THE JOURNAL.

R. S. NUNN, ... Editor.

NEW BERNE, N. C., MAY 10, 1883.

Entered at the Post office at New Berne, N C., as second-class matter.

THE colored people out west are not baffled by trifles or checked in religious worship by high waters. Recently their church in Austin, Arkansas, was partially submerged by the flood. When Sunday came, the pastor climbed to the roof and preached a sermon to his people who attended in skiffs.

THE last Congress cut off the great bulk of our internal revenue taxation. It retained the duties on spirituous liquors and manufactured tobacco, but removed the stamp duties from bank checks, perfumery, patent medicines and other articles well able to bear taxation. The country is growing at an astonishing rate; we are doubling our population every quarter of a century and we want all the money we can raise for utilizing and improving the land we live in.

THE Seneca Nation of Indians on the Allegany Reservation in New York have petitioned to the Interior Department to have the white squatters ejected from the Reservation. They claim that they are demoralized and corrupted by having the whites on the reservation, and declare that their women cannot, without danger of insult, pass through some of the villages. A sad commentary upon the whites; surely those on the Reservation must be of the "trash."

THE horrors of the Tewksberry Alms-house continue to increase. The inmates, it is said, are subjected to cruel treatment, thereby producing death, when the victims are skinned and the skins tanned, out of which the unfeeling wretches make uppers for slippers. The practices and character of the pilgrims of Plymouth Rock "altereth not." The witchburners of Massachusetts find like descendents in the Tewksberry tanners of human skins. This is a dark picture indeed; but it must be admitted, that Light as well as Darkness—God, as well as the Devil, flourishes in the "old Bay State."

HONORABLE.

Some of our exchanges call Jas. E. O'Hara, Congressman of this District, "Hon." when only a few months ago they were speaking of him in very different terms. We, for one, feel humiliated that such an unprincipled man should represent us in the Congress of the United States, and dislike to see any paper, published by a white man, speaking of a man so utterly devoid of "honor" in any such terms. When "Hon." is applied to him it is bereft of all meaning, and is no compliment or distinction to a respectable man.—*Kinston Free Press.*

"Strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." Did one young friend dislike the action of the Democratic Executive Committee of this Congressional District in refusing to nominate some one for the party to vote for, and against this unprincipled man? And if he is so utterly devoid of "honor" will the Democratic Congress seat him? Furthermore, did our friend dislike to see the Democrats resort to questionable means to send a man to Congress who was not elected?

We thought the title "Hon." was applied to Governors, members of Congress, Judges, etc., on account of their *official position*, but if the only requisite be an honest and upright man we should address our brother as the Hon. C. C. Daniels of the *Free Press*. While there are hundreds and thousands of pure, upright, christian gentlemen who are not dubbed with "Hon." there are many corrupt men, Democrats as well as Republicans, who wear the title, which is proper according to custom, until they be considered unworthy by the members of their own body.

NEW BERNE AS A SHIPPING POINT.

There is a belt of cotton lands along the A. & N. C. Railroad, the N. C. Railroad to Raleigh, and along the Neuse, Trent and Contentnea rivers that produces at least two-fifths of the cotton crop of North Carolina. This cotton should and would be marketed here if New Berne was what she ought, and can be made to be, a good export shipping point.

We propose to show in this article that New Berne can be made a port of entry for foreign vessels of heavy tonage, and also to show the advantages that would accrue to the whole surrounding country if such a cherished object should ever become an accomplished fact. To the question then as to how this important work for New Berne can be accomplished, we answer by opening up the Harlowe creek canal or cutting a new canal through Adam's creek which will bring us within forty miles of Beaufort bar. We have been assured by men who ought to know, that fifteen feet of water can be easily obtained through either one of the routes mentioned if we can only induce the National Government to take hold of the matter and furnish the money. True it would take a considerable amount of money, but it would be comparatively small, for a government with an overflowing treasury, when we come to look at the advantages it would give to a large section of North Carolina. Besides it would be of national as well as local importance. No better fresh water naval station can be found on the coast than Trent river but at present the gun-boats, if the government has any, could not get here. To accomplish this work it will only be necessary to cut about three miles of canal and dredge the two creeks which it would connect. It would then be necessary to dredge some points on Neuse river and the work is done.

