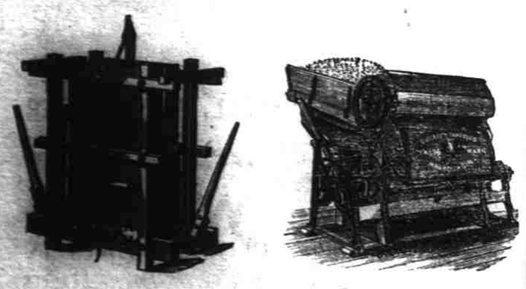
New Berne Weekly Journal.

H. S. NUNN, E. HARPER, } Proprietors. INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. Terms $2.00 Per Year.

VOL. VI. NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., AUGUST 23, 1883. NO. 21.

NEW BERNE ADVERTISEMENTS.

MACHINERY.



(From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

The Gullett Magnolia Cotton Gin.

In our paper to-day will be found the advertisement of that justly celebrated cotton gin—the "Gullett Magnolia." We have traversed within the past six months the entire cotton belt from Texas to Virginia, and throughout the States combined in that district the reputation of this noted gin is beyond cavil or question. It stands first and foremost with all, in mechanism, durability and perfection. And, indeed, no enterprise could fail of success, conducted as is the business of this company. Originally under the control of Benjamin D. Gullett, a man familiar throughout the South, at his death its management devolved upon one whose name is in itself a tower of strength—Albert Baldwin, Esq. To his side this gentleman has called, as general manager, Mr. Geo. A. Peete, than whom, in executive ability, none abler can be found. Truly is this establishment a home institution, everything used in the construction of the machines, even to the castings and saws, being made at their own factory; while the majestic magnolia and long leaf yellow pine, of which their gins are manufactured, grow thick on their own immediately adjacent lands. In fine, the "Gullett Magnolia," as a gin, cannot be excelled, and all who use it sound its praises ever afterward. For sale by

J. C. WHITTY.

I carry a full line of the following goods, and solicit a share of your patronage.

Send in your orders for Engines, Cotton Gins, Presses, Rice Treshers, &c., as early as possible, and thereby avoid delays and disappointments.

"Kentucky" Cane Mills,
"Cook's" Evaporators,
"Excelsior" Cider Mills,
"Maryland" Corn Shellers,
Rockaway and Champion Grain Fans,
Steam Engines, all sizes,
Rice and Wheat Threshers and Separators,
Carver Cotton Gins,
Carver Cotton Condensers,
Carver Cotton Cleaners,
Gullett's "Magnolia" Gin,
Hydraulic Cotton Press,
Power Cotton Press,
"Essex Co." Grit Corn Mills,
Drake's Pat. Shingle Machine,
"Kentucky" Shingle Machine,
Box Board Machine,
Acme Pulverizing Harrow, unsurpassed for putting in small grain.
"Go Easy" Feed Cutters,
Tennessee Wagons,
Hancock Inspirators,
Hogues Graded Injector,
Cotton Seed Hullers,
Saw Mills,
Circular Saws, Gummers,
Side Files, Swages,
Shafting, Pulleys, Belting,
Roanoke Hand Press,
Maid of the South Corn Mills,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Write for terms and prices, and remember that no well regulated family can afford to be without a Gilbert Force Pump.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN C. WHITTY,
CRAVEN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO COTTON EXCHANGE,
NEWBERN, N. C.

James Redmond,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER.
BERGNER & ENGEL'S
CELEBRATED BOTTLED LAGER BEER.
FOR SALE BY THE CRATE.
Also on hand a full stock of Groceries, Provisions, Cigars AND TOBACCO.
Open Front Brick Store.—MIDDLE STREET,
Apr 1 d w ly NEW BERNE N. C.

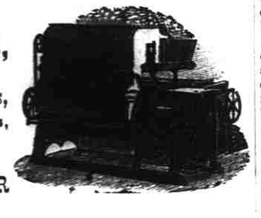
GEO. ALLEN & CO.,

Pollok Street, New Berne, N. C.,
DEALER IN
General Hardware,

Agricultural Implements.
Steam Engines.
Cotton Presses,
Horse Powers,
Threshers,
Farm Machinery,
Grain Fans,
Straw Cutters,
Corn Shellers,
Cider Mills,
Belting,
Packing, Pipe,
Fittings,
Paint, Oil,
Glass, Lime,
Cement, Plaster,
Fertilizers,
Brick, Etc.

