THE JOURNAL.

H. S. NUNN, - - - - Editor.

NEW BERNE, N. C., JAN. 24 1884.

Entered at the Post office at New Berne, N. C., as second-class matter.

COTTON receipts at the ports last week turned out only 90,245 bales against 171,983 for the corresponding week in 1883, or a decrease in one week of nearly 100,000 bales, which reflect the short crop views of the current year.

THE big snows in the West cover up the winter wheat and keep it in good condition for rapid growth when the spring comes. It is a pleasant reflection that the white covering of the fields and highways, while it makes fun for the girls and boys, also gives assurance of bread to feed them with.

THE State Board of Agriculture, at its meeting in Raleigh on Thursday last, adopted a resolution appropriating the sum of $500, to be expended during the next quarter under the direction of Dr. Dabney in further exploring the phosphate beds of Eastern North Carolina. The money sent from the State annually for manure is considerable, and it is often sent out to purchase that which we have in our midst. Any efforts the Board may make to stop this drain will be heartily endorsed by the people, who desire to develop their own resourses.

LORD WOLSELEY recently delivered a lecture on "Success in Life." He recommended total abstinence on the ground of expediency. If, he said, two lads started together in life, all things being equal, with the exception of one drinking and the other being a tetotaler, it was long odds on the latter. He added that on his Red River campaign, one of the hardest he was ever on, there was no strong liquor and there was likewise no sickness and no need for prison discipline. If drunkenness could be eliminated, crime, in the English Army, he contended, would be practically at an end.

IT is just about two years since Lorenzo Delmonico, a celebrated New York restauranter, died suddenly from the effects, as his doctors said, of an excessive use of tobacco. Whether Charles Delmonico owed his mental, and finally his physical ruin to the same cause does not appear, but as he was an inveterate user of the weed, it is not unlikely. What a mournful spectacle! a millionaire in the prime of life, wandering all night in a dazed condition in a wild country region, gradually succumbing to intense cold and at last tumbling into a ditch to die amid mud and ice. Life in New York is sometimes thus stripped of its enchantments. "All [illegible] gold that glitters."

[illegible] FITZ JOHN PORTER bill is [illegible] fire in the House. The battle of Manassas Junction, in 1863, is gone over and over by every speaker and yet they cannot agree why Porter did not obey Pope's order, that is, did not attack Jackson's flank. One speaker, Mr. Lyman, drew a diagram of the battle field in the House, making the Speaker's chair Centreville, the main isle Warrenton turnpike, where he stood Gainesville and the side door Thoroughfare Gap and so on. With this diagram, which enabled the uninstructed in the military art to at once take in the situation, he proceeded to show the impossibility of executing Pope's order, one of the main reasons, probably the principal reason, being that Longstreet was not where Pope thought he was, and for his ignorance of the situation Porter has suffered long and patiently.

THE Goldsboro *Messenger* is pleased to learn that another effort is to be made this winter to amend the postal laws so as to permit the free transmission of newspapers through the mails. The newspapers were not fairly treated when letter postage was reduced. When it was found that the Department could transmit mail for less money, or if Congress had determined to give the people cheaper postage whether the Department was self-sustaining or not, newspapers should have shared in the reduction. But the very Congressmen who permitted this injustice, yea voted for it, expected and no doubt received the hearty support of every newspaper of his party in his district for re-election. It would be [illegible]ing more than right to allow papers published regularly to go through the mails free. But if we can't get a whole loaf let's insist on half one.

EX-GOV. BUTLER's farewell gift of a Bible to Massachusetts reminds the Washington *Post* writer of the time when Mr. Bell, on becoming Governor of Texas, began his inaugural address with: "Fellow-citizens!" In the chaste and beautiful language of Job, "Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by this sun of York." The point of this remarkable pronunciamento was that the Governor was presently overwhelmed with gifts of Bibles from every State and from foreign lands: Bibles in English, Latin, French, Russian and Hindoo, illustrated, illuminated, in cipher, hieroglyphic; bound in calf, leather, velvet; sent by mail, express, by freight, by special messenger. Another result was that from Galveston to the Panhandle almost every man, woman and child got a Bible and a copy of Shakspeare and "read up" until Richard III and Job became the best known and most talked about men in the State.