Some one may ask, why spend all this money to obtain an outlet for New Berne when we have a railroad running right down to the sea, and right to the point where the outlet for New Berne would lead. We answer, in order to build up a shipping point there must be capital and men; for twenty-five years Morehead City has had the railroad and her sand banks have appealed to capitalist to come here and avail yourselves of the natural advantages we possess, but they "cometh not;" they do not like to build on the sand. The idea of making that a shipping point of any consequence for the present seems utterly hopeless. On the other hand New Berne has the capital, she has the wharves, the city is already here and she has a good back country to sustain her. The receipts of cotton here this year will foot up at least 50,000 bales, but it is all shipped coastwise, and this accounts for the fact that not half the cotton received here changes hands but simply goes through. If shipments could be made direct to Liverpool, cotton would sell for as much here as at Norfolk or Wilmington. If this work should be done it would put twenty-five dollars in every farmer's pocket who sells ten bales of cotton in this market. The cotton marketed at Raleigh, Goldsboro and Smithfield would seek an outlet here which, bringing them nearer their shipping point, would enable them to pay better prices, and thus benefit the entire country tributary to those points. This would necessitate the erection of a cotton compress, foreign vessels would be continually at our docks, and New Berne would at last begin her second growth.

BRADLAUGH AGAIN BARRED OUT.

The House of Commons, by a majority of three, refused a second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Affirmation bill, on the 3d inst., which action still bars Mr. Bradlaugh from taking his seat, notwithstanding he has asked to be permitted to take the oath. The trouble seems to be that Mr. Bradlaugh, having publicly denied the sanctity of the oath, was refused his seat, though willing to go through with the form. The New York *Sun* thinks there are many other members that have been seated who have no more regard for the sanctity of the oath than Mr. Bradlaugh, but were fortunate enough to keep their opinions to themselves. That paper gives the following views on the case:

It is settled, then, that the House of Commons is willing to place itself on record as the most bigoted assembly that exists in any part of the civilized world. Not only in the United States should we treat with derision—even if such an act of folly were not forbidden by the constitution—any attempt to deprive a citizen of political privileges on the score of his opinions touching the origin and government of the universe, but the same thing may be said of every European country which enjoys even the semblance of free institutions. Either in the French Chamber of Deputies, nor in the German Reichstag, nor in the Prussian Landtag, nor in the Italian Legislature, nor in the Austrain Reichsrath, nor in the Hungarian Diet are the forces of intolerance strong enough or bold enough to prevent avowed agnostics from discharging the lawmaking functions with which electors have seen fit to invest them. Even in a land which Englishmen look upon as so benighted and backward as Spain, the Prime Minister, Sagasta, is ashamed to make admittance to the Cortes depend on the profession of particular religious opinions, and has promised to effect the substitution of some form of affirmation for the usual oath in certain cases.

Not only is the rejection of the Affirmation bill a triumph for fanaticism, but the refusal to permit Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath was an infringement of the rights of the borough of Northampton whose constitutionlaity is extremely questionable. What right had the House to go behind the formal offer of a member elect to conform with its rules? Where does it get the authority to investigate a man's previous professions and present motives, and to decide arbitrarily that an act ostensibly correct is in reality an evasion of the law? It is true that subsequently to his first election Mr. Bradlaugh published a statement that he should insist upon making affirmation, on the ground that the prescribed oath would not be binding on his conscience. But if the House can take cognizance of such declarations made after the election of a member, why may it not also notice equivalent assertions or admissions made before an election is held? And if all printed avowals of atheism should be held to disqualify for Parliament, why should those who make no secret of their agnostic opinions in conversation escape a similar penalty? It is notorious that a considerable number of the members who voted on this very motion to exclude Mr. Bradlaugh reject the Christian conception of God and the dogma of immortality and we might name several whose atheistical views have been distinctly divulged in their published writings. But they took the oath promptly and quietly, regarding it as a mere formality; whereas Mr. Bradlaugh had the candor to acknowledge what they, for the moment at least, concealed. The only difference between him and his fellow atheists is that they added hypocrisy, or, as they would call it, a judicious reticence, to their obnoxious ideas upon religious subjects.

But Mr. Bradlaugh, it seems, is the only man in the United Kingdom who cannot be allowed to be a hypocrite. He must not even be suspected of hypocrisy for although nearly three years have elapsed since he expressed agnostic opinions, and although for aught that the House knows about the matter he may have abjured them long ago, he has been thrice refused his seat, and meanwhile the borough of Northampton has been deprived of a seat to which it is constitutionally entitled. That the offer to take the oath will ultimately be held a legal compliance with the rules of Parliament cannot be doubtful to those who remember what came of the analogous attempt to partially and temporarily disfranchise the borough of Westminister for its persistence in returning Wilkes. There was but one way of avoiding the virtual admission that the oath is meaningless in the mouth of many members, and that was to allow affirmation to be substituted. Mr. Gladstone at last saw this, but the reactionists and bigots would not see it, hence the quandary into which the House of Commons has been plunged.

A LAME LAW.

