

BY GEO. MILLS JOY:

The NORTH CAROLINA TIMES will be published WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings, on Craven Street, New-Berne, N. C.

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North Carolina Times.

Liberty and Union—Now and Forever—One and Inseparable.

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One inch makes a square, and all advertisements will be continued until ordered, unless otherwise ordered, and charged accordingly. To secure insertion they should be handed in by Monday and Thursday nights. All bills are to be settled on the 1st of every month. A liberal discount made to those who advertise largely. The Times has a larger circulation in the District of North Carolina than any other paper published, and reaching every part of the District, is the best method of advertising that could be desired.

OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC-NO. 99.]

AN ACT to provide for the summary trial of minor offences against the laws of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the judge of any district court of the United States to hold a special session of said court at any time, whether in term or vacation, for the trial of minor offences against the laws of the United States, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever a complaint shall be made against any master, officer, or mariner of any ship or vessel belonging, in whole or in part, to any citizen or citizens of the United States, of the commission of any offence, not capital or otherwise infamous, against any law of the United States made for the protection of persons or property engaged in commerce or navigation, it shall be the duty of the district attorney to investigate the same, and the general nature thereof, and if, in his opinion, the case is such as should be summarily tried under the provisions of this act, he shall report the same to the district judge, and the judge shall forthwith, or as soon as the ordinary business of the court will permit, proceed to try the cause, and for that purpose may, if necessary, hold a special session of the court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That at such trial it shall not be necessary that the accused shall have been previously indicted, but a statement of complaint shall be read in writing, shall be presented to the court, setting out the offence in such manner as clearly to apprise the accused of the character of the offence complained of, and to enable him to answer the complaint. And the said complaint or statement shall be read to the accused, who may plead to it or answer the same, or make a counter statement.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said trial shall thereupon be proceeded with in a summary manner, and the shall be decided by the court unless, at the time for pleading or answering, the accused shall demand a jury, in which case the trial shall be upon the complaint and plea of not guilty.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the court to sentence any person convicted on such trial to any greater punishment than imprisonment in jail for one year, or to a fine exceeding five hundred dollars, or both, in its discretion, in those cases where the laws of the United States authorize such imprisonment and fine.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if it shall be lawful for the court to allow the district attorney to amend his statement or complaint at any stage of the proceedings, before verdict, if, in its discretion of the court, such amendment will work no injustice to the accused, and if it appear to the court that the accused is unprepared to meet the charge as amended, and that an adjournment of the cause will promote the ends of justice, such adjournment shall be made until a further day to be fixed by the court.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That at such trial, if by jury, the United States and the accused shall each be entitled to three peremptory challenges for cause, in such cases, shall be tried by the court without the aid of a jury.

Approved, June 11, 1864.

[PUBLIC-NO. 100.]

AN ACT to abolish the collection districts of Port Orford and Cape Perpetua, in the State of Oregon.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collection districts of Cape Perpetua and Port Orford, heretofore established by law, are hereby abolished, and the same attached to the collection district of Oregon.

Approved, June 11, 1864.

[PUBLIC-REVOLUTION-NO. 34.]

A Resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Bailey, of the fourth regiment of Wisconsin volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby tendered to Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Bailey, of the fourth regiment Wisconsin volunteers, acting engineer of the first military corps, for distinguished services in the recent campaign on the Red river, by which the gumbout flotilla under Rear Admiral David D. Porter was rescued from imminent peril.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be requested to cause a copy of this resolution to be transmitted to Lieutenant Colonel Bailey.

Approved, June 11, 1864.

[PUBLIC-NO. 92.]

AN ACT to incorporate the House for Friendless Women and Children.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the House for Friendless Women and Children, organized on the 14th day of January, 1863, under the name of "The House for the Relief of Friendless Women and Children," be and the same is hereby created a body corporate and politic, with a common seal, the right of successors, with ability to sue and liability to be sued as a natural person. And the said corporation shall be known by the name of "The House for the Relief of Friendless Women and Children." The business of said corporation shall be the establishment, in the city of Washington, or at a convenient and eligible point not exceeding in distance seven miles from the city, of an institution where provision can be made by public charity for the care and relief of friendless and deserving females, and for the care and maintenance of young orphans or destitute children, male or female, who may be or are likely to become a charge upon public charity. And said corporation shall possess and enjoy all the powers essential and proper for the carrying out of the purposes of its creation.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said corporation may receive, take, and hold, by purchase, gift, or devise, any real or personal estate, for the purposes contemplated in this act: Provided, however, That the net annual income of their real estate shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Mary T. Hay, Eliza M. Morris, Eliza Wade Fitzgerald, Georgiana S. Speaks, Emily B. Ruggles, Indiana Plant, Mary Grayham, Maria Virginia Brown, and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with a common seal, the right of successors, with ability to sue and liability to be sued as a natural person. And the said corporation shall be known by the name of "The House for the Relief of Friendless Women and Children." The business of said corporation shall be the establishment, in the city of Washington, or at a convenient and eligible point not exceeding in distance seven miles from the city, of an institution where provision can be made by public charity for the care and relief of friendless and deserving females, and for the care and maintenance of young orphans or destitute children, male or female, who may be or are likely to become a charge upon public charity. And said corporation shall possess and enjoy all the powers essential and proper for the carrying out of the purposes of its creation.

