satisfaction or money will be returned. Don't buy any until you have seen them.

The Climax Cotton Plow,

the best Cotton Plow. I defy contradiction.

The "Acme" Harrow.

Parties using them pronounce them *the* best clod crusher and pulverizer in use. Try one in putting in your small grain.

The Two-Horse Buckeye Riding and Walking Cultivators.

L. W. Dawson, Ridge Spring, Pitt county, says: "Would not take $500 for my Riding Cultivator if I could not get another just like it."

Samuel Quinnerly, Johnston's Mills, N. C., says; "The Riding Cultivator does perfect work."

Be sure and try one. Remember if it does not give perfect satisfaction it will be taken back.

A full line of **Common Plows, Castings, Clevises,** etc., etc., on hand.

Also, Manufacturers' agent for **Steam Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Shingle Machines, Cotton Gins, Presses, Shaftings, Pulleys, Beltings, etc.**

JOHN C. WHITTY,
CRAVEN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO COTTON EXCHANGE,
NEWBERN, N. C.

Great Closing Out Sale!

B. SCHWERIN

Having determined to wind up and close his business, will sell to the public his entire stock of

Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes

At Less than New York Cost.

As this sale is no humbug or advertising dodge, people of limited means must hurry to get the benefit of it before the choicest goods are gone.

A Fine Line of Broadcloth Coats will also be offered at a Great Sacrifice.

Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call, as there are many Job Lots in stock, which will be sold far below their value.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

As our time is limited, come at once to

B. SCHWERIN,
SECOND DOOR Old Auction Room,
Southwest corner Middle and South Front Streets.

Don't Lose Your Way Getting There!
oct30d&wtf

GEO. ALLEN & CO.,
Pollok Street, New Berne, N. C.,
DEALER IN
General Hardware,

Agricultural Implements
Steam Engines,
Cotton Presses,
Horse Powers,
Threshers,
Farm Machinery,
Grain Fans,
Straw Cutters,
Corn Shellers,
Cider Mills,
Belting,
Packing, Pipe,
Fittings,
Paint, Oils
Glass, Lime,
Cement, Plaster,
Fertilizers,
Brick, Etc.

PRICES VERY LOW FOR CASH.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

Furniture! Carpets! Pianos and Organs!

S. A. STEVENS & CO.,
NORFOLK, VA.,
Largest and Oldest Furniture Establishment in Eastern Va.

Prices guaranteed as low as New York; and goods are manufactured by us and to our own order, and we can guarantee superior inducements to housekeepers.
sep1-d&wtm S. A. STEVENS, Norfolk, Va.

FIELD, FORT AND FLEET.

The Mission of Field Artillery—Some Striking Examples of "Grape and Canister."

"Bring up the guns!"

Let the order be heard by a regiment of infantry crowding to the rear in a panic and it will halt the men in their tracks and make fighters of them again. There is something in the companionship of a field battery that makes a foot soldier braver than when his regiment fights alone. The guns may be wasting ammunition as they roar and crash, but it seems to the regiments on flank or in rear that every discharge is driving great gaps through the enemy's lines. So long as the battery remains the supports will remain. Even when the order is given to double-shot the guns and the infantry can see that half the horses have been shot down, he still carries the feeling that grape and canister will win the victory. The loss of horses, wagons and small arms is lightly mentioned in official reports and the losers feel no degradation, but let a brigade lose a single gun from one of its batteries, and every soldier feels the shame. It is next to losing the flag presented to a regiment as it marched from home.

AT MECHANICSVILLE.

When McClellan, in his change of base, took position at Mechanicsville his left rested near Ellison's mill. For 300 yards in front the ground was open, a part of it being a plowed field. Two hundred feet in front of the Federal lines ran the mill-race, which then had perpendicular banks and contained four feet of water. Thirty feet back from the race the Federals had made an abattis of rails, tree tops, limbs and sharpened stakes. Then came more than thirty field-pieces in line, and behind them on the slope were infantry supports three lines deep.