In our notice of Sheriff Hahn's selling land for taxes on Monday we were in error. He was not selling for taxes, but selling land that had been bid in for the county. Sec. 36 of the Machinery act of 1881 provides that the Sheriff shall, in certain cases, when land is bid in for the county, execute a deed to the county, be recorded, and the property pass to the control of the county commissioners. Sec. 37 provides for the redemption of said property. Sec. 39 says:

But should the said delinquent fail to redeem the said land within twelve months from the day of sale thereof, then the said board of commissioners shall order the said sheriff, after notice given as prescribed in sub section three of section thirty-four, to sell the said land to the highest bidder for cash and to pay the proceeds of sale, less five per centum for his commissions, to the county Treasurer, the one-half of the net proceeds thereof to the common school fund and the other half to the county fund.

It was under this clause of the act that the Sheriff was selling on Monday, and, judging from the prices that several tracts were knocked down at, we think there is a lameness in the law that should be remedied. Under this act a man might refuse to pay his taxes; let the Sheriff sell and bid in for the county; the county sells, and the original owner can appear at the sale and buy, in many cases, for about one-tenth of the amount of taxes he owed on it. If the land will not bring enough to pay the taxes, why not let the county keep it until it does become saleable?

We have another fault to find of this sale which may appear selfish but there is nevertheless good reason for it. *Sufficient public notice had not been given of the sale.* The Sheriff may have complied with the law in sticking a bundle of paper at the court house door and at two or three cross roads in the county, but where thousands of acres of land belonging to the county are to be sold to the highest bidder ought not the county commissioners use all means within their power to give it all the publicity possible? We are led to make these suggestions, because we have heard several remark since the sale that had they known it was a sale of lands belonging to the county they would have attended. Now there is hardly a reading man in the city of New Berne who does not read either the *Nut Shell* or JOURNAL or both, and there are but few in Craven county who do not read the Weekly JOURNAL. If these lands had been properly advertised in these papers the sales would doubtless have amounted to double or thrible what they did.

STATE NEWS

Gleaned from our Exchanges.

Greensboro *Patriot:* Some gentlemen went out to North Buffalo yesterday to fish for carp. They seined the creek from Albright's to Farrars pond and caught about half a peck of good sized perch, catfish and pike, besides about 1,000 little fishes, which they at first supposed were carp but which proved on close examination to be small shad or roaches. From the discoveries made by them they are of the opinion that the carp recently put in Farrars' pond will turn out to be shad-roaches.

Wilson *Advance:* We were shown Wednesday by Mr. C. F. Finch, of this county, a bunch of crab grass which measured sixteen inches. This beats the State. Mr. Finch also had twelve wheat heads out last Sunday. He is a crack farmer.——H. F. Murray Esq., of this place, has a hen that lays an egg every day with two yolks, and Wednesday she eclipsed herself by laying an egg with three yolks. "Rah for Wilson, [Better Rah for the hen—ED. JOURNAL.]—The editor had Irish potatoes for dinner Tuesday. They were from Mrs. T. A. Wainwright's early garden. Thanks.

Wil. *Star:* An interesting incident was witnessed by a select few last night about 11 o'clock at Market street dock, when two hundred and fifty thousand young shad were let loose in Cape Fear river. The young fish were brought in ten large cans from the hatchery at Avoca, near Edenton, which place they left at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, arriving here by express last night. Mr. C. M. McDowell, who had charge of the business, opened the cans, found the young fry all alive and in good condition, and after taking the temperature of the river—61 degress—turned his charge loose and the work was done. This, we understand, is the first lot of young shad put into the Cape Fear below Fayetville.

Fayetville *Observer:* An old family Bible has recently been returned to its owners in this county after an absence of more than a quarter of a century. Thirty years ago it was sent to the Pension Bureau at Washington, the family records which it contained being needed in the case of a pensioner of one of our former wars. There it has since remained, entangled in the red tape and gathering the accumulated dust of the Circumlocution Office, while the names of those born written on yellow pages became the names of the dead inscribed on the stone in the country graveyard and the two sections, amid blood and smoke and tears and groans, were making history—and another pension roll (the latter to benefit the party of the other part.) But the Bible was brought to light at last the Department wrote concerning it to our able and efficient [Republican] Postmaster, and through him the book was restored.

"Madam, you've lost something," said a self-possessed gentleman to a middleaged lady as she entered a Hartford horse car yesterday, with her face crimson with indignation because the driver did not brake the car quick enough to suit her. "What have I lost?" she demanded eyeing the gentleman savagely. "Your temper," was the soft reply as he burned himself deeper in his paper. "I haven't lost my manners," she testily answered.

STICK TO YOUR TRADE.

A Little Advice to those who are continually Changing their minds.

"Stick to your trade," says an exchange, "nine tenths of all the failures of the last year have come to men who were dabbling in out side affairs." There could not be more truth crowded into a few lines than is contained in the above.