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Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Mary T. Hay, Eliza M. Morris, Eliza Wade Fitzgerald, Georgiana S. Speaks, Emily B. Ruggles, Indiana Plant, Jane F. James, Mary Grayham, Maria Virginia Brown, shall constitute the board of managers, until the first Monday of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and until their successors shall be chosen or elected as herein provided. A meeting of the members of the association shall be held on the first Monday of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, at some convenient hour and place, in the city of Washington, of which two weeks' public notice shall be given by the board of managers, in two daily newspapers published in the city of Washington; and at such meeting the members of the association who shall be present shall proceed to elect a board of managers in the places of those hereby designated or authorized; and any manager may be re-elected from time to time. Each member, at such meeting, shall be entitled to one vote. A meeting of the associates or corporations shall, in like manner, and upon like notice, be held on the first Monday of May, in each year after eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the election of man-

agers for the ensuing year; but if, in any case, the said meeting shall be postponed, the same may, upon the notice above provided, be held on any other day within three months thereafter; and the managers then elected shall hold their offices until the first Monday of May next ensuing, and until their successors shall be chosen, as aforesaid. The said board of managers shall have power to fill any vacancies occurring therein between the regular elections above provided in this act, and a majority of said board shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the board of managers shall have power to appoint such agents, matrons, assistants, and teachers, and to employ such domestics and servants, as shall be deemed necessary, and to make all needful and proper regulations for their respective, general, or specific duties, as well as for the government, direction and control of all persons who may at any time become inmates of the "Home" authorized by this act, and may prescribe, as aforesaid, and cause to be committed to their care such rules of discipline as shall be deemed by them necessary.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever any child who, from the neglect or inability of its parents or guardian to support it, shall become a charge upon public charity, and shall be surrendered to the charge of the association, pursuant to the provisions of this act, by such parents or guardian, or by the overseer or superintendent of the poor of said city of Washington, or other officer having the charge of the poor, or whenever any destitute and dependent orphan shall be surrendered to such institution, in the manner herein provided, by an instrument in writing, duly signed by such parent, guardian, or public officer, the said board of managers may, in their discretion, place such child to service with some proper person under articles of indenture, to be executed in due form of law, with such provisions for maintenance and education as shall be approved by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the said board of managers are hereby authorized to permit the adoption of any such child, by any respectable and proper person who, under provisions to be approved as aforesaid, shall undertake the maintenance, care, and proper education of such destitute or orphan child.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death or legal incapacity of the father of any dependent child, or of the imprisonment of such father for crime, or of his abandonment or neglecting to provide for his family, the mother, if residing in the District of Columbia, shall be deemed the legal guardian of her children for the purposes of this act, and shall have power to make the surrender aforesaid: But in case the mother also be dead, or a non-resident of said District, or legally incapable of acting in the premises, or be imprudent, in crime, or neglect to provide for such child, and case there be no guardian or other person legally bound to support such child, or qualified to make the surrender aforesaid, then, and in any such case, the superintendent of the poor, or the Mayor of Washington, or other public officer having charge of the poor, shall, for the purposes of this act, be required, as ex officio guardian of such child, and may make, as such, the surrender of such child to the said corporation by the instrument in writing aforesaid, which surrender shall, in all respects, be as valid and effectual as if made by the father or parent of such child: Provided, That no surrender of any such child shall be made under the provisions of this section, unless such surrender shall, on examination, be approved by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of said District.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the board of managers may elect from their own number a president, vice president, and secretary; and they may further elect a treasurer. They may, in their discretion, appoint an executive committee, consisting of five members of their board, who may, under the general direction of the board, take charge of the affairs of the corporation during any recess of the board.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of said corporation shall at any time upon the call of Congress report a full and perfect statement of the affairs of such corporation, the location, value, and income of all real estate owned by it, the amount of its receipts, expenditures, investments, and personal estate, and all other information which Congress may require.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved June 15, 1864.

