New Berne Weekly Journal.

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BONE AND PERUVIAN GUANO,
Also, WHANN AND OTHER FAVORITE BRANDS.
KAINIT, LAND PLASTER, Etc.

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

A Summary of the Most Important Bills Which Became Laws.

The following is a list of the measures which passed at the recent session of the legislature and are now laws:

Among the important acts passed are: To increase the number of superior court judges. To permit a joinder of felony and misdemeanor in an indictment where an assault is included. The more effectually to enable the board of education to drain swamp lands. To establish a criminal circuit. In regard to actions against administrators. To provide for the erection of fences around stock law districts. To give clerks of inferior courts the power to probate deeds. Extending time for settling the State debt. To extend time for adjusting and renewing State debt. To incorporate the N. C. Baptist orphanage association. Making it unlawful for physicians to di close information disclosed by patients. To construct fence around Caswell's monument. To make seduction of women under promise of marriage criminal. To provide for the analyses of poisons in case of death therefrom. To distribute copies of Code. The pension law. To establish a true meridian in the several counties of the State. To provide a road law for Mecklenburg. To provide a road law for Cabarrus county, for Buncombe and nine other counties and for Chatham county. To enable railroad companies to extend their lines. Relating to the practice of medicine. To allow jurors to take written instructions with them. Relating to roads and highways. Further maintenance of the University. To provide suitable rooms for Supreme Court and library. To require the registration of deeds. To prohibit the importation of obscene literature. To incorporate the Confederate home association. To enable administrators, &c., to certify in certain cases. To increase the commutation of convicts. To establish a tax commission. To establish a State flag. To protect the merchants of the State. To repeal so much of law as exempts school committeemen from road and jury duty. To amend the public school law. To enforce collection of taxes on land bought in by the State. To establish and maintain an industrial school. To permit counter affidavits in applications for continuances. To protect travelling public from drunken people. Concerning trustees and survivorships in joint tenantcy. To support the penitentiary; the charitable institutions; to raise revenue; the machinery act; the omnibus prohibition bill. To exempt druggists from jury duty. To appropriate $10,000 for the orphan asylum. Endorsing the Blair bill. To lay off the oyster beds, and providing for the sale of the oyster waters by the State. To make the disturbing of graves a felony. Concerning insurance.

The following railroad bills passed: To allow the Albemarle & Raleigh railroad to settle for convicts in township bonds. To incorporate the Reidsville and Dan river Railroad Co. Amending the charter of the Goldsboro, Snow Hill & Greenville Railroad. To allow the Lonisburg Railroad to settle for convicts in bonds. To incorporate the Chesapeake, Norfolk & Carolina railway company. To incorporate the Oxford & Clarksville railroad company. To enable the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to extend its line. Concerning the railroad from Catawba county to the Tennessee line, via Taylorsville. To incorporate the Roanoke & Raleigh railroad company. To secure the completion of the North Carolina Midland railroad. To incorporate the Albarrus & Stanly railroad. To incorporate the Pittsboro railroad company. To incorporate the Cashie & Roanoke railroad. To incorporate the Carthage railroad. To amend the charter of the Atlantic & Western. To change the name of the Albemarle & Roanoke to the Roanoke railroad. To incorporate the Roanoke and Tar river railroad. To extend the charter of the Clinton railroad. To authorize the city of Wilmington to subscribe to the C. F. & Y. V. railroad. To incorporate the Wilmington, Onslow & East Carolina railroad and the Morehead City & Denver railroad. To assign convicts to the Carolina Central. To incorporate the Spartanburg & Shelby. To secure the completion of the Western North Carolina railroad to Murphy. To facilitate the construction of the railroad to Danbury. To allow the Oxford & Clarksville railroad to pay for convicts in town and township bonds. To charter the Reidsville & Danville railroad. To incorporate the Caswell railroad. To incorporate the Murfreesboro railroad and telegraph company. In relation to the mortgage bonds of the W. N. C. R. R. To authorize the hiring of convicts to the R. & A. Air Line R. R. To incorporate the Durham & Roxboro railroad. To amend the charter of the upper division of the Yadkin railroad. To renew the charter of the Rox-boro railroad company. To incorporate the Southern & Western Air Line railroad.