PRICES VERY LOW FOR CASH.

BRANCH OFFICE
TALBOTT & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Stationary & Portable Engines,
Boilers, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Shaftings, Pulleys and GENERAL MACHINERY,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR
Winship Cotton Gins,
Winship & Boss Cotton Presses,



Victor Cane Mills and Cook Evaporators.

J. A. HAUSER,
Manager,
Goldsboro, N. C.

F. P. Outlaw, Soliciting Agent for the Counties of Jones, Craven, Carteret, Pamlico and Onslow.
Send for CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS. july5-wim

Rev. L. C. Vass, Messrs. Geo. Allen and G. S. Fisher, Local Board of Directors of the State Normal School.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the State Normal School for colored teachers, held under my supervision at New Berne, N. C., from July 9th to August 10th, 1883, inclusive:

The school had been in session two weeks prior to my assuming charge of it, under the direction of Revs. M. A. Hopkins, J. A. Savage and L. T. Christmas, during which time there had been enrolled forty-seven pupils. Twenty one were admitted on the morning of the 9th of July, and, subsequently, forty-eight, making the entire number of pupils enrolled one hundred and sixteen representing the following named counties: Carteret, Craven, Franklin, Hyde, Lenoir, New Hanover, Wayne and Warren. Of the number enrolled thirty had been employed, in different sections of the State, as teachers.

The object of this Normal Course was to give to such teachers a five weeks' training in the best methods of imparting instruction in the branches embraced in the common school course, and of developing, systematically the child mind, with the hope of awakening a renewed interest in the new methods of instruction, and thus perfecting ultimately the system of common school instruction adopted throughout the State.

Upon assuming the principalship I found many children anxious to be instructed—willing to make almost any sacrifice in order to attend school. This presented a situation which I had not considered, but which I disposed of by subjecting all to a written examination in order to determine the standard of scholarship. The result of the examination showed, in many instances, that the children who applied for admission were in advance of the teachers, and, if the division had been made in accordance with the standard decided upon, many whom I expected to exclude would have been allowed to remain. Since it was necessary to make use of the children in giving sample lessons to teachers, I did not send them out, but divided the school into two classes. In class A, or the more advanced, I placed all teachers and such of the pupils as had obtained a fair percentage in the examination. In class B were placed those who showed the greater deficiency. Of the latter class was formed a kind of model school.

Methods for imparting instruction in oral and written arithmetic, algebra, drawing, geography and map-drawing, grammar, history, music, penmanship, physics, physiology; primary and advanced reading, oral, written and phonic spelling were given and exemplified to the teachers in the presence of the school, the teacher conducting the recitation using most frequently the pupils of the model school to illustrate the manner of developing the idea in the unskilled mind.

There were associated with me, as assistants, Miss Marion P. Shadd, who had charge of algebra, oral arithmetic, history and physiology; Miss Mamie E. Nichols, teacher of calisthenics, music and drawing, and Miss Rosetta E. Coakley, teacher of geography, map-drawing, penmanship, reading and spelling, all of whom are employed in the public schools of Washington and Georgetown, D. C. The subjects taught by me were written arithmetic, grammar, physics and pedagogics.

There were held on each school day two sessions; one from 8:45 a. m. to 12 m., and the other from 3 to 5 p. m. Besides these school-day sessions there were held Saturday sessions which generally lasted about three hours—between 9 a. m. and 12 m. These Saturday sessions formed a distinct feature. Three Saturdays I opened with a lecture on pedagogics, the other two with a reproduction lesson in pedagogics in which it was required that each teacher speak eight minutes on any subject which he might select. Then followed either a lesson in physics or philosophy; then a lesson in calisthenics.

One-half of the afternoon session of each Thursday, and a part of each Saturday session, I employed in giving to teachers lectures on pedagogics. The purpose of the lectures was to supply the lack of technical knowledge which I found to exist, and which is a natural result of such a low standard of intellectual development; to draw parents and friends in order to elevate the standard of education generally. In my lectures on hygiene and on morals I aimed to give general ideas of health and morality to the teachers that they, through the children, might communicate these ideas to the parents most of whom have been deprived of all advantages for acquiring a knowledge of the laws of health and morality.

