New Berne Weekly Journal.

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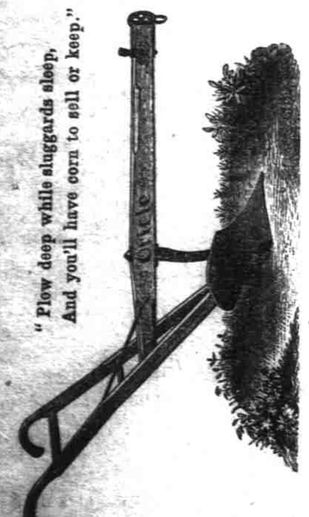
NEW BERNE ADVERTISEMENTS.



For the coming season I am offering the following specialties in Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, etc.:

The ORIOLE Chilled Plow,

The Queen Plow—steel, the Champion and Granger Plows, which I claim to be the best turning plows in the market, and guarantee every one of them to give satisfaction or money will be returned. Don't buy any until you have seen them.

The Climax Cotton Plow,

the best Cotton Plow. I defy contradiction.

The "Acme" Harrow.

Parties using them pronounce them *the* best clod crusher and pulverizer in use. Try one in putting in your small grain.

The Two-Horse Buckeye Riding and Walking Cultivators.

L. W. Dawson, Ridge Spring, Pitt county, says: "Would not take $500 for my Riding Cultivator if I could not get another just like it."

Samuel Quinnerly, Johnston's Mills, N. C., says; "The Riding Cultivator does perfect work."

Be sure and try one. Remember if it does not give perfect satisfaction it will be taken back.

A full line of **Common Plows, Castings, Clevises,** etc., etc., on hand.

Also, Manufacturers' agent for **Steam Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Shingle Machines, Cotton Gins, Presses, Shaftings, Pulleys, Beltings, etc.**

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

Grand Auction Sale!!

The Event of the Season

WATSON & STREET, Auctioneers.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE!!

At SEVEN o'clock

Wednesday Eve., Dec. 12,'83,

We will commence the Sale of the Entire Stock of

B. SCHWERIN,

At his Store on Middle Street, near corner South Front.

Merchants will have an opportunity of replenishing their stocks for the Holiday trade at far below Northern prices.

Everybody is invited to the sale.

The Ladies are especially invited to our 11 o'clock Day Sales.

The stock consists of Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Notions, Dress Goods, Hats, Shawls, Blankets and Quilts—in fact everything from a row of pins to a suit of Broadcloth.

Do not forget the time and place, and BE SURE TO COME to the Grand Opening to-night

Sale will continue from day to day and night to night until everything is sold.

WATSON & STREET, Auctioneers.

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, Oils
Glass, Lime,
Cement, Plaster,
Fertilizers,
Brick, Etc

PRICES VERY LOW FOR CASH.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

Furniture! Carpets! Pianos and Organs!

S. A. STEVENS & CO.,

NORFOLK, VA.,

Largest and Oldest Furniture Establishment in Eastern Va.

Prices guaranteed as low as New York; and goods are manufactured by us and to our own order, and we can guarantee superior inducements to housekeepers.

S. A. STEVENS, Norfolk, Va.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock by Bishop Lyman. Prayer by the Bishop.

The resolution passed by the House of Deputies and concurred in by the House of Bishops authorizing a division of the Diocese of North Carolina was read by the Bishop.

On motion, Rev. Mr. Drane was elected temporary Secretary.

On motion, Rev. Mr. Rich was elected assistant temporary Secretary.

The Secretary proceeded to call the list of clergy in the bounds of the new Diocese and the following answered:

Rev. R. M. Forbes
Rev. A. A. Watson, D. D.
Rev. N. Collins Hughes
Rev. Geo. C. Rich, D. D.
Rev. L. Leland Griffin
Rev. Lemuel Eborne
Rev. John Strickland
Rev. Nat. Harding
Rev. Robt. B. Drane.
Rev. Van. W. Shields.
Rev. Dan Morrell
Rev. Samuel S. Barber
Rev. Thos. J. Haughton.
Rev. Chas. O. Brady.
Rev. Nymphas E. Price
Rev. Robt. B. Windley.
Rev. Peter W. Cassey
Rev. N. Collin Hughes, Jr.
Rev. Armond DeR. Mears.
Rev. Thos. M. Thorpe.
Rev. Henry S. McDuffy

Not entitled to seats, but canonically resident:

Rev. James Carmichael, D. D.
Rev. E. Chrysostem Burr.

Rev. Dr. Watson moved that a committee be appointed to examine credentials and ascertain what parishes are represented. This motion was discussed by Maj. John Hughes, Rev. Dr. Watson, Mr. Boyle and Mr. Winston.

Mr. Winston offered as a substitute, that the delegates hand in their credentials to the Secretary and that he call the list of parishes entitled to representation.

The Secretary proceeded with the call for a few minutes, when, on motion of Rev. Dr. Watson, the call was suspended and a committee was appointed to receive the credentials, examine and report upon the same. The Bishop appointed on said committee Rev. Israel Harding, Mr. F. A. Boyle and Mr. Geo. H. Roberts.

Rev. R. S. Huske moved that a committee be appointed on permanent organization. Lost.

Adjourned for Divine services which were conducted by the Bishop and the Holy Communion administered.

After services, Convention was again called to order and, on motion, adjourned until 4 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention called to order by the Bishop at 4 o'clock.