As a general thing when you hear of the failure of a man in business you can set it down that he has been dabbling in something he knew nothing about, and has sunk the money needed in his legitimate business. The merchant, even in a country village, who attends strictly to business, may in time lay by a snug little sum, but as soon as he commences to speculate in land, or even trade horses, he is liable at any time to hear something drop on account of taking the money needed in his business for speculative purposes. The farmer who works hard all summer, sows and reaps a good harvest, and puts the proceeds of the sale of his wheat in to his pants pocket and goes to speculating in pork, may eventually find a mortgage plastered down over his property that it will take years of frugal industry to remove. You hear of the failure of a merchant engaged in trade and in nine cases out of ten you can trace the course the fact that he had a few thousand dollars invested in wheat when the price tumbled and the bottom fell out of his scheme for making o little money by outside speculation. A merchant may be all right, and level-headed in his trade, he can weigh out codfish and sugar, or drive a sharp bargain in buying a load of green hides or a ton of butter, but when he has a few thousand dollars invested in wheat, or pork, or lumber, and the price takes a drop, he loses his head and is laid out coulder than a mackeral.

The papers in the northwestern part of the State recently related the circumstances of how a minister came to grief through speculation. He was a real nice man, and a minister, stood high in the estimation of his friends, but when he got the the idea that his salary was too small, and that he would invest a portion of it in a little outside speculation, and thus make a few thousands for rainy day, there never was a minister more sadly left.

Lack of business tact, and knowledge in the ways of the world of traffic led him to make wild speculative deals, and soon the reaction set in. He could preach eloquently and hardly a Sunday passed but what he garnered into the fold a fresh lot of souls; but when it came to garnering unto his pocket, even a little margin on a pork deal, he missed his calculation, and lost all he had, and considerable more than he ought to, as shown by the bills which came in from around town, which he had neglected while investing his loose change in speculative schemes. "Every man to his trade," is a saying as true as it is ancient.

There are instances, of course, where men have left their grocery in the furrow and took up speculation, and struck it rich, or where ministers have beat their hymnbooks into railroad stocks, and made a fortune at one strike, but these instances are scarce—very scarce. The cashier of a bank, or treasurer of a State who lays awake nights fixing up schemes for making a million, dealing in "futures," or holding a hundred thousand dollars' worth of butter and eggs, for a rise, are forever coming to grief, while the men in similar positions, who salt fifty cents on every dollar of their salary in an old stocking, and don't try to beat the "faro" banks, or own the fastest horses on the earth, get to the front and become solid men. There are enough men to do all the speculating there is any necessity for doing; men who have become hardened in the business, and who lose or make thousands without a blush or twitch of the muscles.

These men don't, as a general thing, lose their heads, and make bad breaks. They are accustomed to the business; and the rest of mankind should be content to let them buy all the stocks and bonds, and wheat and pork, and make or lose just as it happens, they enjoy excitement that would turn some men's hair gray in forty-eight hours and the business and professional men should be content to let them enjoy it. There are thousands of men bucking against fate, trying to make a fortune by speculation, who if they had ten millions of dollars worth of the best stocks or bonds in the world, would, in the shortest possible time if they persisted in speculating, be laid out, financially, so flat that they would be obliged to work a lunch route.

Planetary Legends.

Given once the idea of the sun and moon as a married couple, to what issues and situation does not such an idea lend itself? First of all would come naturally the old Prussian belief that the stars were their offspring, and next to that the legend that the moon proved faithless to his wife and eloped, with the betrothed of the morning star, to the god of thunder, to punish him, cut him into with a sharp knife, as may still be seen in the moons shape at a certain times. In Bavaria a similar tail appears in a more elaborate form. A girl who spun in the moonlight, having been drawn up by the moon, was the source of a good deal of jealousy to the sun as soon as she became aware of the moons faithfulessness to her self. She, therefore, spying the girl's lover asleep in a wood; and in order to be even with the moon, took him up for herself. The girl and her lover then perceived themselves thus remote from one another were naturally anxious to meat again; and great grief it was to the moon when he found that the spinning girl no longer cared for him, but still thought of her original lover. The tears he sheds in consequence are what we call the shooting star.

Realy in Love.

Some years ago a rich man's son in New York fell in love with the chambermaid, but, unlike many rich men's sons under similar circumstances, wanted to marry her. His family thought this was going little too far; so he compromised the matter by agreeing to go a good deal farther—that is, to Europe—for two or three years. Having a fortune of his own he placed the girl in one of the best schools, and she, being ambitious and devoted, improved her opportunities so well that on his return, finding her more attractive than ever, he married her and she is now a noble, refined charming woman.

USEFUL HINTS.

Horse-radish, chewed, is good for hoarseness and affection of the chest.

Linseed oil and charcoal oil is an excellent remedy for a scald or burn.