During the course Rev. L. C. Vass delivered two lectures before the school, one on the eye and the other on the ear, both of which were highly entertaining and instructive.

The building in which the sessions of the school were held is a handsome two story frame structure, containing two very fine school rooms on the second floor, and a large assembly room on the first floor, all of which were excellently adapted to school purposes. The use of the this building was kindly tendered, free of charge, by the public school committee.

There was a set of Mitchell's New Outline Maps and a library case containing over one hundred books which form an excellent nucleus for a library. In addition to these were contributions of educational journals, and other papers and periodicals. We are indebted to Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., through Prof. H. C. Spencer, of the Spencerian Business College of Washington, D. C., for nine dozen Spencerian Writing Books and a Spencerian Writing Chart; to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. for the loan of the excellent chart by Mrs. Rickoff—which we found of indispensable service in the teaching of phonics, primary reading and other elementary instruction—as well as for the gift of a set of reading books and geographies; to Messrs. Barnes & Co. for the loan of fifty readers which we used in the more advanced stages of our instruction. I think this book an excellent one to use in the more advanced grammar grades to awaken in pupils an eagerness for general information.

The closing exercises were held Friday morning, August 10th, supplemented by literary and musical exercises in the evening. The morning exercises consisted of recitations conducted by the teachers who had taken the five weeks' course.

I take great pleasure in referring to the interest, appreciation and enthusiasm manifested by all of the pupils throughout the course, and, considering their general lack of preparation for such a course of training, I have every reason to feel thankful that they evinced marked improvement at the end of the course.

I feel very grateful to the Board of Directors for their courtesy and for the interest manifested by them concerning the details of the work; also to the citizens of New Berne, both white and colored, who have given such hearty encouragement and support.

Respectfully,
ELLA W. SOMERVILLE,
Principal.
New Berne, N. C., Aug. 11, 1883.

Letter From Hyde.

LAKE COMFORT,
HYDE CO., N. C., Aug. 10, '83.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—For the first time in my life, I am in the soil of what is known as the "Granary of North Carolina;" here where they grow oceans of corn instead of "corn patches." They have the largest fields, fattest stock and prettiest ladies that you ever saw, but like all other sweets, it has its bitter, the greatest of which is the scarcity of drinking water; however, when the home supply fails the old lake furnishes it in abundance. Though my visit here is one of business, in the interest of the A. & N. C. Railroad, still it has been rendered very pleasant by the kindness and courtesy of the most hospitable people you ever met with. The county seems to be prospering, the people cheerful, and improvements continually going on; here and there we find little towns going up all along the shore, and only the other day lots were laid off for a new one at the head of "Lightwood Creek Canal," to be known as "Miltonville," named for that indefatigable and enterprising citizen Dr. Milton Shelby. And right there, Mr. Editor, it seems to me that some of the transportation companies of New Berne might invest a little capital that would pay a handsome revenue into their coffers. Suppose, for instance, that they were to take one-half stock in said canal and dredge it out sufficiently to make it navigable for steamboats. they would thereby receive the freight of 50,000 bushels of corn, several thousand of rice, besides other products annually; besides that, such an enterprise would encourage the production of still more. Would it not pay them to do it? The cost of the entire work would not exceed $6,000, and the citizens would very willingly accept aid and interest themselves in the enterprise to make it profitable to both parties. Hope the different companies will think carefully over this matter and take some steps toward the completion of an enterprise so very beneficial to the whole public as this must inevitably prove to be. Besides the benefits that would accrue to this county, it would add thousands of dollars to the business of any company that might take hold of and prosecute it on business principles. A small amount of capital with a good lot of goaheaditiveness, and the thing is done, as I can assure them that they will be met with a liberal hand by the people here.

Within the past year or two much of the trade of this county has been turned from New Berne. This should not be, and would not if her business men would come forward with their inducements as other places do. Since the management of the railroad has been resumed by the A. & N. C. Railroad Company, Col. Whitford is making every arrangement in his power for the convenience and safety of shipping to make it an inducement for the people to ship by his road, guaranteeing that their produce will be cared for and that rates will be as low as possible. Whenever any enterprise shows to the public by its actions that it works for the interest of both parties, the people are bound to patronize it. We must move and show that we are willing to help others as well as ourselves, before we can expect help to come to us. Upon that principle Col. Whitford seems determined to show to the people that it is to their interest to ship by his road, and when they so understand it, they will certainly do so, because it is to their interest, and interest is at the bottom of all enterprises.