RAILROADS AND POLITICS.

The Tarboro *Southerner* gives out the report that a ring has been organized in Raleigh to defeat Senator Vance. We have heard it intimated that the Richmond and Danville Syndicate would use its influence against the Senator. If this be true, the question arises, "Is the political influence of a railroad destroyed when it passes from State control to a private corporation?" If not, then one of the leading reasons for leasing the A. & N. C. Railroad—to get it out of politics—falls to the ground. It is true that a private corporation can use its means for political purposes if the members thereof see proper; but is not such a power in the hands of a private corporation more dangerous than in the hands of a political party? Controled by a political party, a railroad would be used to make friends and voters for the party by the distribution of official patronage, but a private corporation could use it for shaping legislation, and in this respect would seek to advance its own interest no matter how oppressive to the masses of the people.

But the *Southerner* is of the opinion that the "Ohio idea" which defeated Senator Pendleton, will not operate successfully in North Carolina. In this, however, our contemporary may be mistaken. The Richmond and Danville Syndicate is a powerful corporation. It can lay large claims upon our Western brethren, who would have been without a railroad yet but for the timely appearance of the Richmond and Danville to relieve Mr. Best of a contract that he could not carry out. And it will be remembered that when this corporation appeared at Raleigh last winter and asked for legislation, modifying the terms of the Best contract, it was granted. We have no complaint now against the General Assembly for acceding to the demands of the syndicate, probably it was best for the State that such was the case, but we think the fact that it secured what was asked for, in the face of strong opposition, is sufficient evidence that this corporation wields an influence of no mean proportion. We trust, however, that it has better work to do than using its power against Vance.

DUTY ON WOOL.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday last Mr. CONVERSE presented resolutions from the National Wool Growers' Association, adopted at its annual meeting in Chicago in September last, which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed in the Record.

These resolutions set forth that a flagrant injustice has been done the wool growers of this country by abolishing the ad valorem duties provided by the wool tariff of 1867; that at that time the number of sheep in the United States was about 22,000,000, and the annual product of wool about 60,000,000 pounds; that under the influence of this law sheep husbandry rapidly advanced until the number of sheep is now over 50,000,000, and the annual product of wool is more than 300,000,000 pounds; that with this increase of wool has steadily receded from 51 cents per pound in 1867 to 42 cents prior to the tariff of the last Congress; that the reduction has not benefited the consumer but augmented the profits of the manufacturer. They also represent that the producers of wool have been compelled to submit to this reduction in order to compete with foreign wools, and that there are 80,000,000 sheep in Australia, and with her mild climate and perennial pastures she can multiply this number until she quadruples the present production of the United States, and finally destroy this industry. They refer to the fact too that the loss to the United States by destroying sheep husbandry will not be confined to the direct loss of the wool production but also the loss of their value for fertilizing lands.

From the facts set forth in these resolutions it will be seen that a protective tariff does not mean protection to manufacturers altogether. Wool growing is strictly an agricultural business; rice and peanuts are strictly agricultural products. We have often expressed the opinion that the tariff on rice and peanuts was worth more to Eastern Carolina than the tariff on other articles costs us. Would not a tariff for "revenue only" destroy the protection the farmers have in producing those, and force them to abandon their cultivation? And can the people of this country afford to have sheep husbandry abandoned? We are in favor of "tariff reform," but we are decidedly of the opinion that if the doctrine of "tariff for revenue only" was rigidly adhered to its results would be disastrous to both the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country.

OCTOBER STATES

Ohio is now the only State that holds an election in October preceding the Presidential election in November. Gov. HOADLY in his inaugural address calls attention to the fact, and regrets that a Constitutional amendment had not been carried which would have deferred the election, in presidential years at least, until November. This being one of the doubtful States will call north desperate efforts from both parties, and, as the Governor fears, the State will be exposed to consequent expense, inconvenience, and possibly corruption and degradation of the franchise? But won't it be flush times with the doaters; that is if the successful party spends as much money as the defeated party usually charges it with spending.

FINANCE COMMITTEES.

