# New Berne Weekly Journal.

H. S. MINN, E. HARPER. Proprietors.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. Terms $2.00 Per Year.

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## LOST! LOST! LOST!

A Golden Opportunity, if you do not buy our

## CHEAP GOODS!

Such is the substance of all statements of buyers. We think it your interest, better to lose these kinds of gold in opportunities for your interest by procuring, for as little money as you can, good, honest, reliable goods, such as we keep plenty of and are prepared to sell to you at WAY DOWN PRICES, which none of our competitors can hope to beat.

Our supplies this season are larger than at any time heretofore. We can furnish you with first class, newest designs.

**Dress Goods**, Cloaks, Newmarkets, Shawls, **Blankets, Flannels**, Domestics, Notions, &c. **Ready-Made Clothing** for all ages, in style and **quality** unsurpassable.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

In any quantity, at prices that are DOWN SIDE ENOUGH. A very finished SUBSTANTIAL Bedstead we offer now at $2.00, good Chairs at $1.25; Folding Rockers, used to sell at $1.25, now at 75 cts. All for in this line to compare favorably with these figures.

We are stocked up with fine sets of Walnut Marble Tops, Poplar Bedroom Sets; Parlor Hair Cloth and Plush Suits, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, etc., etc.

**CARPETS! CARPETS!** all styles and qualities.

We still handle the Well Reputed Zeigler Bros., and Bay State **Shoe and Leather Co. Shoes**, the Celebrated Pearl Shirts, and in fact enough goods of such great variety that nearly all your wants can be satisfied at our place and at low prices to please you.

**Fall Not to Call—Goods always Shown with Pleasure.**

Come early, come late,
Come when you may,
We are ready to help you,
To hear, to obey
Your whims and your fancies,
Or some other desire,
To seek your pleasure we'll never tire
(Because it pays us.)

OETTINGER BROS.,
Sign of The Celebrated Pearl Shirt.
KINSTON, October, 1885.

## Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
## Hartford Life & Annuity Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

WATSON & STREET, General Agents, New Berne, N. C.

We refer by permission to the many hundred Policy Holders in North Carolina, among whom are many of the most prominent business and professional men of the State.

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| New business written in 1884 over | $12,000,000. |
| Gross gain in 1884, over | 300,000. |
| Amount of Members deposited with Security Company. | 250,000. |

The Finest System of Life Insurance in the World.
su28 d1m w2m

## GRAND OPENING!
House Keepers!
## Saturday, Sept. 26th,
—OF—
## GEO. HOWARD'S
## ONE PRICE.
## CASH STORE.

DEALER IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Notions, Dress Goods,
Boots, Shoes,
Hats, Caps,
Laces, Embroidery,
And Ladies and Gents
Furnishing Goods
of every description.

MIDDLE STREET, opposite BAPTIST CHURCH,
NEW BERNE, N. C.
sep30 daly

## GEO. ALLEN & CO.,
DEALER IN
**General Hardware,**

Builders' Material, Machinists' Supplies, Machinery Cotton Gins, Engines, Cotton Presses, Hay Presses, Cider Mills, Grain Fans, Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Machine Oil, White Lead, Mixed Paint, Linseed Oil, Glass, Putty, Lime, Brick, Cement, Plaster. BUILDERS' MATERIAL—Mechanics' Tools, Builder's Hardware, Carriage Material, Saddlery, Steam and Gas Pipe, Iron and Brass Steam Fittings. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Etc., Cotton Bagging and Ties Rope, Twine, Etc., at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Agents for Fire and Life Insurance.
GEO. ALLEN & CO


## THE UNWRITTEN CHAPTER.

**Chauncey M. Depew Speaks**

In a speech delivered before the New York Chamber of Commerce on the death of General GRANT, the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW said that there was an unwritten chapter in the life of General GRANT which is important as any that had been recorded. He now discloses this unwritten history in the following letter

NEW YORK, October, 20.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has furnished the press with the following open letter to colonel L. D. Grant

NEW YORK, October 12th.

