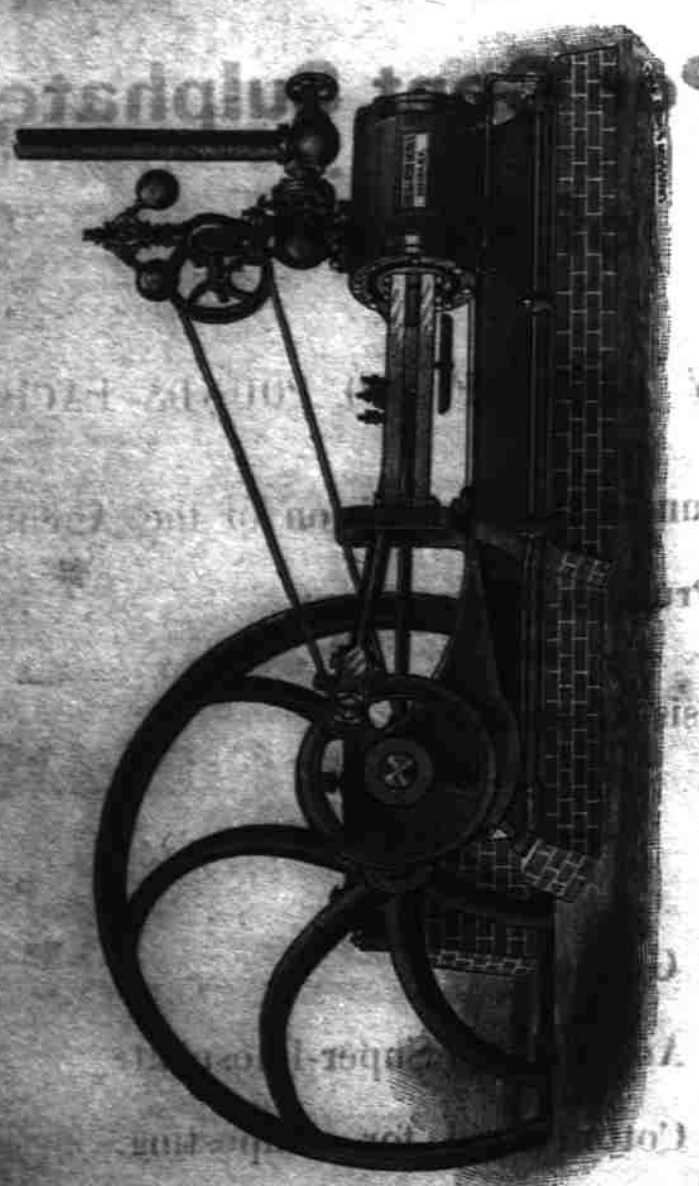


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JOHN C. WHITTY,



MANUFACTURERS' AGENT FOR
**Steam Engines, Saw Mills,
GRIST MILLS,
Rolling Mills, Cotton Presses, Cotton Cleaners,
COTTON SEED HULLERS,
Rice & Wheat Threshers
Pumps, Circular Saws, Saw Gummies,
And everything connected with machinery.**
Send for Prices and Terms; and remember that no well-regulated family can afford to be without a Gilbert Force Pump.
Machinery furnished at Manufacturers' Prices.

**NEW BERNE, N. C.,
NEXT DOOR TO COTTON EXCHANGE.**
Carraway's Liver Pills.
Pure and Unadulterated Vegetable Ingredients
MAKING THEM THE
Safest, Safest and Best Liver Pills on the Market
ASA JONES,
MIDDLE STREET, NEWBERN, N. C.

Simple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Hats,
BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, Etc., Etc.
Agent for the "DIAMOND SHIRT" Unlaundered \$1.00,
Laundried \$1.25,
AND THE CELEBRATED
Warner's Corset, Price \$1.00.
A Full Line of Gents', Ladies' and Children's Underwear,
Gents' Linen, Celluloid and Paper Collars and Cuffs,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
All kinds of Gents', Ladies' and Children's Hand and Machine Made Shoes
Rubber Clogs, Hats and Shoes, Ladies' Cloaks and Jackets, and everything usually kept in a
FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS STORE.
ASA JONES,
Middle Street, opposite Baptist Church.