We copy below a timely editorial from the Chatham *Record* upon the subject of county finance committees. We agree with the *Record* that the custom of the county commissioners of appointing this committee from their own body should be discontinued. There are competent men in every county who hold no office, and the idea of the county commissioners constituting themselves a finance committee to examine their own acts is simply a farce. We would add to the suggestions of the *Record* that the Code also provides that the committee shall "investigate and report by public advertisement":

We desire to call the attention of the justices of the peace of all the counties of the State in general, and of this county in particular, to the importance of their annually electing in their several counties a "finance committee." We mentioned this matter, a few days ago, to one of our most intelligent justices and he stated that he did not before know that the justices were authorized to elect such a committee; and, as doubtless a majority of the justices in the State are in his predicament, we would refer them to the law on the subject, which will be found by reference to section 758 of Vol. I. of The Code. It will there be seen that "the justices of the peace at their meeting on the first Monday in June in each year, a majority being present, may elect by ballot three discreet, intelligent tax-paying citizens, to be known as the 'finance committee.'" The duties of the committee are set forth in this and the remaining sections of Chapter 18. Section 758 is compiled from chapter 71 of the laws of 1871-'72, and has therefore been a law for twelve years. The bill was introduced into the Legislature by Treasurer Worth, who was then the Senator from Randolph, and was intended as a check upon the county officers, a majority of whom at that time were Republicans. In a few counties these committees were elected, but in a majority of our counties the justices have not exercised their authority in the matter. Randolph was one of the few counties that elected a finance committee, and her experience has been highly satisfactory, and her finances kept in good condition. M. S. Robins, Esq., has, for many years, been the chairman of Randolph's committee, and, with his two excellent assistants, has rendered that county most valuable service. One reason why some counties have not elected a finance committee is that the law heretofore provided for the election to be held in January and it was difficult to secure a meeting at that inclement season, and we think the Code Commissioners very wisely changed the time to June.

Before the adoption of our present State constitution every county had its finance committee, and since that time the county commissioners in most of the counties have appointed a finance committee from themselves. This has been the custom in this county, but we think it ought to be changed and the finance committee be composed of men who hold no county office whatever; otherwise you would be appointing men to watch themselves! A man may make a good county commissioner, and yet not be as expert an accountant and financier as is required for a member of a finance committee. No commissioner can justly consider it a reflection on him for the justices to elect such a committee, and we doubt not that many of them would wish it. Of course there would no additional expense incurred, because the finance committee might be paid the same amount as that now paid to the county commissioners when acting as a finance committee.

We advert to this subject just now because the justices of this county will meet here, on next Tuesday, for the transaction of other business and they might then adopt a resolution providing for the election of a finance committee at their meeting in June, at which meeting they will also elect county commissioners, the time for their election having been changed by the Code from August to June.

STATE NEWS

Gleaned from our Exchanges.

Wilson *Advance:* The cotton mills are now making satisfactory progress. An average of 12 per cent. on the investment is now being made.

Smithfield *Herald:* Our jail came very near being burned to the ground one day last week. Mr. Mike Cosgrove, the insane man now in jail, fired the bed-clothing he sleeps on. Fortunately the fire was discovered in time to prevent its destruction.

Durham *Reporter:* We regret to learn that Capt. W. H. Linthicum, was seriously injured in Henderson by the falling of a scaffold. We were informed that the Capt. together with four negroes were on the scaffold at the time of the accident. Two of the negroes it is thought will die.

Raleigh *Visitor:* The jury in the case of the State vs. Wesley Bunn, for murder, after being out five minutes, came into court at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and rendered a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received with demonstrations of applause by the large crowd present, which were quickly suppressed by the Judge and the Court officers.

Clayton *Bulletin:* Charlie Poole, of Toisnot, has become a raving maniac over the subject of religion. He threw about $1,200 in the fire, and about $500 of it being gold and silver, was saved.——Mr. John W. Pool, who died recently in Smith Field, of rheumatism of "the heart," was the inventor of the "swan quill valve," the merits of which, we understand, are very great. Mr. Pool was about 60 years of age.

