THE JOURNAL.

NEW BERNE, N. C., JAN. 4, 1883.

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ENCOURAGE MANUFACTURES.

The encouragement of manufacturing very well merits the attention of those who have the making of the laws. North Carolina offers great inducements in many branches of manufacturing, and it may be in the power of the General Assembly, by judicious legislation to advance and develop them more rapidly than they would be able to secure unassisted. Our State now ranks as second among Southern States in cotton milling, but it is not certain that this supremacy will be preserved as South Carolina is making rapid progress and a boom in other States is beginning.—Wil. Star.

One trouble in North Carolina manufacturing is want of a home market. We must send to New York to sell and the goods then will be returned by the strong wholesale houses of that city to this State for distribution.

Now if we wish to encourage manufacturing we must first help to provide a home market. This home market can best be made available by encouraging our local wholesale merchants. It is impossible for them to compete with the strong Northern houses with our laws as they now are.

Let the Legislature abolish all "purchase tax" when bought from a North Carolina house; and allow the wholesale merchants in the State to solicit trade without paying "drummer's license."

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

We often hear quoted the words at the head of this article, but see very little of its practice. We wish to direct Legislative attention to it and suggest relief by that body.

Under "Schedule B," a merchant pays one tenth of one per cent. on his purchases as State tax, and the counties generally adopt same rates, making one fifth of one per cent. paid. This is all right as a general law, but, in practice, instead of "encouraging home industry," it discriminates against such.

A wholesale merchant, in New Berne, or Wilmington or Charlotte or Raleigh, buys a bill of goods, and pays the "purchase tax" thereon. All right so far. A retail merchant in the interior buys from this wholesale merchant, and pays the same tax on same goods.

This is not right and its tendency is to crush the wholesaler. The retail merchant, all things else being equal, can buy cheaper by one fifth of one per cent. from the Northern merchant than from the home merchant. And the case of wholesale liquor dealers is still more striking who pay a tax of ten per cent on purchases.

The law is unjust, is unreasonable, and discriminates directly against home enterprise. We ask the State press, especially in the cities where wholesale houses are struggling for existence, to give this matter some thought, and advise with the Legislature thereon. If we will not do anything to encourage home enterprise, surely our laws should not be so framed as to discriminate against home people.

And on another point we have long thought our laws should be amended—on the "drummers license." We would take off the tax from drummers sent out by North Carolina houses and selling North Carolina manufactures. Manufacturing is the great interest for the South to encourage. It is to be our salvation from poverty and ignorance, we verily believe; and the State can give it a magnificent boom by this indirect relief from taxation.

A few manufacturing firms in the State as Blackwell's Tobacco, Holts Cotton Factory, Navassa Guano Works, are not in need of any such encouragement; but the State is filling up with little industries that need all the encouragement possible in order to succeed. We have in this city and in the neighboring town of Kinston instances of pluck and push, backed only by small capital, engaged in manufacturing that will in time, if properly encouraged, help the whole community by swelling its trade and giving employment to its citizens. Candy manufactories, Bakeries, Cigar works, furniture manufacturing and hundreds of industrial pursuits would spring up if the manufacturer was allowed to canvass the State as his market without paying $500 tax.

"Encourage home industry" should meet with a ready response from every legislator.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

We are at the commencement of a new year, and every progressive citizen throughout the South is interested in reviving the records of the past and forecasting the prospects of the future. The Chattanooga *Tradesman*, the best industrial journal of the South, especially devoted to manufacturing, mining, mercantile and industrial pursuits, presents, in connection with its issue of December 15th, a carefully prepared statement of the business outlook of the South, with such indications as are available for the year 1883. An abstract may be thus presented:

The matured crop of cotton is set down at 6,750,000 bales. In quality it is much superior to the crop of last year, through the return to the producers is not considered much greater. Considerable picking is yet to be done.

The grain crop of the South, for the first time on record, is large enough to render this section wholly independent of outside supplies. Indeed, corn and wheat are being shipped to Eastern markets from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina, while Alabama, Arkansas and Texas have made grain enough to supply the entire South and have a reserve for shipment.

In the lumber trade the South was never before as prosperous as at present, and our timber lands have so advanced in popular appreciation that large quantities thereof are being taken up and are about to be developed by Northern capital and skill.

The manufacturing interests of the section are healthfully and rapidly advancing. Especially is this the case with regard to iron mills, cotton mills, furniture factories and the minor industrial activities, so essential to the general prosperity. Among the new enterprises it is stated that a company has been organized in Chattanooga to build a furnace capable of putting out one hundred tons of pig iron daily; that two large cotton mills have just been finished in New Orleans, and that one has been recently set in motion at Charleston, S. C., at a cost of $500,000.

