New Berne Weekly Journal.

J. W. HARPER, H. S. KUNN, } Proprietors. INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. Terms $2.00 Per Year.

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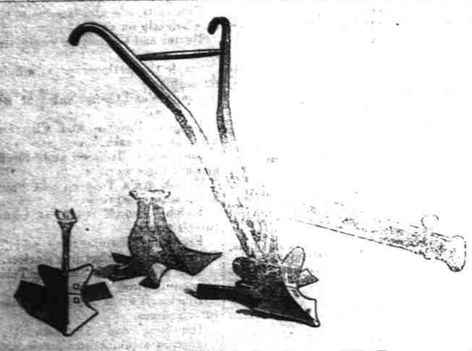
NEW BERNE ADVERTISEMENTS.



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If so, I keep on hand Nos. 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, A 6, 10, 11, The Queen (a steel plow), The Improved Climax – the best cotton plow in use.

Cultivators, Harrows, Castings, Plow Bolts,
CLEVISES, ETC., ETC.,

and I want to sell you, "and don't you forget it."
You can get anything you need in the Machinery line at Manufacturer's prices.

Cotton Seed Oil Mills:

No. 1 Mill, capacity 2 tons a day, $1,800.
No. 2 Mill, capacity 4 tons a day, $2,500.

Gen. R. Ransom says that the Gilbert Force Pump beats any Pump that he has ever used.

And that is just what you will say when you have used one.

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If so, save one hundred per cent by buying a Manure Distributor that only costs you $18.00.

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If so, I can supply you.

Don't buy anything in my line until you see what I would charge you for it.

Respectfully,
JOHN C. WHITTY,
CRAVEN STREET, NEWBERN, N. C.

Carraway's Liver Pills.

Contains no CALOMEL or other MERCURIAL Ingredients, but are composed of

Pure and Unadulterated Vegetable Ingredients

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Surest, Safest, and Best Liver Pill on the Market.

☞ Try them and be convinced of their merit.

☞ All Druggists and Dealers keep them. 25 cents per box. sep1wly

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Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Hats,
BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, Etc., Etc.

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All Kinds of Gents', Ladies' and Children's Hand and Machine Made Shoes

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FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS STORE.

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The pleasure of your company is respectfully solicited at the

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Every effort will be made to suit you in all lines of Fancy Dry Goods.

☞ Samples of any kind of Goods cut.

☞ 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 warranted. 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 3 cent stamp for Fashion Sheet. sep4-d&w6m

FORT AND FLEET.

Reminiscences of the Harriet Lane—Revenue Cutter, Blockader, and Runner—How She Was Captured at and Escaped From Galveston.

(Detroit Free Press.)

No vessel launched from the government ship yard during the last fifty years had a more adventurous career than the Harriet Lane. Launched as a revenue cutter during Buchanan's term, and named after his niece, the Lane, was made use of as one when the war opened, and owing to her light draft and speed she executed several great risk, and in a satisfactory manner. She was then more completely armed and strenghtened, plated to protect certain localities, and handed over the navy as a gunboat and blockader.

THE TORPEDO STORY.

Just before the President's Blockading proclamation went into effect there was a great outcry over a "rebel attempt" to destroy the Lane with all on board as she lay at the Washington Navy Yard. As a matter of fact, a man in Washington who was a thorough Confederate and acting as spy for the Richmond Government, was instructed to go aboard the Lane and note her armament and strength of crew. The spy accomplished a part of his mission by getting aboard with some Federal army officers, but instead of being provided with a torpedo or an infernal machine he was armed with a note-book and pencil, and his use of them aroused suspicion and ended in his being arrested. He was held for a few weeks and then discharged. The story that he intended to blow up the cutter was probably set afloat to add fire to the Northern heart.

AT GALVESTON.

On January, 1863, Galveston, Tex., was garrisoned by about three hundred Federal infanty, and the naval force in the bay consisted of five or six gun-boats, among them the Harriet Lane. The Confederates had determined to repossess the place, and planned a combined attack on both forces. Two hours before daylight two river steamers, armed with field-pieces and a large gun or two, and barricaded with rifles, suddenly appeared on the bay, and almost at the same moment Confederate infantry and artillery began an attack on the weak force holding the town.