Pender's brigade of D. H. Hill's command, advanced alone to assault this position, intending it as a flank movement to turn the Federal left. They had no sooner moved ont into the open ground than the artillery had a full sweep at them. Grape, canister and short-fused shell were hurled at them almost by the ton, and in five minutes the four regiments which had left cover in beautiful order were little better than a mob. However, instead of retreating in a panic, the men dropped to the ground and began a sharp musketry fire. This was answered by volleys from beyond the mill-race which literally plowed the ground. Pender hung until the assault became a butchery, and then the order was given to retire. Pender's brigade numbered less than 3,000 men, and yet in twenty-five minutes its loss was nearly one-sixth of its strength. It was an exception to find a man who could not show bullet holes through his clothing, and some of the wounded were hit three and four times. Those who buried the dead said that of the 200 or more killed by the artillery fire at least 175 were so torn and mutilated as to be little better than a bloody mass.

As Pender was driven back he met Ripley's brigade, of the same command, coming to his support. Lee knew the position, but he must carry it to turn the Federal left. This second brigade had less than 2,400 men, and, united with Pender, the total strength was not over 5,000. Four times that number could not have made an impression upon that position. When Pender had rallied his men, the two brigades advanced in column of assault, breaking cover with a cheer and on the doublequick. The Federal guns were worked with terrible energy, but under cover of the smoke, and by crawling upon hands and knees, the Confederates reached the mill-race. Indeed, several hundred of them crossed it. Then, for forty minutes, there was a terrific struggle. So fierce was the Federal infantry fire over and through the abattis that it was gradually whittled away. Limbs as large as a man's arm were barked, chipped and splintered as if lightning had played over them, and the surface of the mill-race was covered with splinters, twigs and leaves.

Pender and Ripley could not advance beyond the canal in force. They could not long maintain their lines where they were. The fire from the Federals searched every foot of ground, and every minute their lines were melting away. When the order was given to fall back the artillery raked them again as they crossed the open ground, and when the men finally reached cover the loss of each regiment had become amazing. For instance, the Forty-fourth Georgia, which numbered only about 700 men, lost 338 officers and men. Every field officer was killed, and of the ten captains and twenty lieutenants, only twelve remained. It was the same with the Third North Carolina and other regiments.

AT FRAZIER'S FARM.

At Frazier's farm, during this eventful week, Randall's battery of six pieces was on McClellan's right, and supported by the Fourth Pennsylvania. The front was an oat field, devoid of shelter, and the battery was playing into the woods half a mile beyond. This battery so annoyed the Confederates that a brigade was ordered to charge it. The Eleventh Alabama had the lead, and was to be closely supported by the other three regiments. Through some blunder the Alabamians, numbering about 750, were permitted to advance alone. They were seen as soon as they broke cover, and more than 100 of them were killed by the artillery fire as they advanced across the field. The men were thrown into disorder one moment to be rallied the next, and, finally, with muskets at a trail and caps swinging in the air, they made a rush straight upon the guns. As they came near the Pennsylvanians rose up and delivered two or three volleys right into them. These were returned, and then the final rush was made. In a minute a wild mob was swirling 'round and 'round the guns—bayonets drinking blood—clubbed muskets felling men—the wounded staggering up to clutch an enemy and pull him down.

The guns were won. The Fourth was pushed slowly back, but as the cheers of the Alabamians drowned the noise of the battle to the right and left, the Seventh Pennsylvania came to the support of the Fourth. The fight which now took place was witnessed by at least two generals and half a dozen colonels, outside of the hundreds in the ranks. It was two regiments to one, but the Alabamians had won the guns and were determined to hold them. Not a single company formed in line—not an officer had a command. Two thousand mad and infuriated men rushed at each other with murder in their hearts. No one asked for quarter—no one gave it.

At the end of twenty minutes the Pennsylvanians gave way, not overpowered by numbers but pressed back by such dare devil fighting as nobody had ever witnessed before. The guns had been taken, but there were no horses to draw them away. The captors were making arrangements to draw them away when there was a rally on the part of the Federals. The smallness of the Confederate force suddenly became plain as the smoke lifted, and before a gun could be moved hot fire was opened from a whole brigade, followed by a charge. The Alabamians were picked up and hurled back in a broken mass, and the last of them had not reached the woods before the guns were again playing upon them. The loss of the Confederate regiment was over 150 men, 100 of whom, including eight company commanders, died around the battery.

M. QUAD.

GENERAL NEWS.

Thirty per cent of the suicides in France take place in cafes and after the intending suicide has first partaken of a hearty meal.

There are two cats at the Crystal Palace Exhibit of London priced at $50,000 each. Five hundred dollars is a common price fixed on the exhibits.

Dr. Jachimovicz of Kiew, Russia, died recently at the age of 100. He superintended his large and successful practice until within a year or two.