Closing for the present, I am
Truly yours, P.

Electric Flannel.

A new fabric, devised by Dr. Claudet, a French doctor, is said to be efficacious against rheumatism, and we mention the fact for what it may be worth. The material is, however, in itself interesting, and contains per 1,000 parts by weight of wool, 115 parts of oxides of tin, copper, zinc and iron. Some of the woolen threads are saturated with these salts and woven into the rest of the web. The flannel is said to form a dry battery or "pile," and according to the tests of M. Demcourt, Professor of Physics at the Rheims Lyceum, it liberates electricity in considerable quantity, especially when the skin is transpiring freely. While upon this subject we may mention that a new kind of electric conductor, called the "tissu conducteur," is now in use. It consists of bands of cloth in which metal wires of iron or copper, forming the conducting part, are woven into the rest of the fabric.

GENERAL NEWS.

There were by 675 deaths from cholera, in Egypt on Monday.

A new 500-ton schooner was launched in Richmond Saturday last.

There are seventy-six new Episcopal churches being built in Florida.

On Sunday night last the "Banner" warehouse in Durham was destroyed by fire. Fully insured.

Mr. Edward L. Pemberton, one of the best known citizens of Fayetteville, died there Thursday, aged 55.

Proctor Knott's majority is 37,000 or more. Governor Blackburn's majority was but 35,000. So there was no falling off.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Durham, Mr. Wm. Lipscomb was elected to fill the unexpired term caused by the death of Col. D. C. Parish.

State Superintendent Scarborough reports all the Normals of the State, except the one at Elizabeth City, to have been better this year than ever before.

The announcement of the failure of the large Brokers, Geo. Wm. Ballou & Co., of Wall street, on Tuesday, created quite a panic and turmoil in the Stock Market.

All the news from Spain must be read with the understanding that it is official. Yet it is evidently true that military executions have begun, that arrests are being made all over the country, and that it is not safe for Alfonso to trust in his army.

VIENNA, Aug. 14—4:25 p. m.—A telegram has just been received from Frohsdorf announcing that Count de Chambord is wrestling with death. The Count de Paris, the Orleanist princes, and a number of Legitimist chiefs have left here for Frohsdorf.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, to-day received a telegram from Dr. Robert Mainegra announcing his arrival at Vera Cruz, and reporting that yellow fever is raging in the city and among the vessels in the harbor.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The *Standard* says that the despatches received from Madagascar fully confirm the first accounts of the differences between the French and English at Tamatave. "Should France," says the *Standard*, "not offer explanations, England, no doubt must demand them."

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 14.—The text of the treaty of commerce and amity between Mexico and Germany has been officially published. The treaty contains the most favored nation clause. Under its provisions German residents in Mexico are to pay no taxes that are not levied on Mexicans. They are to be exempt from military service, and from contributions in lien thereof; also from forced loans.

Two little girls, Catherine and Esther Burke, aged 5 and 6 years respectively, came alone all the way from Liverpool to Cincinnati arriving last Tuesday. They were placarded, "Children of Patrick Burke, No. 83, Martin St., Cincinnati," and were properly cared for by the steamer and railroad officials.

The tournament at Warm Springs on the evening of the 9th between the Asheville Knights and the Knoxville, Tenn., Knights, was the most notable event of the kind ever held in the State. More than 3,000 people were present. The riding was excellent. The North Carolina boys were victors, and after a long and splendid contest the badge of honor was awarded to Nat T. Chambers, the "Knight of the Old North State."

The leading editorial article in the New York *Sun* of yesterday contained the names of five Republican and three Democratic United States Senators who may be candidates for President, among them John L. Logan, of Illinois, and Thomas T. Bayard, of *Maryland*. Great Scott! Were the janitors furnishing editorial copy Saturday night and the galley boys editing it, and were the proof-readers all down at Coney Island?—*Baltimore Day.*

It has been discovered that the soil in the cemeteries where yellow fever victims have been buried is literally alive with mecrobian organisms, exactly identical with those found in the vomitings, blood, etc., of yellow fever patients. Experiments with animals show that these organisms are sure death to the creature which comes in contact with them. This is certainly one of the most important discoveries of modern science. Cremation of yellow fever victims would seem to be the only remedy.