The following laws were amended: Chapter 116, private laws of 1879; chapter 130, 1883; chapter 125, 1881; chapter 112, acts of 1883; private laws, chapter 109, acts of 1883; chapter 70, acts of 1883; chapter [illegible], 1883; chapter 243, section [illegible], 1883; chapter 250, acts of 1883; chapter 251, acts of 1883; chapter 269, 1883; chapter 127, acts of 1879; chapter 140, acts of 1883; chapter 25, 1883; chapter 73, private acts of 1881; chapter 28, private acts of 1881; chapter 126, 1879-'79; chapter 109, acts of 1883; chapter 1, acts of 1883; chapter 12, acts of 1883; chapter 52, private acts of 1883; chapter 34, 1883; chapter [illegible], 1883; chapter 18, acts of 1879; chapter 209, acts of 1883; chapter 98, acts of 1879; chapter 320, acts 1879.

The following laws were repealed: Chapter 337, acts 1883; chapter 126, acts 1879; chapter 215, acts 1852; chapter 103, 1879, private; chapter 369, acts 1883, section 16; chapter 126, laws 1881; chapter 130; acts 1883; chapter 266, acts 1883; chapter 123, acts 1872; section 27, chapter 228, 1876.

The following sections of the Code were repealed: 2832, 3425, 2830, 1249 and 3415.

The Code was amended as follows: Sections 2727, 1262, 3408, 677, 3850, 2837, 2004, 2327, 696, 456, 985, 1082 324, 326, 2832, 1980, 2058, sub sec. 6, of 985 2040, 1797, 1798, 3415, 2821, 3632, 3635, 2693, 696, 1973, 3748, 2829, 2592, 2765, 3737, 3377, 3427, 2817, 2019, 1116, 49, 2764, 677, 3433, 3739, 2834, 1848, 2834, 1976, 3648, 72, 3326, vol 2, chap. 29, insurance) 501, 3288, 72, 3132, 3667, 2020, 2824, 3729, 3260 61, 3422, 519, 3751, 3747, 3, 2053, 828, 3667, 3603, 1594, 218, 3113, 3360, 3622, 3577, 829, 2834, 2158.

The following counties were given the no-fence law: Alamance, Rockingham, Edgecombe, Halifax and Warren, Goldsboro township, Wayne county, Person and Granville, Lincoln, Vance, Stokes, Guilford, Buncombe, Catawba and Gaston, part of Madison, part of Orange and Durham, part of Iredell, part of Pender, parts of Davidson, Robeson, part of Franklin, part of Richmond.

Among the banks incorporated were: Raleigh, Raleigh Savings, Scotland Neck, French Broad, Bank of Wayne, Durham, Henderson, New Berne, Piedmont of Greensboro, Citizens of Reidsville, Merchants Wilmington, Henderson, and Savings Bank of Goldsboro.

The following counties and towns were authorized to issue bonds or levy special taxes: Halifax, Wake, Union, Cherokee, Bertie, Martin, Stokes, Chowan, Pender, New Berne, Ashe, Lenoir, Hertford, Sampson, Brunswick, Watauga, Stanly, Moore, Columbus, Beaufort, Greene, Mitchell, Chatham and Person.

The towns of Wilson, Durham, Wilmington and Hickory were authorized to levy taxes.

Among the local acts were the following: Concerning the city of Raleigh. With reference to the public schools in Raleigh township. To authorize Wake county to continue its special tax. To incorporate the Raleigh road district. In relation to the no-fence law for Wake.—*News and Observer.*

Our Oyster Mine.

Oysters in our lower sounds grow with great rapidity. The common idea is that they attain full growth in from three to four years, but like vegetables, their growth depends very much on place and circumstance. Where the conditions exactly suit them they probably grow much faster and attain a larger size. On the 4th of July, 1881, there was a clam-bake at Nags Head in Dare county and the projector of the festivity procured from Chancey Meekins, of Roanoke Island, a number of rocks to use in the bake. After their use they were taken by Mr. Meekins and thrown out near his landing in Roanoke sound in July. The season, by the moderate supply of rain water in the sound favored the growth of oysters. Needing the rocks for use in November he took them up and found oysters on them half as large as your hand. Now this growth must have been from spawn and was the growth of about four months.

We mention this fact to show our people that they can reap the fruits of their labor much sooner than is generally supposed. There is no doubt that oyster shells or brush placed upon oyster bottoms will fix the spawn that floats in the water in the summer and that the oysters will be of a size to use moderately during the next winter.