The title of "Grand Old Man," conferred on Mr. Gladstone, was originally given by Dean Hook to Archbishop Theodore of Tarsus, who died Sept. 19, 690.

Ah Slab, a Chinaman of rare Mongolian attractions, living in Lafayette, Ind., has been expelled from Chinese society in that city on account of his betrothal to a white girl.

Miss Ford of the *Irish World* is in Dublin distributing to the families of the murderers of Lord Edward Cavendish and Mr. Burke the money collected for them in this country.

The idols worshipped by the heathen of Africa and India are nearly all manufactured in England, and pay a very handsome profit. It is stated that the commercial value of the brass and cast-iron gods shipped to heathen lands far exceeds that of the Bibles, books, and tracts which reach the same destination.

The recent Florida enactment forbidding licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, except upon a petition of a majority of the voters of the election district, has been considered by the Supreme Court and the constitutionality of the act affirmed. The people in any election district may hence declare absolute prohibition if they choose.

The Ministry of Public Works in Paris has received from its officials a statistical account relating to the plantations now existing along the sides of the great public roads, which are still almost as well maintained as ever. The total length of these roads themselves is about 22,000 English miles; and of this distance no less than 9,000 miles are planted with lines of trees forming an avenue. The taste for boulevards has thus spread from the capital and the big towns to the most distant parts of France.

Outlines.

[Wil. Star, of the 6th.]

A conflict between a crowd of white and colored men at Danville, Va., Saturday evening; five negroes were killed and about twenty persons were wounded; the negroes were the aggressors; great excitement was caused by the news of the riot throughout the State; it is believed it will have a decided effect against the Coalitionists in to-day's election.——J. C. Bancroft Davis has been appointed official reporter of the U. S. Supreme Court.——Two men were killed and four others seriously wounded by the fall of a coal shed at St. John's, N. F.——Twenty houses burned at New Orleans, La.; loss $20,000.——The Pope of Rome will hold a consultation with Cardinal Manning and several American bishops on the question of Irish immigration to America.——The business portion of Port Costa, Cal., and eight cars loaded with wheat burned; loss $100,000.——Calvin Haines and family, of Topton, Pa., poisoned by eating bologna sausage; the youngest child died.——Postal Inspector A. B. Foster of Texas, has been dismissed for false accounts.——Mrs. Ellen Long, a widow, and L. S. Whittemore, murdered the eleven-year old son of the latter, at Provincetown, Wis.——A railroad engine thrown into a river near Enosburg, Vt., by a switch criminally misplaced; the fireman was killed and the engineer fatally injured.——Glass works burned at Lasalle, Ill.; loss $50,000.——The Government of China unqualifiedly approve of the manner in which the Marquis Tseng has carried out instructions on the Tonquin question.——A disturbance occurred in Fredericksburg, Va., growing out of the Danville riot; intense excitement prevails throughout Virginia, and other riots are anticipated; the mayor of Danville has appointed special officers to preserve peace with the assistance of the military.

THE BOY WHO HADN'T HALF A CHANCE.

"Ralph, the fifteen-minute bell is ringing."

"Not going to school to-day."

His mother said nothing more. How could she send a boy to school who had had but half a breakfast, and who was out at elbows, knees and toes. But the father, who, more sober than usual, lounged around the door, roused himself at the boy's words.

"Not going to school, eh! How long since you came to be your own master. If that's the way you appreciate your privileges, it's high time you lost them. Might as well stop school, any way; you don't learn anything."

"Reckon I could if I had half a chance," said the boy, looking discontented at his rags.

"I haven't another patch left to mend your clothes with," said his mother, sadly.

"Oh, it isn't your fault; no one blames you, mother," said Ralph quickly.

"I s'pose that means that I am to blame for everything that oughtn't to be. A boy of thirteen ought to be able to earn himself a suit of clothes, to say nothing of his bread and butter."

"Lots of good it would do to me to earn anything," muttered Ralph, sullenly. Usually he would not have dared to say so much in his father's presence, but this morning he hardly cared what he did or what might follow. Usually, too, he would have paid dearly for such a speech, but now Mr. Allen only said:

"You're an impudent young rascal, but seeing I haven't done as well by you as I might, I'll make a bargain with you. Every cent you can earn you may have but not a bite to eat, nor a rag to wear besides. Do you understand? Now be off and see what you're worth."