Touching food products, it is asserted that the South has, during the past season, demonstrated its ability to produce its own pork, beef, bread and fruit, and also furnishes considerable surplus for export. In this connection the fact is noted that Tennessee now supplies thousands of lambs, poultry and other fine meats and fruits to the consumers of Chicago and Cincinnati.

In railway extension the South never before advanced so rapidly, and most of the roads now in process of construction will be completed next summer. Indeed the South has advanced more rapidly this year than during any previous twelve months in its history. As to expositions there are now on foot movements to hold a splendid exposition of Southern products at Louisville in the fall of 1883; one at Nashville in the same year; one at Baltimore, and that of the grand Centennial Cotton Planters' Association a year later.

This record is certainly encouraging and the outlook at this writing is all that can reasonably be desired.

RETURNING TO WORK.

The short Christmas holiday is over and the time has now come for beginning the labor of another year.

The division of the year into seasons is as natural as the divisions of the day. An annual term of rest is as much needed by the body and the mind as is the daily sleep. Plants have their time of growth and activity, and their time of rest; and the same rule, as ample experience shows, is the best for man and all other animals.

The institution of the Sabbath has been called an artificial period of rest. But the Sabbath is, even in a physical sense, a most wise institution. Possibly, some men of robust vigor might work seven days in the week, and take no yearly respite from labor, and yet attain to a good old age. But such men are very few. The weekly cessation from toil does, however, enable many a man to continue his work throughout the year, and to many who cannot afford the time for a vacation, it perhaps saves reason and life.

Rest is, above all, necessary to the young. The strain upon their more delicate constitutions must not be too constant. The arrangement of school vacations thus becomes, indeed, one of the most important duties resting upon the persons to whom the people entrust the care of them.

There has been a wise change in recent years in the plan adopted. In the schools for children and youth, the terms were formerly of nearly equal length, and so were the vacations. Some of the colleges had a long vacation in winter, to allow the students to keep school, and a very short vacation in summer. Now, however, it is almost universal that both schools and colleges have one long vacation in summer, and the others much shorter.

The time has come when work is to be resumed and the important duties of life earnestly performed. The little children, after their brief holiday, resume their daily studies. The teacher enters upon his work with a clearer brain and a better disposition after a few days of mental relaxation.

This season of the year is rightly regarded as a suitable occasion for making good resolutions, *to be kept*, as to how it shall be spent. The youth of the land cannot realize what a priceless privilege they have in the opportunities they enjoy for getting that knowledge that will hereafter be useful to them. That knowledge only comes when the opportunity has passed forever. The man is scarcely to be found who is not ready to confess his regret that he did not better improve his school days.

The lesson to every youth is to be more earnest and diligent in study and to treat the opportunities now at hand as a precious provision and preparation for the duties of life.

Adam Seven Feet High.

Dr. Wild, of Toronto, announces that Adam was seven feet high. His reason for this conclusion is that the first man was perfect and seven is a perfect number. "Three is the Trinity number and stands for the Creator; four stands for the world; thus seven includes the Creator and the created. Seven means completion. There are seven virtures that make a perfect man—virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness and charity.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.

Late Saturday night, when the stores and streets of Washington were thronged with purchasers of holiday goods, a brilliant light was seen in the dome of the Capital indicating that Congress was holding a night-session. The Senate was sitting up with the civil service bill, and it held its vigils until nearly midnight. The bill has since passed the Senate; but the prospect for really practical and reformative civil service legislation is not good. The evil is great, but the country is greater, and one goes his way to his farm, and another to his merchandise, while a third asks: who is civil service and what does he want with reform? The question stated very briefly and as conscientiously as if your correspondent were under oath is this: The United States Government has in its employ about 100,000 clerks, half of whom, more or less, are supernumeraries for the reason that they have no necessary work to do. They all, it is true, make some pretence to work, but a critical examination of their apparent employment will reveal that their so-called work has been invented for them. Their occupation is worse than useless to the goverment for they spoil paper, waste ink, and wear out the bottoms of goverdment chairs. I have known about fifteen pages of copying, in a miserable scrawl of a hand, to cost the government sixty dollars. The government did not want the copying; besides the money paid there was a waste of ink and paper; but an influential woman asked an influential official for employment, and he, kind man, gave her copying at sixty dollars per month.

No government in the world is supplied with such numerous and spacious and luxurious offices as is the United States. Those who have travelled with their eyes open will bear me out in this statement. But notwithstanding the number and space of the offices, they are so overcrowded with the sinecures I have mentioned that U. S. Government has continually to rent private property for office-room.