In our lower sounds, rivers and creeks, attention has just been awakened to the importance and profit of the oyster crop. The law as it at present exists allows an entry of ten acres of oyster bottom, and it found necessary the privilege can be enlarged. It is estimated that there are over 600 acres of oyster bottom of which 200 acres are now very imperfectly cultivated. Some entries are now being made and soon large quantities will be. The locality of Broad creek on the east side of Roanoke island, is supposed to be peculiarly suited to the production of oysters and already large portions of it have been entered.—*E. City Economist.*

Backwoods' Customs.

Gillhooly, accompanied by several strangers from the North, went out on Onion Creek for a days' hunting. The party did not have any great amount of luck, having only succeeded in bagging a few doves and quail, and one squirrel. Late in the afternoon they came to the thick bottom of Onion Creek. As the strangers were rather tired they did not care to tramp through the brush, so Gillhooly made a proposition to them—

"Now gent'emen, I'll go into the woods for three or four hundred yards. You stay here and rest yourselves and I shoot. If I want you to come to me, or it's time to go home I'll fire off my left hand barrel or my gun. If I see signs of quail or doves I'll fire off the other barrel. If I see plenty of game I'll fire off both barrels at once. Now on the other hand if I don't want you to come or think it is not time to go home, I'll let you know by spinning off the right hand barrel or my gun. I'll shift my gun from the right to the left hand and back."

Bewildered at the proposition the boys, on Austin Jenkins' and Lucius Finch on the avenue.

"I thought of wire and Sam Antonio," remarked Lucius.

"So I was, but the train went off right before my eyes."

"You could have run a little and you had tried."

"Why, how could I have prevented the train from going off before my eyes?"

"By turning your back, stupid."

Money-Making by Oyster-Growing.

Charleston News and Courier.

A brief telegram was recently published in *The News and Courier* announcing the fact that oysters were being shipped from Savannah to Northern markets to supply the deficit caused by the freezing of the beds during the extreme cold weather in that region. The extent of the trade thus suddenly developed at Savannah has not been stated, but it was mentioned at the time that, on account of the scarcity of the supply at the points to which they were sent, the Savannah oysters were readily sold at double the usual prices. It now appears probable that the trade begun on account of the effects of cold weather will be continued for other reasons, and that the business of cultivating and shipping oysters may yet assume important proportions at various points along the South Atlantic seaboard.

It is well known that some of the largest oyster beds on the coast have been utterly destroyed by the improper methods formerly used by the fishermen to obtain their supplies, and that restrictive legislation has been found necessary in all the Atlantic States in order to preserve the beds which remain. Even with such legislation, however, the drain on the natural beds has been so excessive that the supply, nearly everywhere, has been diminished more rapidly than it could be replenished by the operation of natural causes, and thousands of persons have found profitable employment in planting and cultivating beds in the waters within convenient reach of the principal Northern and Eastern cities. The demand, however, has steadily outgrown the supply from all sources, and it has been announced in several quarters within the past few weeks that an oyster famine is threatened.

In Chesapeake Bay, which has been called the garden of the oyster, the supply has fallen off to a marked degree. The Hampton (Va.) *Monitor* says, that scarcely any oysters are now left in the James and Rappahannock Rivers. The packers of Norfolk and Baltimore are behind in their orders on account of the small supply, and similar reports come from packers in other cities. Immense banks which once existed on the coast of Maine have nearly or quite disappeared, and it is evident, without further reference to particular localities, that while the market for the oyster is rapidly extending every year the sources from which they can be obtained are either extending very slowly in capacity and extent, or, as in the instances above cited, are diminishing in both respects. In view of these facts, and of the popularity of the oyster everywhere as an article of food, there can be no question that the business of its artificial propagation and growth, as well as of canning it for foreign markets and for markets in the United States distant from the coast, will receive a tremendous impetus within a very short time.