The pleasure of your company is respectfully solicited at the
FASHIONABLE
Ladies Dry Goods, Notions and Shoe Store
OF
A. M. BAKER,
POLLOCK STREET, NEW BERNE, N. C.
Every effort will be made to suit you in all lines of Fancy Dry Goods.
Samples of any kind of goods sent out to be looked at.
Money returned if goods do not suit.
I respectfully invite the attention of the trade to my very superior stock of Dry Goods, fresh and desirable; also my elegant stock of
Ladies and Children's Hand-made Shoes,
which are guaranteed. I am prepared to offer at the lowest prices, feeling assured that my facilities enable me to compete with any similar establishment in this city. A call from you when you visit our city is solicited, and, in the mean time, your orders will receive prompt and careful attention.
Send 5 cent stamp for Fashion Sheets

FORT AND FLEET.

How Porter Knocked Fort Fisher to Pieces—And How Gen. Butler Refused to Walk In—A Partnership Job Not Half Finished.

Hope was laughed at for his "quarters-in-the-saddle" procedure, and ridiculed for the dispatches sent from the field of second Ball Run, claiming to have annihilated Jackson, when in reality his own command had been thoroughly beaten, but he had followers even if he had no procedure. One of the most bombastic dispatches forwarded by Gen. Butler during his career was at the time he was bottled up near Richmond and in hourly danger of being swallowed by the Confederates. The navy, with the exception of Admiral Porter's case, steered pretty clear of official bombast, but the Fort Fisher affair was a sort of partnership between Butler and Porter, and this measure excused the naval officer.

THE PLANS.

Fort Fisher was situated at the mouth of Cape Fear River, and was a sand fort, having batteries on the flanks. Fort and batteries together numbered about twenty-five pieces of artillery, and were well supplied with bomb-proofs, and made as safe as possible from attack from any side.

In December, 1864, when the Federal fleet had received permission and the Federal army had become veterans, Butler and Porter put their heads together to capture Fort Fisher. The former then commanded in North Carolina, and the latter had an iron-clad fleet which had never assembled before. The plan was very simple. The iron-clads were to knock the fort to pieces, dismount the guns, demolish the garrison, and Butler was to land men enough to take possession and hold the place.

THE FORT ATTACKED.

It was charged at the time Porter undertook to trick Gen. Butler out of his share of the glory by reaching Fort Fisher in advance of the time upon which the iron-clads beginning the work of knocking things to pieces, but Porter said the bad weather was what upset the partnership arrangements. He then reached the river about the 13th, and the admiral reached the river about the 14th, and at once began hammering away. The attacking fleet consisted of thirty-four vessels with a reserve of eighteen. Every one of the iron-clads had a gun, and the admiral reached the river about the 13th, and the admiral reached the river about the 14th, and at once began hammering away. The attacking fleet consisted of thirty-four vessels with a reserve of eighteen. Every one of the iron-clads had a gun, and the admiral reached the river about the 13th, and the admiral reached the river about the 14th, and at once began hammering away.

IN PORT FISHER.

Had the fort been built of anything but sand it must have surrendered in an hour. Sand had been pounded at by Federal fleets before, and with such results, that the commander of Fisher felt perfectly safe. When the light opened he ordered all the garrison, excepting such as were to work a few of the best guns, into the bomb-proofs. The orders to the artillery were to select their targets and fire with coolness. While there was no hope that such a fleet could be driven off, it was possible that cool and precise firing might disable some of the vessels.

After the first hour, when every second witnessed the arrival of a monster shell and sand was being flung about in perfect showers, the one to the other, and all that remained on the look-out. Most of the vessels were too far away to be injured by the fire of the fort and it was needless to expose the garrison to danger from the bursting shells. Thus, when the second hour began, while not a man had been killed nor a gun dismantled, the fort was silent and the fleet fired away at the target of sand with the utmost enthusiasm.

Porter was sadly fooled. He dispatched to Washington: "We slipped in about an hour and a half, but there were no troops here to take possession. I am merely at it now to keep up practice. The forts are nearly demolished, and as soon as troops come we can take possession. We have some on fire and a few more up, and it is wanted now, is troops to go into them." The facts were that not one of the works had been injured beyond what a dozen men could repair in an hour. The shells had been blown up or burned, and 10,000 soldiers could have assaulted with success. What Porter took for silence was simply the wisdom of the commandment in protecting his men. The admiral had his little shot at Butler by saying: "I suppose Gen. Butler will be here in the morning."