GETTING THE FIRST BLOW.

As soon as the Lane made out that the fleet was to be attacked, she at once took the iniative. She was armed with eight splendid guns and had a crew of 125 men, and as she caught sight of the Confederate steamers bearing down upon her she ran for the nearest, calculating to cut her down and sink her. Her guns were being served at the same time, but owing to the targets being in motion and there being only moonlight to sight the guns by, her shot inflicted no damage. When the Lane struck it was a glancing blow, and almost before she had slipped off the other steamer was into her with a shock which seemed to lift both out of the water. The lane was not much injured, but the other started a leak which sent her to the bottom in seven feet water within the next fifteen minutes.

CAPTURED.

The steamer which the Lane first struck had taken a circle and come about, with a full head of steam od she ran for the Federal and struck with a crash plainly heard on shore. Grapples were ready and the two crafts were lashed together, and now the Confederates could use their riflemen to advantage.

For ten minutes there was such a conflict as has seldom occurred on the water. The crew of the Lane were greatly outnumbered, but they fought not only to save their own craft but to capture the other; Both vessels were enveloped in such a cloud of smoke that men could not see five feet away, but the fierce fight went on without abatement.

The other Confederate steamer, though in a sinking condition, kept pouring in her fire on the Lane, and when the Federal commander, lieutenant-commander and nearly every other officer on deck had been wounded, and the guns rendered useless by the concentrated fire of the Confederate riflemen, the Lane surrendered.

The fight may be said to have taken place in the dark, it being only moonlight, at best, and cloud scudding across that luminary now and then, made it so dark on deck that men had to feel their way about. One of the Lane,s big guns was loaded and fired five or six times during the darkness and smoke, and it was found afterwards that each shell had passed through the gangway of the steamer alongside.

A BADLY MANAGED CASE.

The Court Inquiry over the Galveston affair is glossed over by the Federal historians, and yet blunt old Farragut went down for bottom facts, and made a report which reflected anything but honor on the affair as handled by the Federals. Both land and naval forces had thirty hours' warning of the attack, and yet no precautions were taken, and no one seemed solicitous. The Owasco was at anchor when the fight began, and the Westfield no sooner moved out of her berth than her pilot ran her hard aground on a shoal. Outside of the Harriet Lane, the Clifton was the only craft using her guns to any extent, and her firing was all directed at the Confederate force ashore. As the Westfield could not be got off, it was planned to blow her up rather than see her possessed by the enmy. Some bungling brought about a premature explosion, in which the commander and a large number of his crew perished.

While possessing the Clifton and Owasco, the one having seven and the other six guns, and each a crew full of fight, and while the Confederates had only the Lane, with which they would have dared cross the bar for a fight, Lieut-Commander Law, who was now senior officer, eft three vessels in the hands of the enemy and ran to sea, abandoning the blockade altogether for thirty hours.

CHANCE OF OWNERS.

The Lane was a valuable prize to the Confederates. She was too good to aid in harbor defence, and yet not fitted for a privateer, and after awhile her guns were taken out, some alterations made, and she was changed to a blockade-runner. The abandoned blockade of Galveston was resumed so soon and with such strength that the Lane was never outside the harbor as a Confederate armed vessel.

SET ON FIRE.

There was much indignation at the North over the loss of the Lane, and the government seemed determined to recapture or destroy her So long as she remained in Galveston harbor she was pretty safe from recapture, and various plans were set on foot to destroy her. One of these was for two men to make their way from the Federal fleet along side of the Lane on a night favorable for the purpose and explode a a torpedo under her. The other was to set her on fire.

Late in the fall of 1863 a Federal scout, said to have been sent from Washington for the purpose, landed on the coast within a few miles of Galveston and succeeded in entering that city in the guise of a Confederate purchasing agent. In the course of three or four nights he got aboard of the Lane and set her on fire, but was detected almost in the act and fired upon as he went overboard. As he never afterwards reported to the Federal authorities the belief is that he was killed.

TORPEDO PLANS.

Not only were a skiff and crew and torpedo sent into the bay to destroy the Lane, but the men approached within 200 feet of the vessel before the dangers of the mission caused them to turn back. There was talk of a steam launch with a spar topedo, but after a while the startling events of war caused the subject to be forgotten, and nothing was done except to maintain a strict watch that she did not escape through the blockading fleet.