A great deal of attention has been paid to the subject already in Europe, and particularly in France, where oyster culture is now most successfully practiced, and the methods there most in favor have been carefully studied and fully described in the reports of the United States Fish Commission, which can be obtained by any one interested in the matter. We shall endeavor at an early date to reprint in *The News and Courier* the essential details furnished in these reports, but can only say now that the principal characteristic of the methods most recommended is their simplicity. When the proper location has been selected and obtained little remains to be done beyond providing supports to which the young oysters can attach themselves so as to prevent them from being smothered by deposits of mud. It is not generally known, perhaps, that oysters were cultivated in Southern Europe at the time when Pompeii and Herculaneum were flourishing, and the Lake of Fusaro, where the industry was then most successfully carried on, is to-day one of the most profitable centres of the same business. The plan generally pursued at the Lake of Fusaro and elsewhere, we believe, is to fill the shallow waters with a network of willow twigs, interlaced or upright, placed at short intervals, upon which the young oysters fix themselves in countless numbers, and of course remain until they are grown, when they are broken off and collected for sale. The number of oysters that can be cultivated in this way may be guessed, since it cannot be computed, when it is stated that many thousands have been counted on a single piece of sea-weed. The young of the American species is about one two-hundred-and-fifteenth of an inch in diameter when it begins life on its own account, and it generally leaves home in company with an army of brothers and sisters various estimated from 4,000,000 to [illegible] the offspring of a single pair of parents in one season. One family, it is evident, if properly cared for and nourished would supply all the markets in the United States for a considerable [illegible]. The possibilities of the yield to be derived by caring for the increase of [illegible] colony defies the imagination [illegible] of the wildest arithmetician. Seriously speaking, there is no industry in the world, perhaps, that so well repays the investment of a little time and labor properly applied. It is not necessary to follow the careful plan of the French culturists as above described. Brush loosely distributed in the proper places answer the purpose equally well, but are, of course, more difficult to handle afterward, when the time comes for gathering the crop. An interesting and valuable experiment in this direction, and which can be easily repeated because of its cheapness and other manifest advantages, has recently been tried in Connecticut. The Poquonnoc oysters, in that State, have long had the reputation of being most delicious bivalves, but the supply was limited because the greater part of the river bottom is covered with mud, which is fatal to oyster life. A shrewd Yankee discovered that if trees were set thickly on the bottom, so that the tops were just below the surface of the water, the oyster young attached themselves to the branches and thrived vigorously, out of reach of the mud. Gideon F. Raymond, of New London, was among the first oyster raisers in this way. He planted many acres of submerged oyster forests, using [illegible] white birch trees. After a year or two [illegible] that his plant promised to yield an immense crop. The trees were taken from the lowest branches to the topmost twigs with fat young oysters. He estimated that the largest brush would produce twenty-five bushels each. A business on another year or two, Mr. Raymond is now planting bare birch poles instead of brush, and is setting them as thickly as poles in a pea patch. He thinks that the oysters will thrive as well on poles as on trees, and the former can be handled to better advantage. He exhibited poles taken from one of his assembly, which are thickly covered with young oysters. The success of growing oysters on [illegible] has caused many [illegible] to follow his example. [illegible] French, whereby [illegible] established in France and in Germany, it should not be overlooked [illegible] in every section of the South Carolina and especially in the [illegible] of Charleston. A little enterprise [illegible] of the establishment of oyster [illegible] and canning factories at this point would certainly and soon [illegible] in the business of [illegible] Neither [illegible] capital [illegible] and other [illegible] and nothing [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] who keep [illegible] South Carolina in the [illegible]

In a search divorce case which recently came before the Court of Sessions in Chicago it had been proved that a married for thirty-five years and the wife (who was the petitioner) was the mother of fifteen children.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

March 16, 1885.

The new administration has not commenced with a revolution, but in the twelve days of its power, a sufficient number of changes have been made and reforms inaugurated to furnish a key to its future. The new broom has been used in the White House, in the Treasury Department, in the Interior, and in the Department of Justice. In the littter of the White House four clerks were found whose services were deemed superfluous and they were dispensed with. In the Treasury Department forty supernumeraries were found and dismissed. In the other Departments mentioned the broom has as yet been confined to the stables. Secretary Lamar and Attorney-General Garland have taken the initiative by reducing the transportation service to the actual necessities of their departments. They propose to walk, and have ordered a lot of horses, carriages and wagons, hitherto paid for by the Government for private accommodation, chiefly for carrying the families of officials to balls, receptions, and amusements, rather than for public use, to be sold at auction. The proceeds of the sale are to go to the Treasury, and a result of this order will be the return to their legitimate duties of seven employes who have been used as drivers.