To relieve toothache apply to the troublesome tooth a tiny piece of cotton saturated with ammoniac.

To make the teeth white.—A mixture of honey with the purest charcoal will prove an admirable cleanser.

A tea made of chestnut leaves, and drank in the place of water, will cure the most obstinate case of dropsy in a few days.

A bit of cotton batting sprinkled with black pepper and wet with sweet oil and inserted in the ear will immediately cure earache.

A teaspoonful of the white of an egg, well beaten and mixed with lemon juice and sugar, taken occasionally, will relieve hoarseness.

Hoarseness and tickling in the throat are best relieved by the gargle of the white of an egg beaten to a froth in half a glass of warmed, sweetened water.

A tea made of ripe whortleberries, and drank in the place of water is a sure and speedy cure for a scrofulous difficulty, however bad.—*Medical Home.*

Cure for catarrh.—Burn a piece of alum on the stove until it becomes a white powder, and use it as snuff, and it will cure catarrh and is a good remedy for cold in the head.

When one has a bad cold and the nose is closed up so that he cannot breathe through it, relief may be found instantly by putting a little champhor and water in the center of the hand and snuffing it up the nose. It is a great relief.

Cure for the tetter.—Procure some strawberry leaves, and lay the outside or woolly side of the leaf on the parts effected. They must be laid on verry thick, and be changed occasionlly. They will draw out inflamation, and cure the disease.

There is nothing better for a cut than powdered rosin. Get a few cents worth, pound it until it is quite fine, put it in a cast-off spice box, with perforated top, then you can easily sift it on the cut. Put a soft cloth around the injured member, and wet it with water once in awhile; it will prevent inflammation or soreness.

A cure for corns.–Take one-fourth of a cup of strong vinegar; crumble in some bread. Let it stand half an hour, or until it softens into a good poltice. Then apply, on retiring at night. In the morning the sorenes will be gone, and the corn can be picked out. If the corn is very obstinate one it may require two or more applications to effect a cure.

Sunburns.—The best plan for removing the effects of sunburns is to wash the face at night with either sour milk or buttermilk, and in the morning with weak bran tea and a little eau-de-cologne. This will soften skin and remove the redness, and will, also, make it less liable to burn again with exposure to the sun. Bathing the face several times in the day with elderflower water, and a few drops of ean-de-cologne is, also, very efficacious.

Composting Manure.

One of the important questions which every farmer has to decide is the best method of composting manure. Farmers do not agree on this subject; while some hold that it is best to apply manure in its green state and compost it with soil others believe it best to compost it the yard by mixing with it an equal quantity of muck or loam. Advocates of the last method claim that the manure is thus decomposed and brought into plant food that is immediately available. The advocates of composting directly with the soil claim that it saves a large amount of labor of hauling in material to compost with, the pitching of it all over, and the carting out and spreading twice the quantity; and they also claim that during the process of decomposition in a compost heap, under ordidary conditions, a portion of the fertilizing elements is lost; while if applied directly to the soil, the process of decomposition improves the condition of the soil and prepares its plant growth much better than if applied after decomposition has taken place.

While it is probably best for most crops to apply the manure in the green state there are some crops that need forcing with manure already well decomposed. For example, strawberries that have been set one year sometimes require a fertilizer that will act at once. Grass land, if manured between the first and second crop, should have well decomposed manure.

The farmer, in composting his manure, should never forget that all of the muck, loam or sand which he mixed with his manure above that which is necessary to absorb the liquids and gasses is a waste of labor, and only makes his manure heap a deception which his crops will surely find out. While it is important that every farmer should always have at hand sufficient absorbents to prevent the loss of the liquids, but few farmers work to the best advantage when they haul into the barn yard as many loads of muck, loam or sand as they have of manure. The large additional cost of removing twice or three times such large quantities of materials but little better, if as good, as the soil upon which it is spread, never comes back in the increase of crops.—*Ploughman.*

How They Dance in Italy.

In Italy, where the country men and women dance together, the first thing they do is to toss off their shoes, if they wear any. A man don't go up to a woman and ask her if she will dance, but he fixes his eye on her from a distance and nods. She nods in return, and then both kick off their shoes and advance towards each other and begin to dance. The dance, besides an incessant up and down of steps, represents also quite a little love drama in gestures and the success of the dance depends on the cleverness of the dancers to express this mimic scene. He courts, pleads, beseeches, runs after his dancer, tries so clasp her waist and kiss her; all the time he is dancing. The girl of course, denies, laughs, shakes her head and escapes her partner, till at last the dance finished, he pulses to her place and resumes her shoes.