"All right," answered Ralph, picking up his ragged hat.

"You won't go out of town?" said his mother anxiously as he passed out.

"No, not without letting you know," he answered from outside the gate. From simple force of habit, and without any definite purpose, he took the road to the school house, and found himself at the door just as the noisy troop were entering. "Might as well go in, too," he said to himself, and he did. But his book remained unopened, and when his class was called he sat still in his seat. His teacher was sure from his look that he was sick or in trouble, and knowing something about his home life thought best to pay no attention at the time. At recess, however, she went and sat down beside him.

"No lessons to-day, Ralph?" she asked pleasantly.

"Not coming to school any more."

"Why, how is that?"

"Got to earn my own living."

"Oh, work, is it; well that's not a bad excuse for leaving school. What are you going to do?"

"That's what I've got to find out. Don't know yet."

"Then the first thing is what can you do?"

"Not much of anything; never had half a chance to learn," and he looked enviously at Louis Haten, who was passing through the room—a boy of his own age, well dressed and well fed, well furnished with all a school boy could ask. Miss Lee followed the direction of his glance.

"Why, Ralph," she said, "I think you have a better chance than Louis for making a man of yourself."

"Don't see how that can be."

"Can you swim?" Ralph looked up very much astonished. He was an expert swimmer, but he did not see how that would help him in trying to make something of himself.

"I can that," he answered emphatically.

"Did you learn by having some one hold on to you all the time, keeping you out of deep water?"

"Guess a fellow wouldn't learn much that way. Had to go it myself."

"Then why isn't it better to go it yourself, in other things? Haven't you a better chance than a boy who has everything done for him, who is always, as far as possible, kept out of danger, never allowed to make effort enough in any direction, to tire him?

"Never thought of that before," said Ralph. And while he thought of it his teacher thought of something else.

"Will you carry a note to Mr. Scott for me?" she asked.

"Yes'm," answered Ralph promptly. He had carried notes before, and had a pleasant remembrance of bright nickles and brighter dimes that found their way into his pocket on these occasions. So the note was written and carried, and while Mr. Scott read it Ralph looked earnestly out of the window at a huge pile of coal on the sidewalk.

"Young man," said the trustee suddenly, making Ralph start, "do you know the contents of this note?"

"No, sir," said Ralph truthfully.

"Your teacher tells me your are in want of work, and recommends you for the vacant place of janitor in the Holly Street building. Do you think you could manage to keep those rooms swept and dusted, to have them warm by school-time, and see that everything is in order at night?"

"I'd like to try it," said Ralph.

"And be responsible for everything that's broken or stolen?" The boy's face lengthened.

"S'pose there's keys?"

"Plenty of them."

"Reckon if I locked up and left everything straight, and burglars broke in 'twouldn't be any of my look out."

"How long do you suppose you will stick to it?"

"Likely, till I find better work."

"Well, sir, we will try you. Miss Lee offers to give you directions." And he scratched off a reply. Ralph took it, and hesitating a little, asked the question of all importance to him.

"How much will I get?"

"Two dollars a week through the fall and winter, and one through the warm weather. Does that suit you?"

"Yes, sir, much obliged. How often will I get paid?"

"We generally pay once a month, but if you need the money we can let you have it every Saturday for a while."

"Thank ye," said Ralph; but there were five days before Saturday and he was hungry already.

"Want your coal put somewhere?" he asked after a moment's pause.

"Well, it is rather out of place on the sidewalk. Would you like the job?"

"Yes, sir, would that!"

"Very well; deliver your note and then come back and go to work;" and the boy lost no time.

"As he handed the answer to Miss Lee, he told her of the waiting coal pile.

"That's a good beginning," she said smiling, "and this will do for starting capital," and she laid in his hand, not a nickle, not a dime, but a shining half dollar. "And this," she continued, covering the coin with a dainty card, "Is a motto to help you along."

On the card Ralph read: "God helps the man who helps himself." The boy looked, rather than spoke, his thanks, but he did say, "If I'm ever of any account, Miss Lee, it will all be owing to you."

A loaf of brown bread and a slice of cheese took ten cents from the precious half dollar, but it gave the boy strength to handle a shovel well, and when he went to the school-house to learn his new round of duty, another half dollar jingled with the four dimes in his pocket. How rich he felt as he went down the street to lay out a part of his wealth in something for the table at home. A peck of corn meal, a good sized soup bone, another loaf of bread, larger this time, and a pint of milk in a five-cent bucket, and still there was money in his pocket. "Mush and milk for supper, bread and soup for dinner to-morrow. Hurrah! Believe I have a chance after all."