The guillotine work of the new regime has made all of the government clerks miserable. It has sent a thrill of terror through the sinecurists of the departments, and their name is legion. Heretofore government clerks have had a feeling of security. But decapitation for economic purposes was a phase of reform undreamed of. With civil service protestations now on one side and this terrible example of retrenchment on the other, they are in constant apprehension. In the Treasury Department, where the force is greatly in excess of the requirements of the work, employes are so badly frightened that they seek temporary relief by going from one room to another and comparing probabilities with their friends. A clerk in the Secretary's office remarked yesterday that he badn't the nerve to open a new ledger, for he did not know at what moment his dismissal would be received.

The contagion of reform has extended to the Patent office also, where it is greatly needed. The acting Commissioner says employes must work day and night, eat their lunch in thirty minutes time and read no newspapers during office hours until they catch up with the work, which in the patent office is several years in arrears. On account of the dilatoriness of the Patent examiners, applicants for patents have often to wait ten months before their cases can be attended to.

The office seekers are growing decidedly impatient and cannot appreciate the fact that it is impracticable to turn out all the present force of government employes in one day, and run the government with raw recruits the next day. Among the most active and persistent spoilsmen are the men who were beaten at the polls in November last. The ex Representatives all expect something, and they form a very noisy and aggressive part of the throng of office seekers.

President Cleveland listens much of his time to the talk of callers. Many of them visit him to pay their respects, while others, disregarding the publicity given to his determination to give no hearing to place hunters, have persisted in pressing demands for office.

Hon. James G. Blaine and President Cleveland met for the first time last Friday evening, when the former walked over from his residence to the White House. The visit was brief and necessarily embarrassing to both victor and vanquished, but the popular comment was that it was a graceful act on the part of Mr. Blaine.

Secretary Bayard is experiencing considerable difficulty in filling the place of the Assistant Secretary of State. He thinks the office should be filled by a man of the highest reputation, one equal to any of the Cabinet officers, and it is said he would like for ex-Senator Pendleton to accept the position. Mr. Pendleton, however, does not regard the place so highly, and his friends say freely that he would not have it under any circumstances. They want him to be Minister Lowell's successor, and are working hard to that end. He has also been recommended for the Paris mission, but the majority of the Democratic Senators urge his appointment to the Court of St. James, and it is now believed that the Civil Service reformer from Ohio will go there.

THE GORDON TYPE OF HEROISM.—Gordon's English heart or English faith did not narrow or confine him. His manhood was of the universal type. Place him in Cuba, in Abyssinia, in the Soudan, or among English roughs, this slight, delicate, and almost effeminate looking man became a king in whom men trusted. He is the most striking example of the universalism of the hero character in the whole range of biography. He had something in him that was intelligible to everything that had in it the passions and perceptions of a man. The world will wait long for another such career, and longer yet, perhaps, for another such example of symmetry in character in [illegible] Good has had heroes who [illegible] better than his, but never one before who, while he loved life little and never cared to live it, all in and for, crowded life's days and nights, in conquering right, with the service which makes it most worth living.

A REMINISCENCE, MAM.—"I don't understand you. You have been down on McAdams for the last ten years, and now your daughter is going to marry him. What consistency is there in that?"

"Just you keep quiet until after the wedding. He gets my wife for a mother-in-law. If that's not vengeance I don't know what vengeance is."

Greenville Items.

Sheriff King has been sick but is out again.

Mrs. Mary Cherry and Miss Sue Kinsaul are visiting Seven Springs.

Dr. D. L. James, our very clever dentist, has moved his office up stairs in the Skinner building.

Court week. Evil doers tremble in their boots and the guilty fleeth when no man pursueth.

The charter of Greenville has been extended so as to include Skinnerville and Forbestown.

Both the *Standard* and the *Reflector* have moved their presses into the Skinner building and henceforth these excellent papers will be issued from this building.

There are three capital cases to be tried in the Superior court this week, and knowing the fate of Irving Lang, the parties accused are filled with fear. We hear some loud praying in the jail at least.

The boys had quite a jolly time after a buck-eye rabbit that got lost and got into town. He came down main street with 200 boys of various colors and 75 "yallar" dogs pretty close in his wake. In his confusion he took refuge in Mr. Lang's dry goods store, and after mutilating about 40 yards of lace and other goods, was captured and killed.

A thief was recently caught in one of our stores by a device simple but effective. Cash had been missed from the drawer, when a pistol was placed in position in such a manner as to explode when the drawer was pulled. A chance was given to the suspected party and the pistol was fired, the culprit apprehended and placed in *durance vile*. The way of the transgressor is hard.