Results of New Inventions.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, illustrating the new advantage of machinery, says it would require sixteen million persons using the spinning-wheel and handloom of less than a century ago, to make the cotton cloth used by our people, which is now manufactured by one hundred and sixty thousand.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The most interesting event to take place in Washington this month is the grand reunion of the Army of the Potomac, to be held on 16th. and 17th. Active preparations are under way and arrangements are being made to have every detail of the affair complete and brilliant. Efficient committees have been appointed to meet every emergency, and from the extensive advertisement of redeced hotel accommodations and railway fares for the occasion; a great crowd of visitors is expected, and a good time. Some conspicuous names on the committee of reception are Gen. Sherman, Hon. W. E. Chandler, W. W. Corcoran, Gen. Hazen, Hon. J. G. Blaine, and Col. Bob. Ingersoll. This will be the first reunion held in the Capital City, where the veterans disbanded eighteen years ago. Many of them have not visited Washington since, and they will find it has grown marvelously in beauty and size. The transformation wrought by improvements of every kind will render the city unrecongnizable except by such land-marks as the Capitol and other public buildings, and even these have undergone many changes. They will see it, too, under the most advantageous circumstances. Clad now in its spring garb of fresh green and bright flowers, it is perfectly beautiful. It is what no other city can aspire to be—it is Washington. The old soldiers will make excursions to Mount Vernon, and some of the battle-fields near the city. They will parade, orate, poetize, banquet, and together fight their batties o'er again, and thrice slay the slain. The President has accepted an invitation to take part in the reunion.

A very large praty of tourists, accompanied by Mr. John Cook, the managing partner in the firm running these excursions, reached the city Thursday night and stopped at the Ebbitt House. They started from New York and will make an extensive circuit before they return, visiting California and many places of interest during the next thirty-five days. Friday they spent driving over the city and visiting the sights.

But the most distinguished visitor now in Washington is Sir Anthony Musgrave, Colonial Governor of Queensland. He has been governor successively of Newfoundland, British Columbia, Natal, New South Wales, and Jamaica. Lady Musgrave is the daughter of David Dudley Field. They are guests of Justice Field of the Supreme Court. Sir Anthony called on the President Wednesday in company with his host.

The long agaitated question of a new opera house for Washington is about to be settled at last. A lot on Connecticut avenue has been bought for the purpose, and the enterprise is actually on foot.

The city is already remarkable for its many monuments and statues, but still they come. Four new statues are soon to be added to Statuary Hall, the apartment in the Capitol known as the Old Hall of Representatives, in which each State is entitled to place two statues. Comparatively few of the States are yet represented in the group, but among the statues soon to arrive from Ohio constituents is one to the memory of President Garfield.

Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, has, on account of ill-health, decided to spend the summer traveling in Europe, and the State Department has been notified that he has obtained leave of the Mexican Government to that end. During Senor Romero's absence from Washington, the Secretary of the Mexican Legation will remain as Charge d'Affaires.

The death of Dr. Joseph, chief of the financial division and disbursing officer of the Interior Department occured this week. He was honored with unusually impressive obsequies.

Willards Hotel, the favorite rendezvous for the visiting and resident politicians of Washington will be closed next Tuesday for the season.

Senator Hill who has been having an unpleasantness with Secretary Teller of the Interior Department, has this week returned to his Colorado home. One of Senator Hill's grievances was that Secretary Teller ignored his advice in regard to the appointment and removal of Colorado employees of the Department.

A Wonderful Spring.

About two miles southwest of Big Springs, Texas, the spring from which the town derives its name is situated. At the foot of a large cliff will be found a hole of perhaps 100 feet in circumference and about 20 feet in depth. The Texas and Pacific Company have an engine at work pumping water from the spring all the time, but the supply is almost inexhaustible. There seems to be a subterranean river which flows just beneath the spring, and from this the vast supply of water comes. Several wagon loads of buffalo bones have been removed from the spring. The water flows in an aqueduct to the town, and is used by the citizens of the place.

A FINE LOCATION FOR A TRUCK FARM,

A VALUABLE TRACT of GOOD HIGH LAND in Onslow county, N. C., situated between the mouth of White Oak River and Bogue Inlet Bar, about one hundred and forty acres of cleared land, and two hundred acres of fine stock range attached, near Swansboro, will be sold for a division, at the Court House door, in Onslow county, N C., on the FOURTH day of JUNE, 1883.

Terms—one third cash; one third in six months; balance in twelve months.

may19wtd W. N. DENNIS.

COMMERCIAL OF BUSINESS COLLEGE of Kentucky University, WILBUR R. SMITH, Pres't, LEXINGTON, KY.

Students Received Any Week Day in the Year.