That was a very placid "suppose" considering his statement that he had knocked the fort to pieces and had intimated that some one ought to have been on hand to take possession. THE POWDER-SHIP BURLESQUE. The bright genius who thought to open a great gap in Lee's lines at Petersburg by blowing a great pile into the powder columns to pile into was matched by the man who believed that a powder-ship exploded in front of Fort Fisher would demolish his magazines by concussion. No one seemed to have any compunctions of conscience about blowing a thousand Confederates high sky without having first demanded the surrender of the fort, but the powder-ship set out in advance of the fleet and under cover of night was run within a hundred yards of the works and exploded by an electrical apparatus governed by a clock. There was no official report of the amount of powder on board, but the quantity has been given as 20,000 pounds.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

The frigate Susquehanna fired seven tons of shot and shell and was not hit in return except in the rigging, which was, however, not lost. She was only a man wounded. One solid shot grazed the wheel-house and tore off an ornament, and a piece of shell fell upon the deck and plowed a ragged furrow between two officers without injuring either.

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THE JUNIATA.

This ship fired away about five tons of metal, and did not have so much as a rope cut by the enemy's fire. One solid shot struck the water a few feet away and wet nearly every man on deck and bounded clear of the ship and struck another which was changing her position. After the Juniata had obtained the rage her commander watched the shot and reported that the shells were all in the pocket. A farmer keeping a book of this kind knows his "latitude and longitude," as well as the captain of a ship, and is less likely to run on the shoals or go among the breakers, and harbor his own mistakes.

THE SENECA.

The steamer Seneca fired away about three tons of metal and was hit three times without injury to anyone aboard. She ran in so close on the second day that everything about the fort could be plainly discerned, and she shot and fired a gun in one of the flanking works. A solid shot from Fisher carried away a part of her stern railing, and the splinters aboard of a vessel 300 feet away.

OTHER CRAFT.

Each vessel had an assigned position and after reaching it worked her guns to the best advantage, and while three or four were badly hit none were disabled. In the twelve or fourteen hours firing the thirty-four vessels threw an average of ten tons of shot each, making a total of 340 tons of iron hurled at the works. In the spring of 1862 I met a man in South Carolina who had been captured and fired around Fort Fisher and sold to junk dealers over 200 tons of pieces of shells.

PORTER VS. BUTLER.

When Porter found that his terrific fire was simply doing the garrison to the bomb-proofs and knocked the sand about without any great damage to the looks or strength of the fort, he got up a quarrel with Butler to ease himself of his anger, and he secured the assertions of all his commanders to the effect that Butler could have rushed into the fort without losing a score of men. Butler wasn't the General, and he never had the compliments in silence, and he replied and clearly proved that the terrific bombardment had not reduced the garrison by fire. Officers who were among the garrison on the night of the attack, and had been in 1862, and they pointed out such advantages held by the garrison against an assaulting column that had Butler ordered an assault he would have been covered up beyond the wet ditch a useless and shameful sacrifice. Weitzel was in direct command of the troops disembarked, and Weitzel was both an engineer and a soldier. A position which he dared not attack could not have been taken by an other.

Does the World Miss Any One.

An exchange gives the following truthful and beautiful answer to the above question: Not long. The best and most useful of us will soon be forgotten. Those who to-day are filling a large place in the world's regard will pass away, and in a few years after the grave is covered over the remains. We are shedding tears above a new-made grave and wildly crying out in our grief that loss is irreparable, yet in a short time the tendrils of love have entwined around our supports and we no longer miss the one who is gone. So passes the world. But there are those who work for a better repair. There are men from whose memories no woman's smile can chase recollections of the sweet face that has given up all its beauty at death's touch. There are women whose bright light extends beyond the grave, and drives away from a worshiper of their buried love. Such loyalty, however, is his own, and he has no right to demand the world sweeps on beside and around them, and cares not to look upon unobtruding grief. It curves a line and rears a tone over the dead and hurries away to offer homage to the living.

A Common Cause.

A lively man was sued for damage at Nebraska City, because the dead horse he had hired out to a young couple for a drive ran away and threw them out of the sleigh; but he proved by the plaintiff's own testimony that a struggle for a kiss was the cause of the accident, and the jury acquitted the horse of all blame.

THE POWHAYTAN.

During the first day's fight a singular circumstance occurred on board this ship. A solid shot carried away the flag, and the very next shot from the steamer cut down the flag on the fort. Half an

Keeping Fa in Accounts.