A number of gentlemen met at 15 Cortlandt street, New York, on Tuesday and organized the New York, Danbury and Boston Railroad, with a capital of $10,000,000. It is proposed to lay out a new route between the upper terminus of Second avenue in New York and Portchester. From Portchester to Ridgefield, Conn., the line of the New York and Ridgefield Railroad, upon which $400,000 has been expended for grading and masonry, will be used. Between Ridgefield and Danbury a link of about ten miles will make a connection with the New England Railroad, thus forming a short route to Boston.

A rival of quinine is reported in the London *Times*. It was discovered by Prof. Fischer of Munich. The *Times* says:

"In the course of a long series of investigations concerning the nature and action of quinine he found that by means of a succession of chemical transformations a substance can be obtained, in the form of a white crystalline powder, from coal tar, which greatly resembles quinine in its action on the human organism. Fischer has given it the name of kairin. The chief effect produced by it, as yet observed, is the rapid diminution of fever heat, and its efficiency in this respect is described as remarkable. It is believed that it will render the use of ice in fever cases unnecessary."

A TALK WITH SENATOR MAHONE.

HE THINKS THE REPUBLICANS BOUND TO WIN—EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH.

From the New York Tribune, 14.

Senator Mahone arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening. He was in very good spirits and talked freely. He wore his accustomed Panama hat and high collar. "I don't care who the Democrats may bring to the front, they will be beaten in the canvass of 1884," said Senator Mahone. "The Republicans may be disposed to wrangle among themselves for the moment, but in 1884 they will be a united party and will be successful."

"Who will be the possible candidates of the respective parties?

"It is hard to tell now. Blaine and Logan I hear mentioned on the part of the Republicans, although Arthur is as popular down my way as any man I know. As for the Democrats, I hear no name in particular. The Southern Democrats seem to want anybody to beat Grant, even were he Blaine."

"How is Arthur's administration regarded in the South?"

"With great satisfaction. Arthur has done more to eliminate the sectional prejudices existing between the North and South than any other man since the war. The reason seems to lie mostly in his appointments to office, and the aid given him by Congress. Arthur has met great difficulties and has borne himself well. Virginia would consider it a blessing to have Arthur continued in the administration of the Government."

"What will be the issue in the next campaign?"

"The tariff first and last. The Republicans will stand firm for protection, and will be successful, I have no doubt. The distrust which has grown out of apprehensions of alterations of the tariff by the next Congress, is wholly unfounded. The tariff cannot be tampered with. The House, of course, will be overwhelmingly Democratic, and may wrangle over and adopt new tariff regulations, but the Senate will not approve them. The Senate is for protection. There are thirty-eight Republicans, thirty-six Democrats, and two Readjusters. The Readjusters are for protection, and so are all of the Republicans, with possibly one or two exceptions at the furthest. The Republicans also have the veto of the President. If manufacturers and merchants stopped to consider for a moment this fact, as I look at it, there could be no doubt of the security of our present tariff. The South is growing more in favor of protection every year. Virginia is above all a protective State. The silk industry is thriving with surprising vigor, under our protective laws. The people are becoming alive to the importance of the tariff as a means to develop the farming industries. We are 200,000 to 80,000 in favor of protection. The negroes are all for protection. The country cannot do away with the tariff yet. Our industries, except possibly New England, are still in their infancy. In New England I am told that they can do without the tariff. They can compete with England without any difficulty. England is strongly for free trade, but only for a season. A strong protection party is growing up there. America is already underselling England in silk, cheese, beef, etc. It is with the pauper labor of the Old World that America cannot contend. No; the next Congress will not disturb the tariff, but may even improve it; that is, raise the rate on certain things."

"How do you regard the Government debt?"

"This plethora of money which is so often alluded to should be taken to relieve the country of its debt. Pay off the Government debt is my policy. The theory that a debt is a good thing for investments is all well enough, but the Government has broader principles to live up to. We should use our money to educate the people—build up our State and common schools. The advancement of our civilization depends on the education of the masses of our people."

"How are the schools in the South?"

"Very good. Our State is undertaking something not known elsewhere—the establishment of a college for the education of negro teachers. The Legislature has appropriated $100,000 for the purpose, and the college is now being built. We believe in educating the negro. He is an instrument with which we hope to develop the South. Our common schools are thriving remarkably well. We now have 5,000 schools and 250,000 scholars, black and white."