Washington's Last Vote.

Every incident in the life of Washington is full of interest. That plain, heroic magnitude of mind which distinguishes him above all other men was evident in all his actions. Patriotism, chastened by sound judgment and careful thought, prompted all his public acts, and made them examples for the study and guidance of mankind. It has been said that no one can have the shortest interview with a truly great man without being made sensible of his superiority. Of too many who have in some way earned the title of great, this is by no means true. Its applicability to the character of Washington is verified in the following interesting circumstance:

"I was present when Gen. Washington gave his last vote. It was in the Spring of 1793, in the town of Alexandria. He died the 11th of December following. The Court House of Fairfax county was then over the market-house, and immediately fronting Gadsby's tavern. The entrance to it was by a slight flight of crazy steps on the outside. The election was progressing, several thousand persons were in the court-house yard and immediate neighboring streets, and I was standing on Gadsby's steps, when the Father of his Country drove up, and immediately approached the Court House steps; and when within a yard or two of them, I saw eight or ten good-looking men, from different directions, certainly without the least concert, spring simultaneously and place themselves in positions to uphold and support the steps should they fall in the General's ascent of them. I was immediately at his back, and in that position entered the court room, following in his wake, through a dense crowd to the polls; heard his vote; returned with him to the outer crowd; heard him cheered by more than 2000

A Sunday in Paris.

I was awake at half-past six in the morning by a noise outside the window of my apartment, a room on the fifth floor of a hotel in the heart of the city. The sun streamed its rays brightly upon the hexagonal tiles that formed the flooring of the bed chamber, when I, hearing a noise, leaped up and ran to the window to see what caused it. There on the edge of a parapet, jutting over a sheer descent of fifty or sixty feet, stood a couple of young fellows in their shirt sleeves, hotly engaged in the practice of fencing, in which both were adroit practitioners. A false step would have precipitated either to immediate destruction; yet there they practiced unconcernedly for a full hour, in evident high spirits, as if earning an appetite for breakfast. Having dressed, and spent an hour or two in retirement, I sallied forth in quest of a breakfast for myself, and entered a coffee-house as the only resource. Though only a little after nine, the place was swarming with customers, sipping strips of bread in coffee, and reading the news; and I noticed that every third man as soon as he had finished his meal, ascended a spiral iron staircase into the billiard-room above, where the ceaseless click of ivory balls, and the babble of fifty tongues, informed me that the game was in full play. I now turned my steps towards the Champs Elysees, in search of which I was told, commenced at eleven o'clock. I had hardly left the coffee house, when, turning into the Rue de la Morantie, I came upon a group reading aloud the play-bills of the day. A new piece was coming out

at the opera, and a drama abounding in incidents of murder at a minor theatre. My way led me through the gardens of the Tuileries, where well-dressed children in numerous groups, attended by parents and nurses, were met to amuse themselves with ball and toy. In the Champs Elysees, as it was yet early there were but few pleasure takers on the spot, but preparations were making on all sides for their entertainment. It was close upon eleven when I entered the Protestant chapel in the hotel Marboeuf, and there, in comparative quiet, I spent the following two hours. Service over, I made a circuit of the Champs Elysees. It was a day of unclouded sunshine, and but moderate warmth, and all Paris seemed to have left their homes to reap the enjoyment of the summer. The booths were filled with merry-makers and picnic parties reclined beneath the trees, and spread their table-cloths on the ground. Here a waltzing party was whirling round to the music of a full band; there a group of attentive listeners had congregated around a quintette of Italian minstrels, who gave them, in exchange for their small coin, the newest airs from the Opera. Fathers of families and matrons of mature age were playing at battledore and shuttlecock. High and low, rich and poor, were on all sides ardent in the pursuit of pleasure, plainly without a thought that they were otherwise than properly engaged. Outside the barriers we came upon groups of citizens riding upon wooden horses perched upon roundabouts. Men of all ages, in genteel garb, and accompanied by wives and daughters, mounted on side-saddled blocks, were whirled round and round fifty times for a penny. Farther on, horse-racing by female jockeys attracted crowds; old and young men and women, mounted on wooden steeds as large as life, or seated in cars, were rushing down the side of an artificial mountain of poles and planks. There was no pause in the sound of music, mingled with shouts of laughter, the hum of voices, and clapping of hands. All these formed a concourse of sounds altogether strange and portentous to ears accustomed to the tranquil repose of an English Sabbath. At ten o'clock I ventured to my lodging, but the house being locked up, I was obliged to wait till the exercises of the Sunday were over to be let in.