Greensboro *Patriot:* Trinity College has nineteen Cherokee Indians as students this year. The State is paying for their education.——Mr. James W. Forbis, our county treasurer, has, through his energy and perseverance, gotten all the magistrates and county officers to make their sworn annual report of money received and disbursed during the past year, as required by law.

Durham *Tobacco Plant:* On Saturday last a Mr. Long, who lived near Barnett's Mill, in Person county, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. He had been out hunting and was returning home. Coming to a little ravine he attempted to jump across, when the gun caught in some bushes causing it to fire. The load entered his right eye and passed out of the top of his head, killing him instantly.

Wilmington *Star:* Messrs. Davis & Son caught the first white shad of the season at their fishery yesterday.——A Wilson correspondent of the Goldsboro *Messenger* nominates Hon. R. R. Bridgers, of this city, for Governor. Mr. Bridgers would make a capital Governor, but we do not suppose he would give up the responsible position he now holds if the Gubernatorial nomination were unanimously tendered him.

Western *Sentinel:* A farmer in this county killed twenty five rabbits in six hours one day last week during the snow.——A young gentleman of Winston went turkey hunting one day last week. After a long and weary tramp he spied a bird and making a good shot proceeded to bag his game. But a farmer came upon the scene about this time and claimed his share of the spoil—in the way of a $1.00 bill for the loss of his feathered property.

Fayetteville *Observer:* The recent cold weather which might have been expected to damage the crops of winter small grain by freezing, has not been followed by the usual result, because of the snow which accompanied it and which has been of positive benefit. We notice that there is an unusually large amount of small grain sowed in the country about town, and we may reasonably expect that during 1884 the farms of Cumberland farmers must not be behind as far North and West as of late years.

Tarboro *Southerner:* Our people will not be entirely dependent on Northern ice next summer. Many have gathered full crops. Sheriff Bryan has filled his ice house with ice four inches thick.——Mr. Wilkinson, county superintendent of instruction, reports great need for teachers. There are a sufficient number of capable teachers, in this county, if they would apply for certificates. We dislike the idea of going out of the county to get teachers but this is what the committee will be forced to do unless ours will come forward.

Scotland Neck *Commonwealth:* Mr. Preston Riddick, who has been living with his brother, Mr. W. T. Riddick, at Spring Hill, a little station on the S. N. R. R. was very painfully, if not fatally injured, at Warren station, on the A. & R. railroad, one day last week. For some purpose he had gotten off the train which started before he had time to get on again, and in attempting to do so, was caught between the moving car and the warehouse platform, crushing six or seven ribs. His physicians say that he may recover, though his condition is quite serious.

Washington *Gazette:* Rice has gotton to be one of our staple crops and any information concerning it is of interest, especially to farmers. In a recent conversation with Mr. D. L. Evans, of the Washington rice mill, he says there exists at present a depression in the wholesale rice market for cleaned rice. This is due to several causes, to over production and to importation of foreign rice from China and other points where it can be raised more cheaply by pauper labor. It has only been raised to any extent for the past five years. As a comparison it may be said that in 1879 there was only about 1,800 bushels raised in the county, all of which was bought by Mr. S. Bridgman. Mr. B. says that in spite of several accidents he made $100.05 net out of his purchase.

Carteret *Telephone:* Mr. J. F. Jones was quite a loser during the late storm, his lumber being scattered and his new sharpie considerably damaged.——The works of the N. C. Oil and Guano Co., and Messrs. Dey & Bro., escaped without injury during the storm of last week. So much for choosing a protected location.——Every farmer in Carteret county but one, lives within a half mile of navigable water and can go to market either in a wheeled vehicle or a boat. How is this for natural advantages?——Collector A. C. Davis informs us that Lieutenant Ross, of the U. S. revenue steamer Colfax reports between Cape Lookout and Hatteras he fell in with a large fore and aft schooner, painted green, with black rails, lumber laden capsized.