"How is the commercial situation in the South?"

"Our industries are thriving well and trade is moderately brisk. We do not feel the depression in Wall Street to any great extent. Our railroads seem to be prospering. Our people have it that Mr. Gould is the moving spirit in the new syndicate of the Richmond and Danville Company."

"Ought the Government to take the telegraph?"

"I think so; it is part of our postal system and the Government should make it as equally accessible for use to rich and poor as are the mails."

Knights of Honor.

Greensboro Patriot

The meeting in this city to-day of the State Grand Lodge of Knights of Honor requires more than a passing notice.

The Supreme Lodge of the United States was organized January 1st, 1874—a little over nine years ago. The objects of the order are mutual aid to the members while living, and a widow and orphans benefit to the dead brother of $2,000. The progress of the order was rapid from its inception, and the relief extended to the living, and the amount paid in the shape of policies upon the death of members has been enormous. We have no data upon which to base a calculation as the whole amount thus paid; but the following facts, gathered from the proceedings of the last Supreme Lodge, held in Galveston, Texas, last May, will give some idea of the workings of this branch of the benevolent institutions in the United States.

February 17, 1882, when assessment No. 111 was called for 2,496 Lodges responded—showing 125,424 active members. May 1, 1883, there were 2,607 Lodges, with a membership of 128,000—making a net gain for the year of 8,000 members.

The amount disbursed from May 1882 to May 1883, reached the sum of $2,510,800 on the widow and orphan benefit fund.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, which is now in session here, was organized April 18th, 1877, at Wilmington. There were then 11 Lodges in the State. At present there are 68 Lodges, with an active membership of 2,319 members. J. M. Spraggins, of Tarboro, is Grand Dictator, and P. C. Carlton, of Statesville, Grand Reporter.

We make a few extracts from the report of the Grand Dictator, to this session:

"I am glad to say that some of my Deputies have done good work and that 18 new Lodges have been organized during my administration. We number at this time 68 Lodges, with a membership of 2,319, and with one or two organizers, we could nearly double our number by another meeting of the Grand Lodge. The Order at large number at this time 130,000 or more, and its condition was never better. From May 22, 1882, to April 30, 1883, we paid the sum of $2,737,000 to the beneficiaries of deceased members, making a total of about $8,738,000 disbursed to beneficiaries since its organization. The actual cost to a member under 45 years of age, who joined the Order in 1873, has been for nine years and ten months $116 in assessments, or an average of $11.80 per year.

"If to this sum of $116 for assessments, $4 a year be added for Lodge dues, for nine years and ten months, and $10 for initiation fee, the total cost to such members will be $165.35; an annual average cost for initiation fee, lodge dues and assessments during nine years and ten months of $16.80, or an annual cost for each $1,000 benefit to each member of $8.40. No beneficial society in the world can produce such a record for nearly ten consecutive years, which equals this.

"There have been several Lodges suspended by the Supreme Lodge for non payment of assesments; yet I am glad to say—that all with the exception of Littleton, Mt. Airy and High Point Lodges, have been reinstated and are to-day in good standing."

From the Grand Reporter's report we learn:

At the last session the deaths in our jurisdiction, from August 24th, 1880, to August 19th, 1881, were 15 in number, and numbering up to 34 from the first death in the State. Since the previous report, (August 19th, 1881), 46 have fallen.

Number of Lodges last report,	53
" " inst'ed since,	18
	71
" " suspended,	3
Present number of Lodges,	68
Membership June 30, 1883,	2,319
" last report,	1,915
Increase	404

From the Grand Treasurer, S. C. Scofield's report, we find the

Amount received was	$3,652.09
" paid out,	1,297.24
Amount on hand,	$2,354.84

Swansboro Items.

Pleasant weather now but rather dry.

Mr. Kilby Willis has been quite sick but is convalescing.

Mr. C. H. Barnum, from your city, is visiting relatives and friends here.

Disease among the horses is still prevalent. Mr. R. H. Jones recently lost a fine mare.

Mr. Van. Willis has just completed his fine row boat, and it is said to be the fastest in the place.

Mr. Joe Ward and family from Jones, and also Mr. Joe Ward from Pollocksville are visiting here.