That was the beginning. Ralph is a man now, prosperous and respected. His mother, hopeful and happy, looks after the pleasant home of her son's providing; his father, quiet and sober, makes the little garden spot bring forth its best for the always well-filled table; and over the mantel, in Ralph's own room, hangs in a tasteful frame the motto that has directed and encouraged his efforts since the morning when he discovered wherein lay his chance for making a man of himself.—*Baptist Family Magazine.*

Not the House.

A day or two ago a well dressed man, who had taken three or four drinks too much, was weaving around and falling down and getting up on Montcalm street, when along came a kind-hearted citizen who asked:

"Where do you want to go?"

"Waz go home," was the reply.

"How far is it?"

"Noz I'r; I'll show you."

They walked along in company for a block or two, when the inebrate suddenly paused and said.

Zish 'er place."

"You reconize it, do you?"

"Shurtinly—shurtinly. I'm 'er greatest recognize in Detroit."

He was assisted up the front steps, and as the door happened to be ajar he was helped into the hall. Here his knees gave out and he fell in a heap and his patron left. The latter had not gone half a block, however, when he heard a great hubub behind him, and he turned to discover the drunkard rolling down the steps, followed by a pail of water and a coal-scuttle. While he stood and stared a servant girl came down the steps with a broom in hand, waved it over her head and shouted:

"You leave another drunkard in our house and I'll have you where the dogs can't bite you."

And the man lying on his back on the walk opened his eyes in a dreamy way and replied:

"I'm 'er greatest recognizer in Detroit! I recognize zhat I live 'bout four blocks furzer on."—*Detroit Free Press.*

How to Spoil Things.

To spoil steak—fry it.
To spoil tea or coffee—boil it.
To spoil custard—bake it too long
To spoil pies—make them too rich.
To spoil house plants—water them too much.
To spoil butter—do not work out all the milk.
To spoil a carpet—sweep with a half-worn broom.
To spoil pancakes—bake them on a lukewarm griddle.
To spoil a breakfast—grumble all the while you are eating.
To spoil potatoes—let them lie and soak in water after boiling.
To spoil bread—use poor flour and sour yeast and let it rise until too light and it runs over.
To spoil scissors—cut everything from a sheet of paper to a bar of cast iron.
To spoil garments in making—cut them out carelessly and run all the seams.
To spoil a school—change teachers every time one in the district finds fault.
To spoil children—humor them to everything they happen to think they want.

A Missouri Cyclone.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 6.—A special to the *Journal* from Springfield says, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon this city was visited by a destructive cyclone. The storm struck the wooden mills destroying a portion of the buildings and doing great damage to the machinery. It then passed a little to the north, demolishing a number of residences, striking Division street at the corner of Boonville street. The storm followed the line between the city proper and north Springfield for three blocks, leveling dwellings in both towns. Then tending a little to the northward, the tornado passed to Bridgetown, a surburb of north Springfield. The total loss is estimated at between $150,000 and $250,000. There were probably seven persons killed and many injured.

STATE NEWS

Gleaned from our Exchanges.

Martin *Times:* On last Friday morning Rev. Mr. Doub closed the series of revival meetings at the M. E. church. Quite a number of converts has been the result of his labors. He left here the same day to fill his last appointment at the Hamilton and Williams chapels.

Charlotte *Observer:* A car load of colored hands from Salisbury passed through the city yesterday for Charleston and the phosphate works. They were joined here by about 25 and the whole party numbered 85.——The farmers along the Carolina Central Railroad are disposing of their cotton stalks to the Acme Manufacturing Company, at the rate of $8 per ton. They are shipping large quantities of stalks and seem to be glad to get rid of them at that price.

Elizabeth City *Economist:* There was a very sad accident in Hertford on Friday. Claude Sanders, son of T. D. Sanders, keeper of the hotel, was playing base ball and a playfellow struck the ball with a bat and it splintered and a fragment struck Claude over the eye and pierced his brain. He lived unconscious and died on Saturday morning. It was entirely accidental. Clande was a fine boy, polite and well behaved, and his untimely death is greatly lamented.