As might be expected from such a condition of things, the government offices are always behind with their work. Such a thing as business-like promptness is not known anywhere. Circumlocution and illimitable red tape is the rule in all government offices to such an extent that business cannot be transacted except by attorneys skilled in their devious ways. If it were not for red tape and labyrinthine methods the thousands of supernumeraries would have even less semblance of something to do than they now have.

I will give you an example; there is a weekly publication printed for the Patent Office, as many as 1,000 copies, perhaps, are bought directly from the office; price ten cents each. You would suppose, in the simplicity of your heart, that you could present a dime to boy hired for about $5, per week, and have your publication handed you over the counter. Not so! You must write a letter to the Hon. Commissioner of Patents stating explicitly what you want, giving the date of the publication, and enclosing the sum of ten cents. This letter is first referred to the Financial clerk of the Patent Office and his staff of assistants who extract the dime, record it, and cover it with due formality into the U. S. Treasury. Your letter then goes to the correspondence room, where it is numbered and recorded. It is then sent to the Issue Division and, in from 24 to 48 hours ten cent publication is received by mail. What newspaper could afford to sell papers in this way? What concern supported by other means than taxation could afford to carry on business in this way! This instance is not an exception; it is the rule in the Office of all the Bureaus of all the Departments.

This supernumerousness is one phase of the evil and how can it be remidled? It is not an easy thing for an employer to discharge half force. He has bowels of mercy, and discharge means want and hunger and ruin to many. Here in the government service it is worse. There is a larger average of incompetent helpless people in the pay of the U. S. than can be found elsewhere. They are called Judge, and Colonel, and General, and Professor. They have high sounding titles and dignified bearing, but turn them out and they will perish like canary birds. Besides, many of the men have fought in the war, and many of the women have lost brothers, fathers sons in the war, and when these raise a hue and cry the politician will smite together at the knees, and turn pale. Then, again, there is scarcely a member or a senator who has not a large number of relatives quartered on the government. It takes a hero to vote in the teeth of his mother-in-law.

The Largest Bond Ever Given by a Colored Man in North Carolina.

[Wilmington Post.]

At the last county election Mr. Owen Burney, an old and highly respected citizen of this county, was elected Treasurer, almost unanimously by the people. Mr. Burney is a colored man, was the slave before the war, of ex-Sheriff Fennel, now of Sampson county. He acted as jailor for many years for the Sheriff, and after the war he accepted the position of Deputy Sheriff, for two years. He was then in 1869 appointed to an Inspectorship in the Custom House, which position he held until Thursday last, when he resigned to take charge of the office of County Treasurer, he having qualified by giving a justified bond of $70,000, with five gentlemen as sureties, who are worth at least a half million dollars. This is the largest bond ever given by a colored man in the State, and shows what a man of high character can do, though he be a colored man. Mr. Burney has held many responsible positions besides those above referred to. He was Alderman of the city for some years. All of these places he has filled with entire satisfaction to the citizens. We congratulate Mr. Burney, as well as the whole colored people of the State, on the success in this matter. Treasurer Hewlett turned over to Mr. Burney $33,000.

In over 1,000 sugar factories in twenty-seven parishes in Louisiana their fires are now lighted, and Christmas did not find the year's work done. The grinding of the rollers and the whirr of the machinery are heard all night.

The axe-handle mills at Casco, Me., are running night and day, and have hard work to keep up with the orders.

BITS OF THE HISTORY OF NEW BERNE,

Of North Carolina and of the Confederate States.

The article, Messrs. Editors, which appeared in the JOURNAL a few days ago, taken from the Detroit *Free Press* and written by "M. Quad," relative to "The great fight in the sound—the Confederate Ram Albemarle, and her attack on a fleet" we read as many others doubtless did with much interest. But there are errors in the account and in simple justice to a heroic commander—a North Carolinian—long since dead, at our solicitation, Capt. Joseph J. Roberson of Newbern furnishes the following statement of facts:

"Captain James W. Cook was born in Beaufort, N. C., about the year 1812. He went to school there until he joined the United States Navy in 1828. His father, Thomas Cook, a merchant at Beaufort, was drowned off Beaufort bar in the storm of 1815 while returning from New York. He left a wife and two children, James, and a daughter, Harriet. She married a Mr. Sheldon whose affection, kindness and liberality saved Cook and his family, consisting of wife, son and mother-in-law after the war, from want. His son is, we think, in business, now, in Portsmouth and is prospering. His sister with her husband, the last we heard of them, were residing in New Jersey.