MADE A BLOCADE-RUNNER.

When it was found that the Lane as a gunboat was sealed up in the bay she was disarmed, some alterations made, and she was made a blockade-runner. This change was carried to the Federals by deserters and the vigilance of the blockaders was increased instead of diminished.

For nearly a year the Lane was ready loaded to go out. Quite a few other blockade-runners passed in and out, but for some reason she did not make the attempt. One of the fastest vessels in the Federal navy was on the station to give pursuit, and the bird was regarded as good as caged.

CREEPING OUT.

One April night the Lane determined to make the attempt. There was at the time three Confederate steamers and a schooner which had come in a few weeks before, and it was planned that all should go out together

It was a dark, gusty night, and the Lane being the fastest of the steamers took the schooner in tow and crept down the southwest channel. It was not supposed that any vessel of her size could enter to leave Galveston except by the main channel, and the southwest had only one blockader on watch. Going at half speed, with every light hidden, the Lane crept down the channel with the schooner at her heels, and at intervals of half a mile came the others.

DISCOVERED AND PURSUED.

The Federal blockader on the watch did not see the Lane as she crept past, and would have discovered nothing but for the noise and rattle made by a gust of wind in the schooner's rigging. A sail got loose, or something of the sort, and the blockader gave chase, under the idea that she was simply after a schooner. It was this defense which saved her commander's official head. Instructions had been issued to make certain signals in case the Lane was sighted, and as he had sighted, and as he had sighted only the schooner he went off in chase without even a rocket to the fleet. The hope of prize-money doubtless had something to do with it, and it was only when too late that the commander saw what a mistake he had made.

A HOT PURSUIT.

Off went the blockader after the schooner and the Lane, and behind her came the three other runners, and in this position all go to sea. The schooner was a heavy drag on the Lane, but she hung to her even under the fire of the blockader's guns, and did not let go until the sailing vessel was far enough off the coast to take care of herself and make her escape. Three shots passed over the Lane, but without damage. As soon as she cast off the schooner she ran rapidly out of range and had no trouble in maintaing he distance.

HANGING ON.

All through the night the Federal pursuer hung on in the chase, and when daylight came he found himself in pursuit of four steamers, instead of a schooner. All but one could easily keep away from him. This one was hit once or twice by Federal shells, but by throwing off some of her deck-load and securing a better trim, she managed to gain on the chase and keep out of range. All day the blockader continued the pursuit, gaging and loosing and hoping for some streak of luck, and when night came she would not haul off. The Confederates no longer feared her, and being anxious to get ahead they carried their lights and gave the pursuer their course.

When morning came the schooner was out of sight, the Lane twenty miles away, and the other steamers had made a gain. Still hour after hour, the chase went on nor did the Federal slacken her speed until night and a storm set in and she realized that she was losing instead of gaining.

Thus the Lane not only escaped after the many plans to destroy her and the unceasing vigilance of months, but she had for company three noted blockade-runners which the fleet had been anxious to get off and a schooner with half a million dollars' worth of cotton in her hold. Each one of the runners reached Nassau in safety, and at least two of the steamers afterwards ran in and out of Wilmington and Georgetown. M. QUAD.

Life in Texas.

Texas Siftings.

"You am de squareset man in Austin," said old Uncle Mose, entering a drug store and taking the clerk by the hand. The drug man blushed modestly and said he always tried to do his duty as a Christian and an American citizen, regardless of age, race, or sex or previous condition.

"I knowed right off you was a Christian, sah. No man in drug bizness 'ceptin' a follerer ob de Lord would hang out sich a sign as you has got. Hit shows you am a Christian fust, and a pizen maker afterward. I was just spellin' it out. Hit am de best advice eber I got in a drug store."

"What sign are you talking about Uncle?" asked the somewhat-bewildered druggist.

"Dat ar," said the old man, poiting to a placard on the wall, which read: "Tasteless Medicines," 'Dat ar am de best advice in de world' taste less medicines, I neber had tasted no medicines, no how, and dat ar am de chief reason I se alive and kickin' yit. But you am de first Christian druggist eber I struck," and the old man strolled out just in time to avoid stopping with his head a package of hair restorer that the infuriated druggist hurled at him.