Wilmington *Star:* There are a great many tramps in the city just now, as we have before intimated, and they are making themselves a great source of annoyance to housekeepers. In visiting residences for the purpose of asking alms they usually go through the side gates into the back yards, and as a matter of course frighten the females into a ready submission to their demands. In some instances two or three enter a yard at once. The sooner the authorities get rid of them the better.

Raleigh *News and Observer:* The cotton gin and 10,000 pounds of cotton belonging to Mrs. J. J. Gilman, three miles from Sandford, were burned Saturday night. The origon of the fire is not known.——Sunday night a negro man and woman who live near Sandford left their house and went to church a mile or more away. When they returned they found the house a bed of coals, all having been burned down. In the house had been left three children, the eldest a girl fifteen years of age. All these were burned to death, only their bones being found by the horrified parents.

Raleigh *Visitor:* The Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum met at that institution on Nov. 1st for the purpose of inspecting the repairs and improvements which have recently been made there, and they pronounced them comfortable and complete. They found about one hundred applications for admission, on file, all of which were disposed of, either by admission of the patient, or the rejection of the applicant, on account of supposed incurability. For the future the Board expects to be able to admit promptly and without delay, all applications of acute and curable cases in the State.

Greensboro *Patriot:* Mr. W. H. Lindsay, son of Dr. A. D. Lindsay, is on his way home from the West. He says nine months is enough for him.——M. Brown and family have returned from Kokomo, Ind., and propose to spend the remainder of their days in Greensboro. Six months in the West was enough for them.——Policeman Weatherly says the ten tramps worked well and cheerfully yesterday. They expressed themselves as delighted with this climate and say they would like to get work when their ten days are out and remain with us.——Quite an interesting revival has just closed at Buffalo Presbyterian church, near this city, and on Sunday nineteen joined the church upon a profession of faith. Twenty-five persons professed religion during the meeting.

Charlotte *Observer:* Sheriff Smith, of Richmond county, who was in the city yesterday gave us news of a very destructive fire that occurred in Rockingham about 10 o'clock last Sunday night. The stables of Mrs. Julia A. McDonald, proprietress of the hotel in Rockingham, were burned to the ground with everything in them. A large quantity of live stock perished in the flames. One horse, a fine animal belonging to Mr. Zach Long, clerk of the Superior Court, and for which Mr. Long paid $235, was burned. Another horse equally as fine, was also burned. In all, three horses, one mule, three calves and a cow perished in the flames. A large quantity of hay, fodder and straw and thirty bushels of corn were burned with the barn. Everything except the horse belonging to Mr. Long, was the property of Mrs. McDonald and it is a very severe loss to that worthy lady. The fire was of an incendiary origin.

Smithfield *Herald:* On last Thursday, Mrs. Lucy Sanders, wife of Mr. J. J. Sanders, living about two and a half miles east of Smithfield, having heard that yellow jesamine was good for palpitation of the heart, from which she suffered at times, made her some tea of the bark, drank of it, and gave some to her sister, who was visiting her; in a short time her sister left for home, who lived near by. Soon the poison began to affect her; she barely reached home and sent for her sister Mrs. Sanders, who went to see her; she soon began to be affected also and died in less than an hour. Her sister, Mrs. Peedan, had a very narrow escape, but finally recovered. This is a very sad case indeed, but there is one thing that ought to console her stricken husband and children, and that is that she was ready for the sudden transit from time to eternity, having lived as we learn a consistent christian life for about forty-five years. Her funeral was preached on Saturday morning by Rev. J. C. Hartsell, at the residence of Mrs. Sanders, a large number of sorrowing friends were present, for she was very much beloved by her neighbors.

THE ELECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the JOURNAL.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 7. Prominent Readjusters here acknowledge their defeat in both branches of the general assembly if Democratic gains continue in proportion to those already received. Their popular vote may reach 18,000. The Democrats claim a majority of 3 in the Senate and 20 in the House of Delegates, making a majority of 23 on joint ballot. The Democrats here intend to have a grand jollification and torch light procession.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 7.—The result of the election yesterday so far as heard from gives the Democrats 23 members of the Senate, Readjusters 16 with one more district in doubt. For the House of Delegates the Democrats have elected 55 members and the Readjusters 39, with 16 counties still in doubt. In the event that they all go Readjuster, which is highly improbable, the Democrats would still have a majority of sixteen on joint ballot. The Democrats' popular majority will probably reach 20,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The Republicans carry the State by a small majority.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—The Democrats carry the State.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—The House of Delegates will be Democratic by probably 20 or more majority.