Notwithstanding its knowledge importance, says the Maine Farmer, the farmer has a tendency to do who do not keep debt and credit with the farm. With the beginning of the new year is a good time to begin an accurate account of receipts and expenditures, if it has not already been begun. A book suitable for the purposes costs but little, and the time required to make the proper entries is a very small matter compared with the benefits to be derived. The left hand page may be used as the debtor column, where the farm is to be charged, with everything expended upon it, including dressing, sowing, weeding, whether man or animal; taxes, insurance and interest on its cash value, etc. The right hand page will be the credit column, where the farm is to be given credit for everything it produces or uses, based on the farm or sold. When a page is filled the columns of figures should be carefully added and the amount carried to the top of the next column of the same date. This is a very simple method of keeping accounts, but it will answer every purpose, and will show at the end of the year whether the farmer has made or lost by his business. As to what distance? Do you think a long limb variety best suited to hill planting? Do you know the largest yield produced in Georgia, per acre, since the war?

1. I wish to plant one acre in cotton next year, and want to get your advice as to the preparation of land and very best manure to make the greatest yield? 2. Do you think there can be more made by planting in hills or checks? 3. Do you think a long limb variety best suited to hill planting? 4. Do you know the largest yield produced in Georgia, per acre, since the war?

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INTENSIVE FARMING.

THE JOURNAL has time again urged upon the farmers of this section to adopt the "intensive" instead of pursuing the ruinous "extensive" system of farming. The security of labor, which is becoming more apparent every year, will eventually force this system upon the farmers. It is generally conceded that it takes more labor to cultivate an acre of poor land than one made rich. The labor put on an acre in manuring and preparing is done before planting, and if properly manured and prepared will require less work to cultivate it than one poorly manured. How to make manure, how to use it, how to prepare land and how to plant are the questions to be decided in adopting the "intensive" system. Upon this question we give below a good article from the Southern Cultivator, in reply to certain inquiries:

1. I wish to plant one acre in cotton next year, and want to get your advice as to the preparation of land and very best manure to make the greatest yield? 2. Do you think there can be more made by planting in hills or checks? 3. Do you think a long limb variety best suited to hill planting? 4. Do you know the largest yield produced in Georgia, per acre, since the war?

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The finest in the country.
Billiard and Pool Tables,
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something new—the only one ever in the city.
DEVIL AMONG THE TAILORS
In the Duty Building on Middle Street.
NEW BIKENEN C.
The only first class saloon in the city.
d. w. s. mo.

Trent River Transportation Company.

From and after this date the steamer of this Company will run the following schedule:
Steamer Trent.
For July 10th Friday Monday next, leaving at 8:00 A. M. returning, leaving Trenton on Tuesday and Saturday, leaving at 8:00 A. M. No freight forwarded by this steamer for Landings below Pollockville.
For Pollockville Wednesday and Saturday, leaving at 8:00 A. M. returning, leaving Trenton on Tuesday and Saturday, leaving at 8:00 A. M. No freight forwarded by this steamer for Landings below Pollockville.
For Trenton, leaving at 8:00 A. M. returning, leaving Trenton on Tuesday and Saturday, leaving at 8:00 A. M. No freight forwarded by this steamer for Landings below Pollockville.
For Trenton, leaving at 8:00 A. M. returning, leaving Trenton on Tuesday and Saturday, leaving at 8:00 A. M. No freight forwarded by this steamer for Landings below Pollockville.

Steamer L. H. Outler.

Monday and Friday for Trenton, leaving at 8:00 A. M. returning, leaving Trenton on Tuesday and Saturday, leaving at 8:00 A. M. No freight forwarded by this steamer for Landings below Pollockville.
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And all kinds of Marble and Building work in ITALIAN and AMERICAN MARBLE.
Orders will receive prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed.
JOE K. WILLIS, Proprietor,
Corner of Third and Canal Streets,
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Constantly receiving a full line of Choice Groceries and FARMERS' SUPPLIES,
which we offer as low as any house in the city, and warrant all goods as represented. Call and examine our stock and prices. Stables furnished free to all our country customers. Goods delivered free to any part of the city.
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TOBACCO & CIGARS.
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C. B. HART & CO.

ONE PRICE CASH STORE.
Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
LAMP IN GREAT VARIETY BURNERS, WICKS, CHIMNEYS, KEROSINE OIL Machine and Train Oils.
We are prepared to manufacture Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.
Special attention given to repairing stoves and kerosene lamps.
April 15, 1883.

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LARGEST STOCK
OF FURNITURE
in the City of New Bern, N. C.
Parlor Suits, Bedroom Sets, Mattresses, Chairs of every description,
In fact everything usually kept in a Furniture Store, and all at the lowest prices.
Sold Very Low.
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