What Doctors Do.

New York Graphic.

About once in twenty years the doctors relabel all the old complaints and give them new names. Thirty odd years ago pneumonia was "lung fever," and "sciatica" plain "rheumatiz." But complaints with these old-fashioned English names are bad for doctors. People get too well acquainted with them, and then they learn to cure themselves. When the doctors find them out they rechristen the whole lot. This is done by charging a gun full of Greek and Latin words and firing into the old complaints. Where a shot hits the name sticks. The sick are frightened when they are told that these words are the matter with them, and think something new and awful has got them.

When a doctor has tried to cure a sick man and can't he tells him he's got "malaria." Nothing readily cures malaria in New York but dying.

Doctors usually disagree, and the more there are of them the more do they disagree. No dozen of doctors ever yet agreed entirely upon a man's complaint—unless he was drowned or blew his brains out.

Every few years the doctors find out that something they used to do is entirely wrong and likely to kill more than cure. But they stick up just the same for whatever they are doing now.

Bits and Tidbits.

Nobody ever heard of and absconding editor. The reason is obvious.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

A Newark (Ohio) editor is known to wear number twelve and half boots. Is this a journalistic fear?—*Pitsbourgh Telegraph:*

We increased our circulation considerably this morning—had a foot race with a Billy goat.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

President Arthur has not written any poetry since 1881. This will help him out with the press if he should want to run again in 1884.—*Siftings.*

The irate rural subscriber who went into the editor's office to see about something that appeared in the paper felt very much put out about five minutes afterward.—*The Judge.*

The Wheeling *Register* assures us that "there is no valid reason why a man should not live a hundred years." True enough. It is the invalid reasons which reduce the average longevity.

A Western paper tells of a hen that committed suicide. This merely proves the capacity that Western papers possess for lying about anything that has a crop connected with it.—*New York Commercial.*

"When will the editor be in?" said the office boy at Colorado newspaper office. "Well, I don't know for sure; not till they kind of quit wanting to lynch him for that editorial published yesterday."—*Boston Post.*

Short and Good Rules.

Put self last.

Take little annoyances out of the way.

When others are suffering, drop a word of simpathy.

Tell of your own faults rather than those of others.

Hide your own troubles, but watch to help others out of theirs.

Never interrupt any conversation; wait patiently your own turn to speak.

Take hold of the knob and shut every door behind you without slamming it.

Carefully clean the mud and snow from your boots before entering the house.

Look for beauty in everything and take a cheerful view of every event.

If from any cause you feel irritable, try the harder to do the little pleasant thing.

Dot not keep your good manners for company, but be equally polite at home and abroad.

When inclined to give an angry answer press your lips together and say the alphabet.

Always speak polite and kindly to your help, if you would have them to do the same to you.

The Queen of Italy has a Neapolitan physician who is always in attendance, and sits at the royal table to prevent Her Majesgty from eating unwholesome things.

STATE NEWS.

Gleaned from our Exchanges.

Smithfield *Herald:* A majority of the people of Clayton township are said to be in favor of the "No Fence Law," provided it could be thoroughly understood.——Hogs reported to be dying at a rapid rate in Clayton township from hog cholera.

Tarboro' *Southerner:* Farm work is extremely backward. The extremely wet weather of January and the excessive humidity for the present month, has kept the ground in such a condition that work was almost out of the question.——Last Friday, Geo. Burnett, a well known shingle getter in Cocoa Swamp was accidentaly killed by a broken limb.

Goldsboro *Messenger:* The Goldsboro Oil Mills last week made a shipment of 100 barrels of cotton seed oil to parties north.——The pea farms of our truckers present a healthy, green appearance, and indicate an abuant yield if the weather does not get freaky about blooming time, as it generally does, and destroy the labor of months with one frosty night.

Durham *Tobacco Journal:* Two boys placed the first barn of tobacco on the floor of a Warehouse in Salisbury last week they had ever raised or cured, and received for the five piles it made, an average of 31½ cents to the pound. One pile netted them $106.——We frequently notice that Durham is visited by prominent tobacco men from all parts of the United States and Canada. A stranger is always surprised at the magnitute of the tobacco trade of Durham.