Roanoke *News:* On Friday morning Mrs. Mary Allen, who lived at Miss Emily Campbell's was found dead in her room. Mrs. Allen had been sick but had apparently recovered and was as well as any one of her age could be expected to be. Some one went into her room and found her with her head on her arm, on the floor asleep as was supposed, but examination showed it to be death. She was seventy-six years old.——On Friday Mr. Benny Rooke and his wife were walking along the road in Northampton county. Mr. Rooke staggered and his wife supposed that he had merely stumbled at first, but nothing that he did not recover himself, took hold of him and assisted him to lie down. She put his head in her lap and found that he was dead. Mr. Rooke was in good health at the time. He was a cousin of Mr. Ed. Rooke, of Northampton county.

Elizabeth City *Economist:* A party of Boston capitalists, mill men, are out prospecting our lands, with a view to investment. We had a short interview with them on Saturday and found them intelligent and agreeable gentlemen.——Strange faces are on the streets. You meet them and see them at every turn. We welcome them all. There is land and timber and oysters and fish all around us waiting for development. Chicago, though dead enough,——Cole Sterling, of Boston, Mr. Howell and Mr. Lamb returned from their trip of exploration of the N. C. Head property on Sunday night. We are pleased to learn that Col. Sterling was favorably impressed with the property.——Corn in Elizabeth City is selling at 75 cents a bushel, oats 50 cents, cotton seed 12 cents a bushel, potatoes $2 per bushel, hens a hundred, collards from 75 to 100 dollars a hundred, sweet potatoes 50 cents, a bushel, chickens 10 to 20 cents apiece, turkeys 2 cents a pound, oysters and the oyster supply question occupies the public mind. The oysters of all our bays sound and Pamlico sound and Bogue sound and Core sound and all their tributaries and all their creeks are floored with oysters and will ultimately furnish the world's supply. And yet our enterprising young men are emigrating from a land so blessed. Unrest, unrest.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

Col. Pardee's Trip to White Oak.

From the New Haven (Ct.) Palladium.