Each Department has its Special Teacher

Students can graduate at this College in about one-third of the time and expense than at any similar College in America. Nearly 3,000 successful graduates of the above College, together with the leading Educators of America, attest the superiority of its Course of Study and Training, as being Thorough, Practical and Complete—embracing Book-keeping, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Penmanship, etc., Penmanship, etc., Correspondence, etc., TIME REQUISITE TO COMPLETE AND FULL DIPLOMA Course from 2 to 3 months. TOTAL COST, including Tuition, Books, Stationery, and Board in a good private family, about $65. Students of this College can attend the other Colleges of the University, under 10 Professors, for one year, free of charge. When two or more enter together, a reduction of $5 on each one's tuition will be made. For full particulars address W. R. SMITH,

janl9-d&w3m President, Lexington, Ky.

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. MURRILL, Assistant janlwtf

NOTICE.

Craven County, Superior Court.

James O. Frazel and wife, Martha Frazel, vs. Enoch Wadsworth, Edward Wadsworth, Catherine E. Wadsworth, Ruth Wadsworth, Sarah H. Schenk, Augustus Lane, Isaac Pipkin and others, Plaintiffs, Defendants.

To Edward Wadsworth, Catherine E. Wadsworth, Ruth Wadsworth, Sarah H. Schenk, Augustus Lane, Isaac Pipkin:

Take notice that an action has been instituted in the Superior Court of Craven County, entitled as above, for the foreclosure and execution of a trust, provided for in a deed from James Armstrong to Philip Pipkin, conveying an undivided one half of lot No. 118 in the City of New Berne, in which you are interested as the heirs at law of James Armstrong. You are commanded to appear at the Spring Term of said court, to be held in New Berne on Monday the 28th day of May, 1883, and answer or demur to the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, as you may be advised.

E. W. CARPENTER, Clerk of the Superior Court of Craven County.

apr12-wtt

For Sale,

FIVE NEW IRON AXLE HORSE CARTS,

For terms, etc., apply to E. B. HARGET & CO., Silver Dale, N. C.

feb22-w3m

DR. J. W. SANDERS' CHILL PILLS.

A Certain, Safe and Immediate cure for Chills and Bilious Fevers. Never known to fail. They cure the chills the first day, no matter how long or severe the attack.

$500 offered for any case one box will not cure if by druggists on their merits only.

J. W. Sanders, Pprietor, Sanders Store N.C

wly

New Berne Advertisements.

Valley Mutual Life Association of Virginia.

HOME OFFICE. . . STAUNTON, VA.

INSURANCE WITHIN REACH OF ALL.

This Company is winning fresh laurels every day. It has been in existence nearly five years, has a membership of about six thousand members, has paid every death loss promptly, has taken nearly one million dollars of insurance in North Carolina since the 1st of January. On the 29th of March last $5,000 was paid to Mrs. R. M. Oliver, of Milton, N. C., on the death of her late husband. This is the second loss of $5,000 paid in Milton in the last six months past. We also see from the Daily Evening Globe, of Hagerstown, Md., that J. C. Echard, Agent at Large, paid $5,000 on the life of F. D. Herbert one month before it was due. This speaks well for this excellent company, and shows that it meets its death losses promptly. Policies are guaranteed for their full face value. You can know how much a policy will cost you in an expected life time. One assessment on members pays now five deaths before you are assessed again; twice as many deaths paid from the surplus money than is assessed, for this Company has large stock and reserve fund which is invested in U. S. Bonds, which is bound for the policies besides the assessment fund. We have had but nineteen assessments since the Company was chartered, nearly five years ago, furnish insurance at about one-third the cost of old line companies. This company furnishes insurance at actual cost. This Company is patronized by the most leading men in Virginia and North Carolina. We take great pleasure in commending this Company to the consideration of every person that can take out insurance in this Company. Mr J. C. Echard, Agent at Large, is here at the Central Hotel, and will canvass the city and surrounding country. The small sum of $8 will secure a policy for $1000, $16 for $2000, $24 for $3000. For further particulars call on J. C. Echard, Agent at Large. Don't put off till to-morrow what you ought to do to-day. Make the best investment you can make for the same amount of money. Mr. Wm. G. Brinson is the Local Agent at New Berne, N. C. may3-d1w-w1m

N. M. GASKILL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has received his Spring Samples, and is prepared to make up the latest and most fashionable clothing.

Piece goods of every quality and patterns always on hand.

SAME OLD STAND.

MIDDLE STREET,

ap10d&wly New Berne, N. C.

MOORE & BRADY

Will pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES for

Peas, Quinces, Pears, Blackberries, Whortleberries,

and other Fruits.

MOORE & BRADY, Canning Factory, New Berne, N. C.

apr23wtf

April 19th.

SPRING OPENING.

Miss Kate L. Carraway

Is now prepared to exhibit to the public her Elegant Stock of

PATTERN HATS, NOTIONS, ETC.

She promises the citizens the

Most Beautiful Display

SHE HAS EVER HAD.