"James W. Cook left Beaufort immediately after receiving the commission of midshipman, entered the service of his country and was at once sent to sea. His sea experience was great, having sailed around the world more than once. He visited many cities in distant countries and spent several years in Europe. He finally moved his family—he married either in Norfolk or Portsmouth—to Fairfax county, Virginia, where he lived when on shore for some years, on a farm, with all the comforts desirable at his command. When the civil war had become a fixed fact, Cook at once tendered his resignation as an officer in the U. S. Navy, and was among the very first to offer his services to the Confederate States Government. Then forever did he turn his back on his beautiful Virginia home and come with his family to this, his native State. Secretary Mallory without delay gave him a commission as Captain and assigned him to duty. He aided in the defence of Roanoke Island and was there wounded by a man attempting to pull down his flag. After this he was sent to examine the rivers of North Carolina. I happened to meet him at Goldsboro in the latter part of the summer of 1862, the only meeting since our days of boyhood except one and that but for a moment. The cordial—I may say affectionate—greeting over, he carried me to his room in the hotel, informed me, confidentially, of his mission, and asked my assistence in making the examination of the Neuse, Tar and Roanoke rivers for the purpose of finding suitable places for the construction of iron clad gunboats. We started the next morning and went to White Hall on the Neuse. The Tar river was found not suitable. The Roanoke was then visited and considered better than either of the others. But Capt. Cook desired to have one boat built on the Neuse. He returned to Richmond and by his solicitation I went with him. The matter was referred to him by Mr. Mallory and by Capt. Cook's request the Secretary made me his assistant. We returned to North Carolina and made, without delay, a contract with Messrs. T. S. Howard & Co., of Newbern, for the construction of a boat at White Hall on the Neuse and with Messrs. Gilbert Elliott & Co., for one at Smith's Ferry, on the Roanoke. The latter was the famous Albemarle. I superintended her construction from the commencement of her frame to the driving of the last bolt. She was fitted out at Halifax and at Hamilton. Her first work as you know was to assist in taking Plymouth. This work she did well—sinking there one of the largest of the Federal gunboats and causing another to surrender which afterwards was stealthily run off, and holding the town at her command. She came out of this conflict with little damage and was soon prepared again for any emergency. Subsequently to this fight, came the order to Capt. Cook to take the Albemarle to Newbern and there to act in conjunction with the iron clad Neuse, which had been ordered down from Kinston, in clearing our rivers and sounds of the Federal vessels. Capt. Cook at the time was quite sick, and had been for several days before the order to move was received. However, with alacrity everything was arranged for the start. I lodged with him on shore the night prior to his leaving and he walked holding my arm next morning at sunrise, wearing his slippers, to the river. There shaking hands with Commodore Pinckney and myself he stepped on the deck of the Albemarle and in a moment more she was steaming down towards the sound. The Albemarle was accompanied by the Cotton Plant, a stern wheel boat, that ran up the Tar river before the war. She carried no gun and the Bombshell, a little steamer, as tender, carried one small gun. She had been a Federal boat, was sunk at Plymouth and raised by myself and fitted out for the Confederate service. In the fight she amounted to nothing. Early in the afternoon the roar of the cannon was plainly heard and without cessation continued until night. The Cotton Plant returning to Plymouth some time before dark and while the fight was still raging and making the very waters quiver with the thunders of the guns. Night finally came and all was still—the lull after a terrific storm. The anxiety now for Cook and his gallant crew was intense. All hope was lost for them and the ship. Comodore Pinckney and myself were still sitting up at 12 o'clock hoping against hope. Pinckney was the ranking officer but as Cook desired to do so and had been in charge of the Ram, the Comodore from courtesy, remained on shore and allowed him to command her. Hours seemed now longer and longer. At last between one and two o'clock in the morning we heard a whistle. It is the Albemarle's but who now commands her? Who is dead and who is living that left in her at sunrise? The voices soon tell all is well. She is safe and her crew all living. We board her with joy and give thanks for her deliverance after one of the most terrific battles on the water. We see her brave commander with no hat or cap but a long gash in his head and we learn from him only two of the men are slightly wounded. The upper works of the vessel were badly wrecked, though the bottom after all the ramming and pounding and jarring is still tight. One of the guns was badly broken in the commencement of the engagement and could afterwards be used to little advantage. One port shutter was gone, still in the bottom of the Sound. Turret was smashed in, iron plates were cut as with an axe could in inch boards—deck was torn up and smoke-stack was riddled as a sieve. A wreck she was above her main deck. Every effort was made to run her down to throw powder down the smoke stack and to pound her to pieces, yet she lived through it all, fighting until night, and reached port with her crew. Cook said they might sink him as low down as they pleased but they could not make him surrender. Fight and die if necessary was his order, surrender, never!

The Albemarle was a strong, hardiron-clad boat, carrying two guns, speed not over seven or eight miles in still water. She was not as well built as was the ironclad on Neuse river which ran ashore and burned just below Kinston about the close of the war. There was no plate on the Albemarle over four inches thick.