Wilmington *Star:* One of the pilots brought information to this city yesterday that a cotton laden barque, the name of which he could not remember—the Norwegian barque *Alaska* or the Danish barque *Aurorita*—passed over the bar yesterday morning drawing 17 feet and 9 inches of water, and that there was sufficient water on the bar at the time to have floated a vessel drawing 19 feet, being in advance of the highest spring tide. This shows well for the improvement below.

Wil. *Star:* Steamboatmen report evidences of a big freshet in the Cape Fear. The river commenced rising Monday morning, about 2 o'clock, and from that hour to the time the steamer *Gov. Worth* left Fayetteville, at 2 p.m. on that day, the depth had increased at the rate of two feet per hour. The freshet was entirely unexpected, as it was not known that there had been any very heavy rains in the up-country. So rapid was the rise that about two hundred sacks of guano, which had been on the landing at Fayetteville, were submerged before it could be removed on Monday morning. Up to the time the steamer left Fayetteville there had been a rise of about twenty-five feet, and there were then no indications of an abatement in the freshet.

Tarboro *Southerner:* Labors going elsewhere in considerable numbers and still the "all cotton idea, prevails in Edgecombe. Remember last year.——Telegraph poles are being distributed along the railroad between here and Wiliamston. This work will be completed this week; then putting the poles and wire will begin.——Saturday evening Capt. Clark and Mr. Frank Hanks as deputy constables, brought down from Rocky Mount and delivered to the Sheriff a negro named Richard Bragg, charged with assault and battery upon the railroad agent at that place. He is represented as being extremely impudent.——There will be sincere regret with many of our people to know that Outcast has been and will be caried out of the State. This stallion is a first-class thoroughbred horse of the best strains of American and imported blood. Mr. A. L. Hassard-Short has sold him to a gentleman in Kentucky where he will be placed in the stud.

Greensboro *Patriot:* The Graham normal college narrowly escaped destruction by fire Saturday evening. The principal, Rev. D. A. Long, happened in his garden and sounded the alarm, which brought the people of the town to the rescue and saved the building any material damage.——A horrible paracide was committed in Rutherford county last Sunday. Jas. Ross and son got into a dispute over an ox trade, on Sunday morning. The father threatened to kill his son at 11 o'clock on that day, but failed to meet him. At 7 o'clock the son, armed with a butcher knife, met his father and attacked him. He cut his father's throat in two places and stabbed him seven times, killing him instantly. The son was arrested and is in jail.——Jerome Holt, a beastly negro man, made a bold attempt to rape a white woman living near Gibsonville, Friday night. He went to the house of William Terrell sometime during the night, thinking Terrell absent. Terrell and his wife were in bed asleep. The brute crept into the bed-room and got in the bed. A scuffle ensued which aroused the husband, and then followed a terrible fight. The negro was very powerful and more than a match for Terrell. Finally Terrell, after severe cuts and bruises, got away from the fiend and attempted to shoot him. His gun failed to go off when he used the barrel over his head with good effect, driving him from his house. During the struggle Terrell's little boy about ten years old, came into the room and was struck by the enraged negro a blow that is feared will prove fatal. Terrell's wife was bruised and painfully injured. The negro was arrested Saturday and taken to Graham jail. The parties all live in Alamance county, near the Guilford line.

The Boston American Cultivator says that "wheat in many of the best winter-wheat sections has already been badly injured by the season. It did not generally get as good growth as in the fall of 1881, and there can scarcely be so large a crop in 1883 as the last wheat harvest."