persons as he entered his carriage, and saw his departure. There were five or six candidates on the bench sitting, and as the General approached them, they arose in a body and bowed smilingly; and the salutation having been returned very gracefully, the General immediately cast his eyes towards the registry of the polls, when Colonel Doncaie (I think it was) said, "General, for whom do you vote?" Washington replied, "Gentlemen, I vote for measures not for men;" and turning to the recording table, audibly pronounced his vote; saw it entered; made a graceful bow, and retired."

The Prices.

The Petersburg Register makes up from its exchanges representing different parts of the Confederacy, the following list of prices of the leading necessities of life:

Columbia, South Carolina, beef \$2.50 per pound, chickens, 75 cts, fold issue. Flour from the wagons, 75 cents per pound.

Raleigh, North Carolina, since the coming in of the new issue, corn meal at 25 to 28 cents per bushel, and eggs, butter and bacon have fallen from 26 to 30 per cent.

Grenada, Mississippi, provisions are so abundant that the hotels charge but 37 per day. In Richmond they charge from 30 to 350.

Wilmington, North Carolina, beef by wholesale sells from 3 to 4 per pound, bacon 3.75 to 4 per pound, butter \$1.00 per pound, corn meal, by retail, \$30 per bushel, eggs \$4 per dozen, flour 150 to \$100 per barrel, lard \$5 per pound.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, flour 90 to \$100 per barrel, bacon \$3 per pound, corn 25 to \$28 per bushel, lard 3 to \$3.50.

Atlanta, Georgia, flour 150 to \$200 per barrel, wheat 15 to \$20 per bushel, corn in this car from 10 to \$12 per bushel, bacon 3.75 to \$4 per pound, corn meal by retail, \$12 per bushel, beef 1.50 to \$2 per pound, pork \$2 per pound, eggs 2.50 to 3 per dozen, butter \$5 per pound.

Charleston, South Carolina, beef 2.50 to \$3 per pound, bacon from wagons 2.50, in store 3.50 to \$4 per pound, butter 7 to \$8, and lard 3.50 to \$4 per pound.

In the above list the highest price for bacon is \$4, in Richmond it is selling for \$10 per pound. The highest price for flour is \$200 in Richmond it brings 400 to \$425. Beef elsewhere sells from 2.50 to \$4, here, beef of a very different quality sells at \$6 per pound. Tea dollars per dozen for eggs has been asked in our market, yet the highest price elsewhere is only four dollars. In Wilmington, always a dear market, butter sells for ten dollars per pound, and for less in every other market. In Richmond it is 15, and persons have the conscience to ask 18 and 20 dollars per pound.

"Braves"

The Spikes are notorious as a sharp family, therefore we stick this particular Spike in our columns. Spikes are not thoroughly straight forward; they have their peculiar bent, however, and are to the point. Hear Solon bray about "braves;"

Yang man! lissun 2 me, it aint gude lukes nor money that give a man his trouble in this world. It is braves! an if yu hev a big lot ov um in ure hed ure awl rite, u ma put a broddcloth koto on a munki an let him promenaid wurshtentine strete, but des it make a man uv him? know sir! yu ma selekt thee handsomest man in thee reserv core, an unles he posses uv braves, he wuddent parse fur a man in ni estemashun. if he spends awl his munny at thee tilters and the barbers, and awl his time at thee billyard tabel, or drivin fast horses, and sew fourth, et sater r he dunt parse fur a man so much. I woud rather see a yang man sawin wude for a livin, then 2 see him gumblen at the Pharoah banks, and know man ov braves ever maid plain kards or smokin siggars a business. Thet is plenty of wase fur a man of braves, 2 amuse himself in ani wa, yang man, talk mi avise an dont get yur idees upon such wais ov spendin ure time. It dont pa, bed honest, urn ure bred before u, etc. if eckersignit ure braves thot sumthin nobul, an u will come owt awl rite. Spikes had has spoken. SOLON SPIKE.

It has recently been discovered by some entries in an old account book that Shakespeare was an actor and one of the king's players as late as 1604, for he is charged with eight yards of scarlet cloth in which to appear in a pageant.

An Irish lady in Bangor, recently gave birth to a boy weighing nineteen pounds. He probably joined the Fenian brotherhood the next day, and enlisted the day following that.

He who marries a widow and three children marries four thieves.