Orders from the surrounding counties solicited.

April 19th.

apr18-d2tw1m

R. BERRY & CO.,

272 WASHINGTON STREET,

New York.

Produce Commis'n Merch'ts

—AND—

Purchasing Agents.

Consignments of Truck, Fruit, Eggs, and other Southern Produce solicited.

Stencils furnished on application to us or at the Drug Store of R. Berry, at New Berne, N. C. d&w

Bargain.

A First-Class Bran New Sewing Machine can be bought cheap at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

New Berne Advertisements.

A. M. BAKER

Is now displaying the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

OF

Ladies' Fancy Goods

AND

NOTIONS

Brought to Newbern by any Merchant this Season.

We Guarantee BARGAINS.

MANY GOODS SOLD AT

Lower Prices

Than ever before in this Market.

An assortment of

Children's Regular Made Hose

At only 25c. per pair; worth 50.

A lovely stock of

Irish Ponit Embroidery,

And a thousand styles of

Hamburg

bought so low that we retail it at less than the regular wholesale price.

Beautiful Balbrigand Hose

At 25c. per pair.

An Elegant Stock of

WHITE GOODS,

such as Plaid and Plain Nainsook Dimity, India Mull, Dotted Swiss, etc., etc., all at prices to

DEFY COMPETITION.

Goods sold at as Low Prices as can be bought in New York.

CALL EARLY, and look at our beautiful

Plaid and Striped Ginghams,

at from 7c. to 10c. per yard,

Zephyr Cloths, Satteens, Chambray Nuns Veiling, Bunting,

and other Dress Goods.

Beautful Stock of

BLACK GOODS,

Consisting of Cashmeres, Hernanas, Organdy Satteens, Flannels, Nun's Veils, Tiamise, Delaines, Albatross, Crape Cloth, Henrietta Cloth, Shudda Cloth, Bunting, etc., etc., and a beautiful stock of DRESS BUTTONS, at 5c. to 10c. per dozen.

And Don't Forget, we sell Goods for CASH, and therefore bring the money and get more for it at

A. M. BAKER'S

than you can at any other place in the city.

We cut samples of any goods in stock. may4d&wtf

Millinery!

'83. Spring--Summer. '83.

GRAND OPENING,

Thursday, April 19, '83

MRS. S. H. LANE & CO.

Will display their Fine and Most Elegant Selection of

Bonnets and Hats

of all the latest fashionable styles. Also

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers,

And a Full Line of

Ribbons, Embroidery, Etc.

The public are cordially invited to call

Thursday, April 19, 1883,

And inspect our stock

Orders from the country solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. S. H. LANE & CO.,

apr18-d2tw1m New Berne, N. C

New Berne Oil Mills.

300 Tons of Cotton Seed Meal

As an Ammoniate equal to Peruvian Guano,

FOR SALE AT

$25.00 per Ton.

Will exchange one ton of meal for two tons of cotton seed delivered at any railroad station or landing on Neuse, Trent and Tar Rivers, freight paid both ways.

Highest price paid for cotton seed.

A. R. DENNISON,

mar21-d&wtf Owner and Proprietor.

CHAS. R. McCOTTER,

AT MARKET DOCK,

DEALER IN

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.,

Bergner & Engel's Lager Beer on Ice. Ginger Ale, Sweet Cider, etc., always on hand. ma31d&wly

New Berne Advertisements.

ASA JONES,

Middle Street, Newbern, N. C.,

DEALER IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, ETC.

Agent for the DIAMOND SHIRT. Unlaundried $1.00, Laundried $1.25.

And the celebrated Warner's Coraline 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 Coats, Hats and Shoes, Ladies' Cloaks and Jackets, and everything usually kept in a first class Dry Goods Store.

ASA JONES.

mar6d&wly Middle st., op. Baptist Church

GEORGE A. OLIVER,

COTTON BROKER.

OFFICE ADJOINING COTTON EXCHANGE,

Newbern, N. C.

The very Highest Market Prices Guaranteed.

Consignments of Cotton Solicited

ot25d&wtf

Walter P. Burrus & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN OF ALL KINDS.

(Corn a Specialty.)

New-Berne, N. C.

Orders and Consignments respectfully solicited. jan1-d&wly

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

W. L. PALMER

Exchanges for cash: Cigars, Pipes, Smoking Tobacco, Chewing Tobacco, and many fancy articles. Also Candies, Nuts and Fruit.

Tanzill's 5 cent PUNCH CIGAR.

Batchelor's 5 cent MIDDLE BEE CIGAR, two brands of the finest 5 cent cigars in America, and many other brands of good cigars.

Situated on the ready-made is a beautiful SODA FOUNTAIN, where you get a nice, cool glass of soda or ginger ale that will please you