After this unprecedented battle the Albemarle underwent thorough repairs at Plymouth, the work being done under my own superintendence by order of Capt. Cook. He was then raised to Commodore for his gallant fight, and we moved up to Halifax to construct other vessels for the service. Two were nearly finished when the order came to apply the torch, as General Lee had surrendered. Soon nothing was left but the ashes of the burned vessel with us, and an old horse, bridle and saddle. Commodore Cook's family was then in Warrenton; my own was in Goldsboro. I insisted he should take the horse and make his way to his family. With his known generosity he at first declined and commanded me to do it, and try to find mine. Finally I prevailed in him to mount and we separated, bidding each other as we supposed, perhaps, farewell forever. He safely reached Warrenton and carried his family to Portsmouth. There he learned his home had been burned, including mills and all out houses. He had no money to replace them. Living in a small house with his mother-in-law, his accomplished wife gave music lessons which gave them a small income. The Commodore then was too feeble to engage in any kind of business. After the war he pressed me to visit him which I did, and his kindness I can never forget. His life was fast ebbing and he knew his stay here was short, though the expected summons had no terror for him. Commodore Cook knew not what fear was. No braver a man ever walked the deck of a ship and he was as generous as he was brave. He was entirely unselfish and begrudged not a living being of wealth or fame. As a friend he was close and reliable, and was no one's enemy. In war he was humane and never shed a drop of blood for his own glory, if it could be avoided. As at Plymouth rather than risk firing on surrendered foes, he would allow them to escape to his own injury. With all and over all he was a Christian. He never took a mouthful of food that he did not return thanks for it, neither did he ever close his eyes at night or open them in the morning without prayer. After this we need not say he was a gentleman and an officer of unblemished honor, under every change however eventful. Those that knew him best loved him best."

The writer of this said, in a communication which appeared in the *Sentinel*, Raleigh, September the 18th, 1871:

"The reference to Capt. Cook calls to mind his terrific engagement, while commanding the Confederate ram Albemarle, with a Federal fleet of double enders and other heavy ships in Albemarle Sound after the capture of Plymouth by Gen. R. F. Hoke, who was so ably seconded by Gen. M. W. Ransom and the brave officers and men under them, and in which Cook also participated by clearing the Roanoke river with his vessel. It is doubtful whether the annals of naval warfare could furnish a parallel to the infernal fire the Albemarle received in this battle. Never before had the size of such guns and the weight of their deadly, crushing missiles been directed against any single vessel. One side of the timbers under the iron plates were literally crushed, and the plates badly cut, as the vessel had the misfortune early in the action to have knocked out, by a slug, several feet of one of the two guns she carried, thus the necessity of fighting principally from one side and the heavy pounding there. It is said, during the terrible ordeal through which this ram was passing, Capt. Cook was as deliberate and calm as if arranging his toilet in his chamber at home. No excited expression escaped his lips no harsh command uttered but quietly his orders were given, and the men, partaking of his spirit, quietly and promptly obeyed. Cook, too, then was in delicate health, and never regained it. Some time since his brave spirit winged its flight from the bosom of his family, in Portsmouth, Virginia, to join the spirits of his comrades that had gone before him, and where merit is to be rewarded, and not race sensione, as in this 'vale of tears.' Capt James Wallace Cook was a native of Beaufort, Carteret county, North Carolina, and was as modest and as pure in his deportment as he was brave and fearless in battle. If his great action had been for the English, Cook would have been knighted; as it is he sinks into obscurity, almost forgotten by his native State, upon which he has shed imperishable honor."

"M. Quad" states: "While the fight between the Monitor and Merrimac, Alabama and the Hatteras, Kearsarge and the Alabama, brought out some terrific fighting and proved that American pluck had lost none of its ardor since the days of Paul Jones, the affair with the Confederate ram Albemarle, off the mouth of the Roanoke River, on the 5th of May, 1864, may be set down as the bravest and most determined action between vessels afloat in any war for the last hundred years. Nothing in the naval history of Europe approaches it, and circumstances will never bring about another such action on this side of the ocean."