NEW BERNE, N. C., Jan. 7.—"Would you like to see the best swamp lands in North Carolina?" said the senator. "Yes, verily," was the reply. "Then we will start for there to morrow," said the senator, and so last Wednesday morning he and I stepped into the livery stable buggy, tucked in the blankets, and started out on the Trent road for a drive of thirty miles. The sun shone brightly, the meadow larks and yellow hammers darted up from among the dry weeds on whose seeds they were feeding, the clear cold air was bracing, and invigorating, and every living thing except old Sorrel, our team, was in the best of spirits. How could a horse blind of one eye, and with a blinder flapping loosely behind the other, be held to a buggy by a laziness so old and weak that its safety depended on the strings that tied it together, how could such an animal feel otherwise than dispirited, even if all the world besides was jubilant? Soon we passed the fortifications built by General Foster's engineers in 1862, then on and on over the road where five companies of the Tenth regiment once plodded along of a hot July night to a bivouac at the Ten-Mile house, which they left late the next morning, for a forced march that sent many to untimely graves and resulted in nothing else; and finally stopped at Maysville, a cross-road postoffice, twenty miles from New Berne. There was a store, a saw mill, a cotton gin and two or three dwellings. In and around the store was the customary group of loungers, talking over neighborhood news or trading produce for store goods. Introducing ourselves to the senior of the firm, Mr. Bynum, we were cordially welcomed and urged to alight and stop a few days." The first we did; the last we were obliged to decline. Mr. Bynum showed us his mill, his gin house, his fat hogs and other things of interest, having first taken old Sorrel from between the shafts and given him a hearty meal of corn in the ear, for he thought the beast needed a little solid comfort. He told us when we were in White Oak township, which runs parallel with the river of that name, and is a strip of ridge land twenty-three miles long by one and a half miles wide. A river steamer runs up to a landing three miles below his store, an I would ascend six or eight miles hither it the timber that has fallen into the stream were removed. The products of the country are cotton and corn, honey and wax, eggs and chickens, beef, mutton, wool and sweet potatoes, but the first two are the principal crops. There is an abundance of yellow pine, sweet gum, hickory and ash, the banks of the river for ten miles being lined with these trees. He showed us an axe helve rudely whittled by some neighbor that showed a fine strong fibre and a dead white wood that would please a spoke turner, and said it was a fair sample of the hickory thereabouts. The poplar, cypress, juniper and other trees are plentiful, but not so numerous as those before named. Our destination was the house of Job Smith, a substantial farmer, and a preacher of the primitive Baptist persuasion. Mr. Bynum called up a young man to us and said he lived in that district and would guide us. Old Sorrel was soon in place again and off we set for our final ten miles drive. We passed two meeting houses, one for the white Baptists, the other for the colored Methodists; by a new school house that seemed to be filled with children; by numerous fields where cotton and corn stalks attested by their rank growth the richness of the soil; by cabins of logs, of boards, splints, some of them old and dilapidated, others fresh and well kept. We passed through forests of towering pines; through low dark marshes where the long grey moss hung in waving festoons from the water oak and cypress trees; we crossed a bridge or two, noting as we went over the White Oak river that it ran with a strong current and that it was both narrow and deep; and an hour before sunset we opened the gate reaching into father Job's lot, then another that admitted to his yard. There we found two steady lads hard at work, and bidding them good day, we asked for the good man of the house. He was mending a wheelbarrow, not a paddy barrow, but a regular Yankee affair which, as he afterwards explained was, "one of the usetiest things a farmer could have." Father Job bade us welcome, helped us to unharness, bestowed the horse in the stall, but warned us not to come in because his mules were loose, "dreadful uncertain critters," and then he took us to the house, called up his wife and children, introduced us all round, and bade us make ourselves at home. The simple hearty warmth of this good man and his family I shall not soon forget. They were as glad to see us apparently as though we had been the friends of a lifetime. "Go away from the railroads," said the senator to me afterwards, "and everywhere in these eastern counties you will find our farmers equally hospitable." The room into which we had been shown was large and square. Overhead were heavy pine timbers of beautiful grain, richly tinted. The walls were wainscoted, but a leaden colored paint covered the wood and hid its natural beauty. In a large fire place at one end of the room a bright, cheery fire was soon blazing, the pine light wood filling the room with a spicy odor. Father Job is a sprightly, "tangle, way veteran of sixty-five, but full of pluck and vigor. He has a clear, strong voice that has not been to disuse in many a revival work at cross roads churches and old fashioned camp meetings. His wife is a stirring, comely dame, for many years his junior. It was long bidding supper, for that the farmer had church and conference in a neighbors, all the neighbors assisting. There was plenty of fresh pork on the table, delicious corn bread, hominy, sweet potatoes, coffee, with the cream of the country in it, and I level, my friend, I tell you, it was a worthy part have had to eat anything. Beside both sat in great state, the others standing. I noticed my host and hostess looked at James and Jim as if proud of their boys, and James and Jim looked as if they felt that their father was a pretty good sort of a man. After supper we had a long talk about the war, the prospects of a Union Democratic victory in 1884, and I was pleased to find that my host and I were in perfect accord. It was the opinion of James and Jim that the Democrats would carry the country in 1884, and that Grover Cleveland would be the man. Mrs. Job Smith, the great Republican, gave him credit for being a good man, and said the truth must be told, he was a Democrat. W. N. N.

Ayer's Pills cure constipation, and by stimulating the digestive organs, restore the alimentary canal to healthy action, and regularity of the functions. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, yet thorough and searching, and powerful in subduing disease.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dissatisfied with Southern Georgia, a large party of immigrants recently set out for Arkansas and Texas, and in Dalton, Ga., they met a large party returning from those States to their old homes in Georgia and Alabama.

In the House of Commons forty members are necessary to make a quorum, in the House of Lords only three, and frequently in one night measures affecting lives and property are passed through two readings in three old gentlemen in a gilded room.

The mortality among cattle in India is said to be very great owing to the heedless winds so usually prevalent in the Chatham region. The method of dissection which is carried every housekeeper is described by the *British Medical Journal*. The cocoa of the Indian Equator (Dem. Kl.) is popularly cut, and immersed with water and rolled into little meatlets called nuts, which are then fixed lightly in a wooden handle. The nuts are used with one in the hand, and the well-to-do man in the [illegible] The cocoa nut is not popular [illegible] be such on [illegible] Chamberlain and Lorillard. [illegible] blood [illegible] the [illegible] dies [illegible] nights. [illegible] great [illegible] man performing by state money, and [illegible] that, with the diffusion [illegible] Bridge, they will increase.