The Cotton Exchange.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice several articles in your paper in regard to the Cotton Exchange and many of your readers must be led to the conclusion that the New Berne Exchange is something new, while every city of any size has not only Exchanges for cotton, but for grain and all other kinds of produce. To properly understand the workings of the Exchange and the advantages of the same to the trade is but to simply refer "Citizen" back before the Exchange was in existence. Cotton was placed for sale in as many ways or places as there were different buyers and sellers. One buyer would require the seller to deposit his cotton in one place, and the next buyer would require it in another place; hence, the farmer would have to keep his cotton in his cart in the street until sold, or if it came by water it would be on some one's wharf in the owner's way, or landed at the foot of Craven or Middle street, oftentimes blockading the entire street. Now it was simply to bring order out of chaos that a few dealers in cotton thought it would be a great saveing of money and time if an Exchange was organized: but being a small city it was thought best to combine with the Exchange a sample room, thereby making the business more central and expense much less than though each buyer or seller had a sample room of his own. The one thing aimed at was by united effort of all interested in the trade to have a uniform way at some central point, governed by rules and regulations just and equitable for both seller and buyer. And as every one must well know that cotton or produce of any kind must pay all expenses of handling before there is any profit to the producer; for instance, the longer distance a farmer is from a market, the less his land is worth, because it takes more of his gross receipts to pay for transportation than it takes for a farmer that lives but a short distance from market.

Now if each buyer in the city of New Berne should fit up a sample room, each to have telegrams at his own expense, also place for storing and receiving the cotton, there being many buyers, their expenses as a whole would be much larger than when united as an Exchange. And all expenses incurred from the time the produce leaves the producer until it reaches the consumer must be paid before the producer receives one cent, and if a bale of cotton is worth to the spinner $75, and the expenses of getting the cotton from the farm to the spinner $25, that will make the cotton worth just so much less to the farmer at his farm and if the Exchange can lessen the cost of handling, or by combining to get information reduces the expense, then the farmer is benefitted to that amount.

Before the Exchange was started each buyer would sample each bale of cotton offered to him and so on in turn all of the buyers would do the same thing and in most cases more cotton would be taken from each bale than is now taken by the sampler to the sample room: and I have known a seller to be several hours going from one buyer's office to another buyer's office selling his cotton by auction to the highest bidder, and in most cases having to deliver his cotton on some one's lot or wharf and often in the street, blocking up the same to the annoyance of all buyers, sellers and weighers until taken up by the different transportation companies.

Note the change. By rules of the Cotton Exchange a sample room is furnished, a man to draw the sample, a cotton yard is provided having 17,000 square feet surface, planked over; labor is also furnished to truck all cotton from wharf onto yard and placed in order to be sampled, assistance is rendered to unload country carts.

An open policy of fire insurance is carried on all cotton placed on said cotton-yard: in the sample room the telegrams are daily posted for the benefit of both buyer and seller; and for all of these advantages each bale of cotton offered for sale by sample in the sample room pays to the Exchange 10 cents per bale. And I think the man is hard to find, having seen the workings before and after the Exchange was organized, that would like to return to the old plan.

And in conclusion I would say that there is no compulsion; any one having a bale of cotton to sell can do so as he pleases—sell it on or off the Exchange, just as he thinks best; or after he has offered his cotton in the sample room can then withdraw the same, sell it outside, or ship.

If there is anything unfair in any action of the New Berne Cotton Exchange thus far, I am unable to see it.

AN OLD COTTON BUYER.

Two Hundred Years Behind.

Farmer and Mechanic.

The Historian McCaulay, is a writer whom all intelligent persons enjoy reading after. His philosophic views of historical events are invaluable to the statesman. We know some eminent personages who study his writings, as a school boy studies his parsing lesson. One chapter of McCaulay's History of England is devoted to Roads, and their connection with the character, civilization, and prosperity of a country. He tells how the aristocratic "coach-and-four" originated. Can you guess why? *It was for the same reason that the livery stable carriages drive through the streets of Raleigh with four horses.* Prince George of England was nine hours in riding from the State House to the depot—(or similar points in London). This aroused public attention, and the parliament laid down the law that no country could prosper until the roads were good enough for a single horse to trot along with a loaded wagon. So England soon had roads stretching from the capital to every point of the kingdom, and the result is that Earth has not her equal for civilization, prosperity, population, and luxury!

The days of the "coach-and-four" were 1683! And North Carolina in 1883.—is at the same point. We are *only ten hundred years* behind "civilization and prosperity.

He Must Have His Name.

New York Star.