When the above was written by "M. Quad," he believed that Cook was fighting under much more advantageous circumstances than he was, and also that the damage to the ram was not near as great as it proved to be after the action. What nation upon earth, when every thing on both sides is taken into consideration, would not boast of the performance of the Albemarle with the overwhelming power of the Federal fleet against her, and be proud to place high in the roll of fame the name of her intrepid and patriotic commander? Would it not glow if added to the chronicles of any naval history? Is it then not singular that Mr. Davis should, in his work, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," have passed over such a battle and the name of such a Captain in silence, while others are remembered, it seems to us, of much less importance to the present and future honor of the Southern people? We have hastily examined Mr. Davis' work, and may have overlooked the fight on Albemarle Sound. We trust so. The finest vessels in the United States Navy before the war, the steam frigates Merrimack, Wabash, Roanoke, and others were constructed under the direction and approval of Gov. Graham and Mr. Dobbin, when Secretary of the Navy. They were then, perhaps, the best war ships in the world. Now "M. Quad" says we made the best iron-clads in the Confederate service, and a native of North Carolina commanded on "the bravest and most determined action between vessels afloat in any war for the last hundred years." Capt. Winslow, that sunk the Alabama, was also a North Carolinian. Mr. Davis says: "General G. I. Rains was in charge of the submarine defences on the James River. Opposite Drewry's Bluff the first submarine torpedo was made. The secret of his future success consisted in the sensitive primer, which is unrivalled by any other means to explode torpedoes or subterra shells." His brother, Gen. Rains, made the powder in Georgia. They were both born in Newbern, in the house now the residence of Mrs. Dr. Isaac W. Hughes. They were West Point graduates. We might add to this list if time would allow.

Cook has been blamed for not using his vessel as a ram. It was not left with him, but with the commanders of larger vessels, to say whether it would be allowed. It seems they would not consent to be thus sunk. D.

STOLEN.

My Mule and Buggy

were stolen from me at Hookerton, on Saturday night, December 31.

The mule is 18 or 19 years old, is of a dark bay color, has a large belly, hoof on his right fore foot is split, and when he travels keeps his tongue out.

The buggy has been run about 18 months, has the leather in the dash cut with a knife; the shafts are not painted, and one of them is split.

I will give a reward of TEN DOLLARS to any person who will return the same to me. I live near Hookerton, in Greene county, N. C.

jan2-2t ANDREW GRIMSLEY.

LOST,

On the 13th day of December, 1882, the undersigned lost, on the public road between Richlands and Trenton, a

Black Pocket Book,

containing a

$20 Gold Piece and $41 in Greenbacks,

one $10, two $5,00; one $10,00 and one $20,00. Also a memorandum, and a letter from L. T. Barber to Wm. Sultan & Co.

A reward of $ will be paid for its delivery to E. L. COX,

dec22-w2t Catharine Lake, N. C.

CATHARINE LAKE ACADEMY.

Spring Term Opens January 8, 1883.

The best methods and most improved Text-Books will be used.

TERMS:

TUITION, from $1 to $3 per month; Board from $7 to $9.

MUSIC, $2.50 per month.

Thorough instruction, prudent discipline, healthy locality, pleasant building and grounds combine with other advantages to make it a desirable home for the student. Other information from

H. C. BOWEN, Principal, Catharine Lake, N. C.

MRS. H. D. MERRILL, Assistant jan1wtf

SAWYER WANTED.

I want a NO. 1 SAWYER—a man who thoroughly understands his business and is of sober habits.

Address or Call on SUGG & BROTHER,

d&wdec18mo. Snow Hill, N. C.

Lumber for Sale.

I can supply on short notice, delivered at my Mill, or any point on Neuse or Trent Rivers, or on the Railroad, the

Best Heart Pine Lumber, Oak, Hickory, Ash, Poplar and Cypress,

Of any dimensions desired.

JAS. H. BANKS,

nov23-w6m Trenton, N. C.

F. S. ERNUL,

—AT—

Street's Ferry, N. C.,

Will keep on hand a large supply of

COLUMBUS BUGGIES AND WEBSTER WAGONS

which will be sold at bottom figures. oct31m

New Berne Advertisements.

B. B. LANE,

Dealer in and Shipper of

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Etc., Etc.,

New Berne, N. C.

Fresh Fish and Oysters shipped by Express C. O. D. to all parts of the country. To guard against disappointment orders should reach me 24 hours prior to time of shipment of goods. jan2-d&wly

F. Boesser

HAS THE

LARGEST STOCK

OF

FURNITURE

In the City of New Berne. He has always in stock

Parlor Suits, Bedroom Sets, Mattresses, Chairs of every description,

In fact everything usually kept in a First-class Furniture Store, and will be

Sold Very Low.

Corner of Broad and Middle Streets, NEW BERNE, N. C.

jan4wly

REWARD.

My boy, John McRae, has run away, and I warn all persons against harboring him.

He is fourteen years old, dark complected, and stout for his age. Supposed to have gone into Hyde county.

I will pay $5 for his delivery to me.

HANNAH McRAE,

jan2-wlt New Berne, N. C.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

$200 Reward!

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Executive Department.