Mr M. Wood has his turpentine distillery in operation, and is now one of the principal buyers of turpentine.

Mr. J. H. Cox, from Gum Branch, was down last week. He reports good crops, plenty hard cider, picnics, &c.

The farmers around here are all nearly done getting fodder. Mr. R. H. Jones and Dr. Ennett finished last week.

Capt. Heady has just finished another seine; so has Charles Moore and Mr. Willis. Capt. Ed. Hill went to Beaufort for his.

Maj. Whitehead, the insurance agent, has been down and organized a division of the Home Guardians at Cedar Point, Carteret county.

Dr. Ennett has the greatest variety of fruits of any one around here, also some of the finest. He has fruit nearly all the year round.

Maj. Hearne, the steamboat man, is here prospecting for a steamboat route. I think the Major will be successful, as he is in earnest about the business.

Only two drummers here this week—from Baltimore; Messrs. J. A. Patterson, of this place, and E. B. Hargett, of Silver Dale, being the principal customers.

The schooners Ray and Katie Edwards, loaded with turpentine from J. A. Pittman, consigned to Morton & Hall, sailed a few days ago for Wilmington, N. C.

Mr. J. W. Spicer and family have recently moved here and are enjoying the pleasant sea breeze, clams, fish, &c. Mr. Spicer is an energetic man and no doubt will do much for this place.

Mr. Stephen Holland brought in a boat load of the finest apples a few days ago that I have seen in this market this year. He has several varieties of very fine grapes, also the finest onions, raised from the seed I ever saw.

Mr. C. B. Frazelle has resumed his school at Cedar Point. Mr. Geo. T. Farnell commenced teaching at Piny Grove, near here, on the 13th inst. This is George's first attempt at the business and we wish him much success in his new work.

A steamboat the Zagua Jay, from New York, bound to Fernandina, Fla., came through Bogue sound and stopped here last Friday, 10th inst. Capt. C. B. Parsons, of New Jersey, I believe, was in command. It went out at Bogue inlet on Monday morning, 18th.

Capt. Asa Moore and Geo. Littleton commenced fishing at Bear inlet last week. Capt. Jim Smith at Mt. Pleasant. There are four or five other fisheries near here that no one is fishing as yet, though expect will be soon. The mullets may look out, sure. Capt. Heady has already received several orders from up the country.

Letter from Swansboro.

MR. EDITOR:—In the absence of your Correspondent, permit me to drop you an item or two. I shall give you no tough story, nor do I promise a fine spun narrative based upon fancy, but if I should attempt to describe this vicinity and its advantages, I hope it shall be truthful and correct.

Onslow county is one of those counties highly favored by nature. There are no railroads, no canals, nor has any system of internal improvements been attempted within its borders. It is true that an appropriation for New River passed our last Congress, but I imagine that it will die where it was born. Let that appropriation be increased to fifty thousand dollars, and applied to the opening of the waters from Swansboro to New River, and then we will have a direct water course from New River to Pamlico Sound, and on to Currituck Sound, bringing our county in contact with New Berne, Norfolk, and I might add Baltimore.

The shutting up of New Inlet or its attempt has already increased our freights to Wilmington, reducing the value of our productions, and incurring additional risks in passing around "Frying Pan Shoals." We must look eastwardly for a solution of this difficulty. Water transportation is the cheapest, and nature, with some little help, will give us the route indicated. Then Swansboro and New River will spring from their long sleep. Backed up as they are by rich and fertile lands, they will command the trade, build up the markets, and your city will feel the impulsive influence of the movement inaugurated here. Swansboro is a beautifully located place. It needs paint and energy. Our citizens are good and hospitable, but labor under disadvantages. They see the difficulties environing them, but are not able to grapple them.

Swansboro ought to be one of the best markets on this coast. We have fish of all kinds in abundance, clams and oysters without end. Swansboro is and ought to be a healthy place, the water of White Oak river (about two miles wide here) bounding on the northeast side, and Bogue and Bear inlets on its front, bringing in ocean's flood on the south and southeast, making our place a handsome peninsula. It is also well shaded, inviting him who seeks repose and recuperation of wasted energies to its bosom to enjoy its health giving powers.

Mr. Editor, a steamer bound for Florida came through Bogue sound a few days ago to our town, demonstrating the practicability as well as the feasibility of the navigation of Bogue sound.