The regular Democratic ticket was defeated in Anne Arundel county by the fusion ticket, nominated by independent Democrats and Republicans and composed of candidates belonging to each party. In this city with the exception of Sheriff the Democrats elected their entire ticket by majorities ranging from 480 to 9,486, the latter being the majority for Bryan for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The majority of Airey, Republican, for Sheriff, elected on the Fusion ticket, is 1,203.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Nov. 7.—Abbett, Democrat, is elected governor by a good majority.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 7.—Fuller returns from various counties are arriving this morning, but many of the interior counties can as yet only be estimated. Abbett's majority appears to be steadily increasing. The Trenton *Times*, in a carefully prepared table of actual and estimated returns, gives Abbett 5,500 majority. The Republicans will have three majority in the Senate and the Democrats seven majority in the House. This will give the Democrats a majority of four on joint ballot.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Nov. 7.—The Republicans carry the Legislature.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The *Sun* to-day says: "By the election in this State yesterday the Democrats elected their ticket with a majority of about 20,000, except in the case of Mr. Maynard for Secretary of State whose vote was greatly reduced by cutting, chiefly in the large cities. The Legislature will probably be Republican in both branches.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The Republicans carry Massachusetts. Ben Butler is badly beaten.

Election Notes.

Low is re-elected mayor by 1,840 majority.

Carr's majority over Maynard is stated to be 20,425.

The legislature of New York is Republican in both branches.

The Democrats have a majority of 25 on joint ballot in the legislature of New Jersey and elect Abbett by 7,244 majority.

McLane is elected Governor of Maryland by 12,000 majority.

The Democrats elect all State officers in New York except Maynard, the nominee for Secretary of State.

The popular majority against Mahone in Virginia is near 20,000.

In Virginia the returns fulfill the promise of the first night. The vote was the greatest ever polled, and the Democratic popular majority will be very large—not less than 20,000, it seems now. In the Senate there are two vacant seats, the one held by Mr. Rue when he qualified as postmaster of Norfolk, and the other held by Mr. Martin when he qualified as railroad commissioner. Of the 38 other members we have 22 sure, not counting Mr. Pettit, who seems to be elected by a majority of 1. The Republicans have 13 Senators. Of the 100 members of the House we have 59 sure, and the Republicans have 31, and 10 not heard from.

Pennsylvania is Republican by about 10,000.

Jones County Items.

I saw at Trenton, on the 8th inst., two wagons loaded with household goods; their destination was Swansboro.

The farmers of our county have been making good use of the fair weather for the last week and are fast placing their crops in their barns.

Mrs. Hay, wife of R. S. Hay, died on Saturday last in Trenton of malarial fever. She was the daughter of Rev. J. B. Webb of Kinston.

The Clerk of our Superior court, Mr. T. J. Whitaker, has several little reminders to visitors posted in his office, asking his good visitors to "please not spit on the floor."

If you wish to get into an argument of a very lengthy nature, just pay Trenton a visit on some public day and hint to our people that you are in favor of the No-Fence law.

Mr. B. B. Windly, a very useful and good citizen, died at his residence in Trenton on the 8th inst. of typhoid penumonia, leaving a wife and four small children to mourn their irreparable loss.

I have seen and thoroughly tested some corn meal ground at Mr. E. M. Foscue's mill which is of a superior quality to that which is generally ground at steam mills. I consider it equal to any of our best water mill meal.

An old citizen of Trenton, who, in olden time, was some on a trade, has a peculiar way of advertising. He had his buggies, waggons and carts painted and rolled under the sycamore trees on Jones street, about two years ago, where they have been ever since. But not likely to last another two years, for the elements are fast making them decay.

A gentleman of our county says that if Abner Dawson was to travel about a little more he would find that other people were raising potatoes in Jones county as well as Abner, for Jos. C. Moore had, he knew, the largest in the county, for Moore had not tried a hand saw to cut them in twain; he supposed that a cross-cut saw would answer to cut them. I would like to enquire of Abner if the potatoes pushed the fence outwardly or inwardly, our fences are pushed inwardly. The potatoes attracted the force inwardly, but the real cause was a rotten fence and an old black sow and her pigs. Would it not be better for us all to have better fences or none at all than to have such as some of our colored people have? And some white people too are very careless, and depend on their guns and dogs for a fence.

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