Whereas, official information has been received at this department that

BENJAMIN HILL,

late of the County of Craven, stands charged with the murder of his wife; And Whereas, it appears that the said Benjamin Hill has fled the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas J. Jarvis, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said Benjamin Hill to the Sheriff of Craven County, at the Court House in New Berne; and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the one hundred and seventh year of American Independence.

TOS. J. JARVIS.

By the Governor:

J. E. TOMS, Acting Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Benjamin Hill is a small black man, about 5 feet 8 or 7 inches high, about 28 to 30 years old, weighs from 135 to 140 pounds. He has small, sinister looking eyes, and altogether a sullen appearance. dec30d&wlm

PEA-GROWERS, ATTENTION!

BUIST'S

Celebrated Premier Extra Early Peas,

At $4.00 per Bushel,

Direct from the Grower, in Sealed Bags, Delivered in Newberne.

That all may plant **Buist's Premier Pea** and save money at the start, we will deliver free in **Newberne** all orders of from one bushel to one hundred bushels at **$4.00** per bushel, cash with order.

This Pea has made its crop in forty-five days in a good season.

None other so Early. None so Productive.

Mr. E. B. Cox says, "The **Buist's Premier Extra Early Peas** I planted last year were the earliest and most productive I had."

Now is the time to get up your clubs.

ADDRESS ROBERT BUIST, Jr., Seed-Grower, 922 and 924 Market St., Philada., Pa.

A GRAND SHOW

—AT—

WM. SULTAN & CO.,

WEINSTEIN BUILDING,

Just returned from the Northern Market with a Large and Well Selected Stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Dress Goods—

A Large Selected Stock of Men's, Youths' and Children's Clothing—

The Finest Selected Stock of

Ladies' Cloaks and Dolmans,

Also the Latest Styles of Ladies Walking Sackets, Misses and Children's.

Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods

A SPECIALTY. A Full Line of

Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes.

Also—a Fine Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

Latest Styles of Hats and Caps, and Latest styles of

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

Trunks, Valises, and a Full Line of Carpets, Blankets, Quilts, Jewelry, Watches and Accordeons.

AT LOW PRICES.

Remember we buy our Goods for CASH, and sell at LOW FIGURES for CASH.

oct12d&w

New Berne Advertisements.

NOW OR NEVER!

Before leaving for Hong Kong

(of course you know where that is)

I shall sell Pants for 44½c., Coats for 49½c., Shirts 24½c., and Drawers—well don't speak of it.

"I'LL DO IT"

jan3-d&wly AT THE MARKET.

Furniture!

When you come to New Berne for Furniture be sure to call at

JOHN SUTER'S,

ON MIDDLE STREET.

Second door above K. K. Jones'.

He keeps on hand Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Centre Tables, etc. For sale at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

jan2wly

P. M. DRANEY,

SOUTH FRONT STREET.

NEW BERNE, N. C.,

DEALER IN

GENERAL HARDWARE,

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS,

Cart and Wagon Material, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Cooking and Heating Stoves.

Goods sold for CASH ONLY, and therefore at low prices. jan2-wly

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an Execution issued from the Superior Court of Craven county, in favor of Reddin G. Gaskins and Jennie Gaskins, Plaintiffs, and against James T. Daniels, Defendant, I will expose for sale, for cash, at the Court House door in New Berne, N. C., on the FIFTH day of FEBRUARY, 1883, at TWELVE, M., the following property, to wit: Fifty acres of land situated on the east side of Neuse River, in the County of Craven, about two miles from Barrington's Ferry, adjoining the lands of Wm. Ipock, Bryan Pettipher, Jno. Hartly and — Gaskins, the above not subject to a homestead.

December 30, 1882.

dec31-d4w MEYER HAHN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an Execution from the Superior Court of Craven county, in favor of Reddin G. Gaskins and Jennie Gaskins, Plaintiffs, and against James T. Daniels, Defendant, I will expose for sale, for cash, at the Court House door in New Berne, N. C., on the FIFTH day of FEBRUARY, 1883, at TWELVE, M., the following property, viz.: About ninety-five acres of land, situated on the east side of Neuse River, in the County of Craven, about two miles from Barrington's Ferry, adjoining the lands of Wm. Ipock, Bryan Pettipher, John Hartley and E. A. Stilly, the above not subject to a homestead.

December 30, 1882.

dec31-d4w MAYER HAHN, Sheriff.

JAMES C. HARRISON, Administrator, Charles Tucker, dec'd, against SARAH TUCKER and another. } Summons.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To SARAH TUCKER, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to appear before E. W. Carpenter, Clerk of the Superior Court of Craven county, on the 20th day of January, 1883, at his office in said county, and then and there to answer the petition in this action, and if you fail to do so the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the petition.