Major Hearne has been here and gone up White Oak, looking after the steamboat route. The Major means business. Let him be encouraged liberally, and our town will blossom like a rose. We invite imigration and capital. In building this place, we build Onslow county; its revenues are increased; valuations are increased and burdens lightened.

We are having delightful weather, cool and pleasant. Come to see our place.

White Oak Items.

Mr. Council Foy owns a pig with no eyes.

Mr. Thos. S. Gillet has lost another horse by staggers.

We are having it very dry, so much so that the farmers could not finish their crops.

Young men, just starting in business, dont eat 25 cent watermelons; they will make you sick—price too high.

Miss Annice Lee, from near Pollocksville, is visiting Miss Nannie Foy. The last named young lady's brother is happy.

The hunters up Black Swamp killed a wild cat, catamount, or panther cat, that measured 4½ feet. We would be glad to know the difference between the three, if there is any.

Jake Jones, col., is playing havoc with the coons. Young and inexperienced hunters would do well to take a few lessons under Jake, as he can take a coon from a hollow without cutting.

George Smith, col., lost a fine ox. He found the hide and head. The ears had been taken from the head so that the owner should not know him We hope the thief may be soon brought to account.

Capt. C. D. Foy attempted to kill a beef the other day and after being shot 26 times he jumped a ten rail fence, run three miles and then the ax was necessary to affect a fall, requiring many blows.

Some time since Mr. W. P. Weeks, while riding along, his horse stumbled and fell, and falling on him, broke his collar bone and it was feared other bones of his shoulder. Mr. Weeks is an energetic, hard-working man and he has the sympathy of all who knew him. Glad to learn that he is improving.

Catharine Lake Items.

Mr. Lee Cox, who has been clerking at Trenton, is home on a visit of a few days.

Mr. Brown is making a survey of the Quaker bridge road, and will be able to settle the question about distance.

There is a child at Tar Landing, that drank some dissolved lye, and has to live on milk. It has done this for several years, and has ordinary health.

Richlands has seventeen mails every week. It has daily connection with the W. & W. Railroad and with Jacksonville, tri-weekly with Trenton, and semi-weekly with Kinston.

On the night of August 2d, Col. S. B. Taylor of this village had a very fine mare mule stolen from his stables. She is a dark bay, very fat, has white on shoulders and back, and notably large.

Your correspondent visited a family not long since, where there were twelve children, and the oldest not more than fifteen. The husband had five, the widow had four; the two married, and now have more.

Mrs. Bryant Huffman has a babe which weighed only two pounds, clothes and all, soon after birth. At one month, it weighed 2½ pounds. Mr. Huffman has married twice, and has been blessed with 23 children.

Mr. Geo. Cowell, on Half Moon, is a pitiful curiosity. When 16 years old, he was taken with broken-bone fever, which caused great suffering and left him unable to walk, or even turn in bed. He is forced to lie flat on his back all the while. He is now about 40 years old and in perfect health, being very fleshy. He spends much of his time in reading. He converses well, has a strong, vigorous mind, and is quite intelligent.

Charlotte *Journal-Observer*: In talking with a number of our people yesterday, we found that they were disposed to complain that the preachers failed to pray for rain last Sunday, and in consequence, the clouds parted over Charlotte yesterday, and while it rained all around us, not enough fell here to lay the dust. They firmly believe that if our preachers had prayed for rain last Sunday, we would have had it yesterday.——An officer from Pineville came into the city yesterday bringing a negro man named Morris Barnett for commitment to the jail in this city on charge of sheep stealing. Morris was in a bad fix. His legs were filled with squirrel shot all the way from thigh to heels, and the shots were put there by Mr. Harvis Taylor, the owner of the sheep the negro tried to steal. Barnett was in Mr. Taylor's barn and had picked up a sheep in his arms. Mr. Taylor let him get a little distance off when he took aim at the thief's leg and fired, bringing him down. Barnett was arraigned before Justice F. C. Harris, who put him under a bond of $200 for his appearance for trial at the Inferior Court and as he could not give it, he was brought to town and jailed. His wounds are painful, but not serious.

Professional Cards.

GEO. M. LINDSAY,
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References: Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Hon. T. C. Fuller, Raleigh, N. C.; A. Horne, Esq., Clayton N. C.
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