Stonewall Items.

On the 15th inst., at T. F. Woodard's, Esq., he officiating, Mr. E. B. Simpson and Miss Elizabeth Morris were hitched in double harness for a life pull in this world. Hope their trip may always be as happy as the start.

The snow commenced falling Tuesday night about 10 o'clock, and continued up to this writing, Wednesday, and the earth is now covered about three and a half or four inches, the biggest we have had since '76, and from appearances now—9 a.m.—there is no telling what is to come.

Edmond Tingle, one of our good citizens, had the misfortune to get his mare badly hurt on last Sunday by getting one fore-foot badly cut between the hoof and fetlock, by getting it foul in a strand of barbed wire fence. Last evening your itemizer had a young mare to try her dexterity on a barbed wire fence of F. F. Cherry's of this place. She got well fouled in the wire, and was entangled for several minutes until the wire could be cut. Providentially no serious damage was sustained.

Our new treasurer happened to a small mishap last night. He came to Stonewall to church, and with him he brought one of Bayboro's young ladies. Having perfect confidence in his horse he did not loose her from the buggy, neither did he hitch her, and when services were over no horse or buggy could be found. So they had to take a private conveyance back, i. e., on foot, and the treasurer returned to Stonewall to see about his horse, and up to this writing I have not learned whether it has been found or not.

C. M. Babbitt received the appointment of clerk declined by Mr. F. P. Gatlin. Mr. Babbitt declined also, and the appointment was tendered to Festus Miller, a brother of the deceased official, who accepted and has given bond and is ready to take the oath of office on the meeting of the board of commissioners. The appointment of Fes. will, without doubt, give perfect satisfaction. He is not only competent, but is one of the old tried and true Confederate soldiers, who did his full duty in the days that tried men, and many were found wanting, but not so with him. He is as true a Democrat as dwells in Pamlico, and I know as good as ever lived within her borders. If Judge Shepherd in all his official acts does as well as he has done in filling the clerk's place in our county, he will retire from office without spot or blemish.

A Ghost Exposed.

Four leading spiritual mediums have been detected in fraud during the past week. The very perplexing to our business men. Awfully boring to those who are shut up in town and cannot get out to go home. Agonizing to husbands who are away and cannot return: trying to sweethearts, who cannot hear from their intendeds; death to intendeds that cannot hear from their sweethearts. If this state of things continues long something desperate will be done.

Oh! for a thaw, to help us out the scrape
And put us in a melting mood.

S. C. S.

New Berne, Jan. 22d, 1857.

Signs of the Times.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The Right Rev. Bishop Samuel Fallows, of this city, preached in the St. Paul Reformed Epcopal Church here last night upon the "Signs of the Times." He said it was a remarkable fact that the great mass of intelligent, far-seeing business men, politicians, and worldly-wise people generally could not or would not read the signs of the times in their bearing upon that far more important matter—the second coming of Christ. A great many of the important events which have happened in modern times were foretold, the speaker thought, centuries ago. He believed the events of to-day were as pregnant of indications as those of 1,800 years ago. The present condition of Egypt was, to the preacher, a sign and an evidence of the coming fulfillment of the prophecy that Egypt would be ruled by the Jews. He considered the domination of England equivalent to that, as it would be a control in the interests of the Jewish bondholders. Earthquakes, pestilence, and famines were prophesied as signs to be seen before the advent of Christ. The earthquakes in Italy, the approaching cholera pestilence, and the famines which have prevailed in Asia were the signs to meet these prophecies. It had been prophesied that iniquity would abound, and the Bishop thought the full measure of this prophecy had been fulfilled.

The President's Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Milton J. Durham, of Kentucky, to be first comptroller of the treasury; William Garrard, of Nevada, to be superintendent of the mint at Carson, Nevada; Joseph R. Ryan, of Nevada, to be coiner of the mint at Carson, Nevada; Malcolm Hay, of Pennsylvania, to be first assistant postmaster general; Martin V. Montgomery, of Michigan, to be commissioner of patents; David S. Baker, jr., of Rhode Island, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Rhode Island, Benjamin H. Hill, jr., to be attorney of the United States for the northern district of Georgia.

Fire in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 18.—At 2 30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the James bank block, a five-story building, at the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets. The flames leaped rapidly up the elevator shaft and that corner of the building was soon destroyed. People who had sleeping rooms on the upper floors narrowly escaped with their lives. The entire building was not burned. The part destroyed cost $60,000, on which there is an insurance of $30,000. The end destroyed was owned by Mrs. John H. James. One man is believed to have been lost in the ruins.