Herein fail not. Given under my hand and the seal of said court, this 16th day of December, 1882.

E. W. CARPENTER, Clerk Superior Court.

L. J. MOORE, Attorney for Plaintiff. dec21t

CHAS. E. NELSON

Calls attention to the fact that he has a Choice Lot of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

which he's selling LOW for CASH.

Particular attention is called to his FINE GRADES of FAMILY FLOUR.

Fine Stall-Fed Beef always on hand.

Consignment of live stock solicited.

Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

65 Broad Street, between Hancock Middle,

oct4-d&w3m NEW BERNE, N. C.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

B. SCHWERIN

WILL SELL

$10,000

WORTH OF

Clothing;

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Trunks and Valises,

and other goods generally kept in a first-class Clothing and Dry Goods Establishment,

Regardless of Original Cost.

Some of these goods were SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER DURING THE RECENT CONFLAGRATION, and as the Insurance Companies have paid for the damage, we will give our customers the benefit of it. This is no humbug, therefore remember, if you want a bargain in fine or medium suits or overcoats, you can get it at

B. SCHWERIN'S,

Second door of the old Auction Room Stand, Southwest Corner South Front and Middle streets. nov28-d6t

New Berne Advertisements.

S.W. & E.W. Smallwood

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

Corner Craven & South Front Sts.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Prompt and personal attention will be given all consignments of Cotton, Grain and other Farm Productions.

The attention of those purchasing is called to a stock of

Rust Proof Oats and Wheat,

which we are handling on commission, and offer CHEAP for CASH. nov2-wtf

Wm. Pell-Ballance & Co.

NEW BERNE, N.

FINE Groceries!

AT WHOLESALE

FOR CASH.

Flour, Sugar, Coffee, at wholesale for cash.

Provisions and Meats, at wholesale for cash.

Cakes and Crackers, at wholesale for cash.

Canned Goods and Goods in Glass, at wholesale for cash.

Butter and Cheese, at wholesale for cash.

Staple Confectioneries, at wholesale for cash.

Oranges and Cocoa Nuts, at wholesale for cash.

Brandy Peaches and Cherries, at wholesale for cash.

Lorillard's Tobacco and Snuff, at manufacturer's prices.

Gail & Ax's Tobacco and Snuff, at manufacturer's prices.

Ralph's Scotch Snuff, at manufacturer's prices.

Fine and Medium Plug and Twist Tobacco, at manufacturer's prices.

Fine and Medium Smoking Tobacco, at manufacturer's prices.

Blackwell's Tobacco, at manufacturer's prices.

Imported and Domestic Havana Cigars, at manufacturer's prices.

Mixed Filler Cigars, at manufacturer's prices.

Pennsylvania Cigars, at manufacturer's prices:

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

The lowest prices, QUALITY CONSIDERED, guaranteed. Try us and you will buy of us.

The merchant's trade solicited.

Wholesale Agency Royal Baking Powder Company.

Wholesale Agency for Jas. S. Kirk's Soaps.

New Berne Advertisements.

GEORGE BISHOP,

NEW BERNE, N. C.,

Keeps constantly on hand the FINEST QUALITY of

Metallic Burial Caskets and Cases, Rosewood and Walnut Caskets and Cases,

in all sizes, handsomely mounted.

—ALSO—

Poplar Coffins of all Sizes.

Orders by telegraph day or night promptly shipped by first train after order is received. oct19wly

S. H. SCOTT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Alamance Spun Cotton, Cotton Family Groceries. Prices as low as the lowest. Also Pure Wines and the best of Liquors. Heisner and Engel's Lager Beer always fresh and pure.

Middle street, opposite People's Market,

NEW BERNE N. C., Apr 1 wly

Gaston House Saloon,

NEW BERNE, N. C.,

JAS. CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETOR.

ROBERTS & BROS.

Have removed their entire Stock to

WM. G. BRYAN STORE

ON SOUTH FRONT STREET.

They are now offering Boots, Shoes and Dry Goods, slightly damaged, at LESS than New York cost.

Call at once and secure bargains. d&w

DETRICK'S

ATLANTIC GARDEN!

The finest Liquors and Cigars, the celebrated BERGNER & ENGEL BEER, Sour Kraut, Sardines, Lobster, Limburger and Schweitzer Cheese constantly on hand.

Billiard and Pool Tables.

The finest in the country.

CAROMBOLETTE TABLE.

Something new—the only one ever in the city.

DEVIL AMONG THE TAILORS

In the Duffy Building on Middle Street,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

☞ The only first class saloon in the city. p & w, 3 mo. Nov 4

ASA JONES,

MIDDLE STREET, NEWBERN, N. C.,

DEALER IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Hats,

BOOTS, SHOES,