A very experienced engineer, Dr. C. Holland has produced a locomotive engine that emits no [illegible]. It has been successfully running on the Eastern Railroad, between Boston and Portland, for three weeks. Its tender has a water tank somewhat larger than the usual size, and within this is a tank holding nine hundred gallons of crude naphtha. This and the water from the outer tank are forced by a donkey pump through small valves into four retorts under the boiler, and are there decomposed, the oxygen of the steam uniting with the carbon of the oil at the great heat, and leaving the hydrogen free. The fire can attain its highest degree of heat in ten minutes from the time it is lighted. The estimated cost of running the engine is about six cents a mile—a saving of about forty-five per cent on the cost of coal. The oil is entirely consumed, and there is no escape of smoke and cinders.

The Battle of New Orleans.

The venerable Elder T. P. Dudley, now in his 92d year, sent a message yesterday to chide us for not giving a proper notice of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, and to ask through our columns if there is any other survivor of that celebrated battle living in Lexington or Fayette county. We make the amende to our venerable friend, and will say that this generation of readers are so degenerate and wanting in taste as not to have a full appreciation of the great events that took place 79 years ago, but will persist in preserving the events of the miserable present time. We are glad to be able to state that Elder Dudley's health is perfect, and his spirits good. He enjoys the society of his friends as much as at any period of his life.—*Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.*

Cold Weather.

On Saturday morning last January 5th, the mercury in various thermometers indicated a degree of cold not experienced in the State since its settlement more than a hundred years ago. The thermometer marked 20 to 26 degrees below zero in different localities. It is feared that all kinds of fruit have been killed and a large per centage of the trees likewise. Fortunately there was an abundant supply of coal in town, and most everybody had plenty, but few of our houses are so constructed as to be comfortable during such extreme cold weather, and many people could not keep warm do what they would. —*Lexington (Ky.) Ex.*

An Earthquake Shock Distinctly Felt in Wilmington and at Beaufort.

What is generally conceded to have been the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in this city yesterday morning about 5 o'clock and was the theme of conversation during the day. Many dwellings were shaken very perceptibly, and in some instances to an extent to create alarm. We heard of one gentleman who became impressed with the idea that the foundations of his house were giving away. Another party states that he was in a close room at the time, and that the concussion was sufficient to agitate articles of clothing hanging in the room. In some instances crockery and glassware were made to rattle by the force of the shock, which was not confined to any particular part of the city. Some of the older people say they have heard and felt earthquake shocks before, but none so perceptibly as this. Some persons say the shock was accompanied by a rumbling sound, and one or two declare that they felt two or three distinct shocks. The main shock lasted from eight to ten seconds.

Confirmatory of the reality of the shock we have a report, through the Signal office here, from the Signal Service observer at Fort Macon, in this State, to the effect that a shock of an earthquake was felt at Beaufort, N. C., between 7.50 and 8 o'clock. Dr. Mace, of Beaufort, had the bottles to rattle in his dispensary. Mr. N. had his stove pipe to shift from its place. At Dudley's store, the floors were shaken and the windows rattled again. The 1st Lieut. Sergeant at Fort Macon says he felt the shock distinctly which. I Crookshank, Wilmington.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, being highly concentrated, requires a smaller dose, and is more effective, than any other blood medicine. It is the cheapest, as it is the best. Quality and quantity should be considered.

Petroleum V. Nasby.

D. R. Locke, Petroleum V. Nasby, editor of the "Toledo Blade" writes: "I had on a boil or tumor on my right ear, and one of those persons who are never happy unless they have something to cut, insisted that it should be lanced. The pain was severe, and I was laid up for a fortnight. I tried Henry's Carbolic Salve, which healed the place in twenty minutes. I shall always carry a box with me hereafter."

We have seen the statement of Mr. Jas. Pettigrew, of Hillsboro, Ohio, that he was cured of a severe case of Piles by Henry's Carbolic Salve. He is a man of large property, and his word is good. Mr. Pettigrew's testimony is more than mere words. His section of the country is well known, and his statement will be accepted by his neighbors and acquaintances as true