The Snow Storm of 1857.

The following account of the snow storm of 1857 has been kindly furnished us by Mrs. Sophie C. Stevenson, who wrote the jottings for the New Berne *Express* at the time. It is useless to say it was in her younger days and doubtless enjoyed the amusements of the occasion to the fullest measure:

On Saturday evening, January 17th, snow commenced falling, the wind blew, shrieked and whistled; now turning the snow flakes into little balls of ice; now throwing them against the panes in our windows; now hurling them high in the air; now twisting—now turning; now blowing again with increasing fury, giving us every promise of a regular snow storm. Great fun in general, and a sleigh ride in particular.

Here we are, "all aboard," Monday morning. Elements still warring with one another—ground covered with snow; six inches on a level—three feet in the drifts. "Where-a-way, boys?" Out with your "Cutters," and give the girls a ride. Such a rumaging! Garret, stable and cellar, plank, hammer and nails, in more demand than T-iron, and of much greater importance, at the present time. What's a railroad now? Out with your teams! "Make hay while the sun shines!" An old adage, not very appropriate at the present time. Here they come! Buggy on runners—two small ponies—bells a ringing, all a jingling. Here they are, sure enough and now, here they come, every shape, every size. Oh! what a joyous time for old New Berne! Oh! what an awful time for horse-flesh! Two wooden runners and a dry goods box, with a piece of carpet, makes a good sleigh "Tumble in," oh! what fun! There comes a four horse team, with as merry a set as you'd wish to see! Hurrah! here's a whole boat load waving flags, and cheering "old Boreas." Here's a small turnout—one simple boy, and a poor little worn out pony. Here's a party drawn by mules, and here's a fine black steed, proudly prancing over the snow. All kind of sleighs, all kind of bells, from the dinner to the common sleep, from the cow down to the real sleigh bell, all must *play* their part. All kind of "turn-outs;" from the handsome greys to the dark red bays; from the noble horse to the poor little mule, that scarce can draw his heavy load. No matter, "hit him again," he must *trot* now, or never. If it's his last breath, he must give it up in this glorious cause.

Tuesday morning—snow not melted — early breakfast. Hark! hear that distant bell the fore runner of what's coming. Now for a regular sleigh ride, on as good a road of smooth snow as heart could wish for. Bring out your "two-fortes" Tandom, double and single harness. Girls, get your bonnets and furs. Ma's, wrap your babies up. Come one, come all; come young, come old—everybody must take your ride—and we fully believe everybody has taken a ride. Down Pollock, up Craven, down Middle, through Front streets—all over the sidewalks—all over the Academy Green, around that ancient Temple of Learning. All over—all up—all down—on they go, and now look out! some mischievous boys have conceived the idea that you can't get enough of the snow; so here's a ball in your back, one on your hat; slap in your face. No use to get angry; it's fun for the boys. You've been snowed over and they have determined that you shall be "snowed under;" so here's a party obliged to halt. Stop horse and all, and just sit and take it, until the storm has subsided, and the b'hoys have come to their senses. Never has there been such a universal frolic known in "old Athens."

Gentlemen of staid habits, seated on wooden boxes, by the side of wife or children, smiling benignantly. Old men and young, maidens—ladies of a doubtful age, and of an age no longer to be doubted—ministers, lawyers, pulpit and bench, merchant and mechanic—all grades, sexes, and colors, have joined in the universal jubilee. A few of our most enterprising fellow-townsmen added zest to the occasion by walking across Neuse river a distance of about a mile. In some places their route was quite circuitous, and they were obliged to thread their way, with considerable care. They carried poles in their hands, with hooks attached to them, in case of an emergency.

The worst feature in the case has been the total cessations of the mails; doubtless very perplexing to our business men. Awfully boring to those who are shut up in town and cannot get out to go home. Agonizing to husbands who are away and cannot return: trying to sweethearts, who cannot hear from their intendeds; death to intendeds that cannot hear from their sweethearts. If this state of things continues long something desperate will be done.

Oh! for a thaw, to help us out the scrape
And put us in a melting mood.

S. C. S.

New Berne, Jan. 22d, 1857.

Professional Cards.