I want to know the name of the heroic fireman who aroused the sympathies and excited the laughter of the throngs that crowded Broadway last Wednesday and watched the burning of the Moffatt building. When the flames were licking the root of the structure and the tongues of the fire were leaping up skyward, one of the brave laddies was observed to make a dash for some object. In an other second he was tugging at something which it was at once supposed was a human being. All eyes were riveted upon the fireman who was risking his own life to save another. Presently he gave a more vigorous tug than any that preceded, and the result was that he and the object rolled upon the adjoining roof. The human being was saved! People took a long breath. Soon it was discovered, through an opening in the smoke and flames, that the life rescued was that of a goat. The crowds burst out in laughter. The fact was, the janitor's son kept a goat upon the roof of the Moffatt building. The fireman saw its glaring eyes through the smoke, and thinking it was a man or woman decided to rescue it. The act was just as brave as if it had not been a goat, and the fireman deserves just as much credit. I want to know that man's name.

New Berne Advertisements.

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(Successor to E. H. Windley,)
DISTILLERS' AGENT FOR
Pure Rye and Corn Whisky
AT WHOLESALE.

WINES AND CIGARS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ginger Ale, Pale Ale, Beer
AND PORTER.
BERGNER & ENGEL BEER,
CIDER,
PURE FRENCH BRANDY.
H. W. WAHAB,
South Front St. New Berne, N. C.
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At Cost!

In order to make room for our
SPRING STOCK,
For the next
SIXTY DAYS
we offer our
ENTIRE STOCK
of Ladies' Cloaks, Walking Jackets and Shawls, Black and Fancy Cashmeres, Men's Fine Cassimeres, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. A full stock of
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Trunks, Satchels and Carpets—AT COST.
Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Black and Undressed Kid Gloves, at 40 cents a pair. Also, two thousand yards of Worsted at 10 cents per yard.
Come at once for Bargains at
WM. SULTAN & CO.,
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ALEX MILLER,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
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Constantly receiving a full line
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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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A. H. HOLTON,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES & LIQUORS,
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MIDDLE STREET,
Opposite Ice House
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C. B. HART & CO.
ONE PRICE CASH STORE.
North-east corner Middle and South Front streets opposite E. H. Windley and K. R. Jones.
DEALERS IN
Stoves, House Furnishing Goods,
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,
LAMPS in great variety.
BURNERS, WICKS, CHIMNEYS,
KEROSENE OIL.
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Machine and Train Oils.
We are now prepared to manufacture
Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.
Special attention given to repairing. Goods sold low and warranted to be as represented.
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CART HOUSE ACCOMMODATIONS.
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MARBLE WORKS
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MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
And all kinds Grave and Building work in
ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLE
Orders will receive prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed.
JOE K. WILLIS, Proprietor,
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S. W. NIXON, CLEMENT MANLY, E. M. SIMMONS.
NIXON, SIMMONS & MANLY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Craven, Jones, Onslow, Carteret, Pamlico and Lenoir, and in the Federal Court at New Berne. febl4dwly

P. MURPHY PEARSALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
TRENTON, JONES CO., N. C.
Will practice in the Counties of Onslow, Lenoir, Duplin, Sampson and Jones. Collecting a specialty. sep28-d&wly

GEO. M. LINDSAY,
Attorney at Law,
CLAYTON, Johnston County, N. C.
References: Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Hon. R. O. Fuller, Raleigh, N. C; A. Rose, Esq., Clayton, N. C.
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LEONIDAS J. MOORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(Office opposite Gaston House,)
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Will practice in the Counties of Craven, Lenoir, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico and Carteret, also in the U. S. District Court.
Prompt attention paid to the collection of claims. sep1wly

New Berne Advertisements.

Furniture!

When you come to New Berne for Furniture be sure to call at
JOHN SUTER'S,
ON MIDDLE STREET.
Second door above K. R. Jones'.
He keeps on hand Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Chairs, Lounges, Safes, Cribs, Tables, etc. For sale at
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.
janlwly

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. janlwly

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. sept-wly

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. octlwly

F. Boesser
HAS THE
LARGEST STOCK
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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.
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STAND,
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New Berne, N. C.
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MANUFACTURER OF
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Steam refined Confectionery
CANDIES,
FRESH & CANNED FRUIT
Crackers and Cakes,
CIGARS,
And all Kinds of Children's TOY WAGONS &c. &c.
POLLOCK St.,
Apr 3, 1yw New Berne, N. C.