MY DEAR COLONEL:—In answer to your request for the particulars of the conversation which I had with your father, and to which I alluded in a speech before the Chamber of Commerce, the following is my best recollection. About four years ago I sat beside General Grant at dinner. There were many courses, slowly served, and the entertainment lasted several hours. We discussed many matters, suggested by his travels around the world, and among other things he said to me that when in China, Prince Kung, who was the regent and real ruler during the minority of the Emperor, told him of their controversy with Japan. War was about to be declared, and the Prince thought it would be a long and bloody one, and asked General Grant if he would act as arbitrator. The General declined for want of time, but principally because he was a private person, and had no power to enforce his decision. He suggested, however, terms of a compromise. When in Japan shortly after, the Mikado's ministers told their side of the trouble, and revealed the fact that several European governments were actively stirring up strife on both sides, hoping to benefit by the war. The same request was made to him on the part of the Japanese Government to act as arbitrator, and in again declining, he stated the substance of the compromise he had advised for China. The two nations adopted substantially the terms proposed by General Grant, and a disastrous conflict was averted. The conversation drifted into the consideration of his relations with President Andrew Johnson. The narrative of this period was one of most graphic descriptions, to which I ever listened, and it is unfortunate for history and posterity that it cannot be preserved as it was told. It had local coloring of conversations with, and statements by the chief actors, and of situations, points and persons as events occurred, invaluable as a portraiture and estimate of the times. I said in my address that General Grant performed services to his country which were unwritten quite as important as any that were recorded, and I think this narrative will bear me out.

This is the substance of the story: Johnson began the day after the assassination of Lincoln to loudly proclaim at all times and places, with constant reiteration, the shibboleth, "treason is odious and must be punished, and the chief rebels shall be hung." To give effect to this sentiment, as soon as he was inaugurated he insisted upon the United States Courts in Virginia finding indictments against all leading members of the Confederacy. He also wanted the officers in the rebel army, who had left the regular army to join the rebellion, to be summarily dealt with by court-martial. These movements of the President produced the greatest consternation throughout the South. The Confederate leaders appealed to Grant to protect them on the parole he had given. He saw Johnson on the subject, only to be informed that the President was, by the Constitution, the commander in chief of the army, and that anything done by the commanding general on the field was done subject to his approval or rejection, and he rejected the terms.

General Grant urged that the rebels had surrendered on these conditions, disbanded their organizations, submitted universally to the situation, and were carrying out in good faith on their part the agreement, and every consideration both of honor and expediency demanded equal good faith on the part of the Government. The other course would have led to an endless guerilla warfare, conducted in a country admirably adapted for it, by desperadoes and hopeless men. Johnson obstinately adhered to his view and assumed the difficulty of Commander in Chief, when General Grant flatly told him that if there were to be any court martial one must be ordered for General Grant first, that he would be every inch a loyal subject of protest to the parole and appeal to Congress and the country.

To his bitter chagrin by the attitude of General Grant and a very remarkable change occurred in the views and policy of President Johnson. General Grant discovered that the disappointed and favored visitors to the White House were men whom the President had proscribed. In the course of his opinion Johnson's heart was as celibate as it not and he was resolute upon his interpretation of the slave holding oligarchy.

He was poor, while he had been a commoner in Congress, and not withstanding the distinguished public positions he had held, he could see no way through the class cotton and was treated so with contempt by the proud aristocracy. When they plunged into the conflict he saw his opportunity. He believed in the power of the government and thought the time had come when a combination of his enemies, confiscate their property, humiliate their people, if possible destroy them. The power of confiscation and passion of a nation seemed to be forever gratified as it went from by the sword. Having failed in that direction and indignant at the treatment he received, he saw the one most powerful staff and indignant at the treatment he received, he saw the one most powerful staff and indignant at the treatment he received, he saw the one most powerful staff