C. H. KOONCE,
Attorney at Law,
TRENTON, N. C.,
Practices in the Courts of Jones, Onslow and Lenoir.
Special attention given to the collection of claims.
Conveyancing also a specialty.
Office at the Court House. mar12dwlm

HENRY J. LOVICK,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
Is ready to survey, procession and plot lands.
Orders left at Hugh Lovick's store, foot of Middle street, New Berne, N. C., will receive prompt attention. feb15dw wtf

P. H. PELLETIER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEW BERNE, N. C.
Office on South Front street, third door from the corner of Craven street.
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. jan16dwly

CHAS. H. BROWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
KENANSVILLE, N. C.
Practices in the Counties of Duplin, Lenoir Craven, Jones and Onslow.
Collection of Claims a specialty.
Correspondence solicited. n.a6dwlm

OWEN H. GUION,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office formerly occupied by Simmons & Manly, opposite Gaston House.
Will practice in the Counties of Craven, Jones, Onslow, Carteret, Pamlico and Lenoir
Prompt attention paid to collections.
apr29-dawly.

C. R. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Craven street, in Stanly Building near corner of Pollock street. novdwly

C. R. THOMAS, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,
BEAUFORT, N. C.
Office on corner of Turner and Front streets.
Will practice in Carteret and adjoining counties.
Prompt attention to collection of claims.
nov3dwly

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Attends all the courts held at New Berne, North Carolina.
Particular attention paid to collecting claims, and conveyancing.
United States Commissioner.
Sept. 18th, 1884. dw

L. J. MOORE. WM. E. CLARKE.
MOORE & CLARKE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
New Berne, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Carteret, Craven, Greene, Pitt, Lenoir, Jones, Onslow and Pamlico counties.
Also in the Supreme Court at Raleigh and the United States Courts at New Berne and Raleigh.
Collecting a specialty. apr2 dwtf

GEORGE V. STRONG, Raleigh, N. C. DANIEL E. PERRY, Kinston, 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 regularly attend the courts of the same. Prompt attention paid to collections.
may12-dawtf STRONG & PERRY.

F. M. SIMMONS. CLARENCE MANLY.
SIMMONS & MANLY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Craven, Jones, Onslow, Carteret, Pamlico, Lenoir and Pitt, and in the Federal Court at New Berne.
feb6dwly

DR. J. D. CLARK,
DENTIST,
NEWBERN, N. C.
Office on Craven street, between Pollock and Broad. apr17-dawly

THE
NEUSE & TRENT RIVER
Steamboat Company
Will run the following Schedule on and after Friday, August 22d, 1884:

Steamer Trent
Will leave New Berne for Pollocksville, Trenton and intermediate landings every Wednesday and Friday, returning on Thursday and Saturday.

Steamer Kinston
Will leave Newbern for Kinston every TUESDAY and FRIDAY; returning leaves Kinston for Newbern every MONDAY and THURSDAY; touching at Jolly Old Field and all intermediate points both going and coming.

These steamers make close connection with the O. D. & S. S. Co. and North Carolina Freight Line. For further information apply to
W. K. STYRON, Jr., at Newbern.
W. F. STANLY, Kinston.
D. S. BARRUS, Pollocksville.
I. T. WILSON, Agent at Trenton.
J. P. QUINERLY, Jolly Old Field.
J. B. BANKS, Quaker Bridge.
J. M. WHITE, Gen'l Manager, Kinston, N. C.
eb7dd&w

NEW-BERNE AND PAMLICO
Steam Transportation Co'y.
NEW BERNE, N. C., Oct. 31, 1884.
FALL SCHEDULE OF THE STEAMER
ELM CITY
to go into effect on and after November 8, 1884:

Wednesdays—
Leave New Berne at 2 p.m., for Bayboro, stopping at Adams Creek, Vandemere and Stonewall.

Fridays—
Leave Stonewall at 8 a.m. for New Berne, stopping at Vandemere and Adams Creek.

Saturdays—
Leave New Berne at 9 p.m. for Lake Landing, stopping at Adams Creek.

Tuesdays—
Leave Lake Landing at 10 a.m. for New Berne, stopping at Adams Creek.

By this arrangement we are able to make close connection with the Newbern steamers, also having good accommodations both for passengers and freight at very low rates, ask that the merchants and producers along its line to give it their cheerful support. Freight received under cover every day of the week.

For further information enquire at the office, Foot of Craven street.
E. R.