The committee on credentials, through their chairman, Rev. Mr. Israel Harding, submitted a report, which was received.

The secretary called the list of lay delegates, and thirty-three parishes were found to be represented.

The Bishop declared the convention duly organized and announced that the first business in order was the election of a president.

Rev. Dr. Watson, Rev. E. M. Forbes and Rev. Dr. Huske were put in nomination.

The Bishop appointed Revs. Eborn and Mears as tellers for the clergy and Messrs Harding and Shepard for the laity.

On motion of Dr. Watson, the rules of order of the old Diocese were adopted.

The tellers reported the first ballot for Dr. Watson 39, Rev. Mr. Forbes 22, Dr. Huske 16.

Rev. Dr. Watson was declared duly elected and invited to the chair by the Bishop.

On assuming the chair, the President announced that the next business in order was the election of a secretary. The same tellers were continued.

Revs. Nat. Harding, Israel Harding and Robt. B. Drane were placed in nomination.

Pending the ballot for secretary, on motion of Mr. Jno. S. Long, Dr. A. J. DeRosset was unanimously elected Treasurer. The Doctor rose and, hoping that the brother who moved his nomination would provide something for the Treasurer to do immediately.

The ballot for secretary resulted: Nat. Harding 47, Israel Harding 11, Robt. B. Drane 12.

Rev. Nat. Harding was declared duly elected.

The President announced that motions respecting the name of the Diocese were in order.

Dr. DeRossett offered the following preamble and resolution, and spoke to the same:

Whereas, The General Convention at its recent session in the city of Philadelphia did give its consent to the formation of a new Diocese within the limits of the original Diocese of North Carolina, embodying all the territory within the limits of the following counties, viz.: Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Duplin, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Roberson, Sampson, Tyrrell, Washington and Wayne—thirty-two in number.

And Whereas, All the other constitutional and canonical requirements, for the formation of such new Diocese have been complied with.

And whereas, Canon VI title III the General Convention provides that the name of a new Diocese shall be a part of its organization. Therefore,

Resolved that the Diocese, as above indicated and described, shall be named and known as the Diocese of Wilmington.

Rev. Dr. Huske offered to amend by striking out Wilmington and insertsng East Carolina.

Quite a spirited discussion arose on this question.

Maj. John Hughes spoke at length in favor of Dr. Huske's amendment.

Mr. Griffin moved to further amend by inserting Roanoke instead of East Carolina.

Mr. John S. Long warmly supported Mr. Griffin's motion in a short, pointed speech. He touched the Wilmingtonians very tenderly by prophesying that their city would be duly honored before the Convention adjourned.

Dr. DeRossett spoke again in favor of the original resolution.

Mr. Chas. Skinner advocated Mr. Griffin's amendment.

Rev. N. Collins Hughes, sr., favored East Carolina.

Dr. Van Bokkelin moved as a substitute for the original and amendments that the Diocese be named Albemarle.

Rev. Mr. Ambler advocated the original resolution

Rev. Mr. Kiernan was for East Carolina

Col. J. G. Burr spoke for a compromise, and moved that the name be "Carolina." Ruled out of order by the chair.

Dr. Van Bokkelin's substitute was put and lost.

Mr. Griffin's amendment was lost.

Mr. Winston moved to substitute the name Clarendon. Not seconded

Col. Burr renewed his motion for Carolina. Lost

A vote was then taken upon the amendment of Rev. Dr. Huske and was carried

The question recurred upon the original resolution as amended.

The preamble was then read by the secretary and adopted.

Rev. Dr. Huske offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Revs. R. B. Drane, the Bishop of North Carolina, be requested to take charge of this Diocese as a Bishop and have been elected to the same.

The Bishop, upon taking the chair, congratulated the convention upon having disposed of the question of a name and thought a very appropriate one had been selected.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

Convention called to order at eight o'clock by the Bishop

The Bishop announced that the first business in order was the election of Bishop.

Dr. A. J. DeRossett moved that the election of Bishop be made special order for to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The motion was lost.

The Bishop announced that nominations were in order

Rev. N. Collin Hughes, sr., raised the point that the clergy should first nominate in secret session.

The Bishop did not know the custom in North Carolina on that point and asked for information.

Revds. Forbes and Hughes, sr., stated that at the last Convention which elected a Bishop the clergy first nominated in secret session.

Mr. F. A. Boyle moved to reconsider the vote by which Dr. DeRossett's motion for special order was lost. Carried.

Dr. DeRosset renewed his motion to make the election of Bishop special order for to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

A motion to table was lost.

The motion was then adopted.

Dr. DeRossett moved that a committee of five be appointed to make nominations for the various committees and report to-morrow morning. Carried.

The secretary asked for the appointment of Rev. Mr. Drane as assistant secretary. Carried.

Rev. Dr. Huske offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Revds. Dr. Watson, Forbes, Hughes, sr., Dr. DeRosett and Major John Hughes be a committee to prepare a minute expressing the sense of this convention in severing its relation to the Bishop, clergy and laity of the Diocese of North Carolina.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Watson, Rev. Dr. Huske was added to the committee.

On motion of Maj. Hughes, the Bishop was requested to appoint the committee of five to nominate the committees of the Convention. The following gentlemen were appointed: Revs. Ambler, Israel Harding, Shields and Col. Fremont, Dr. Hinsdale and H. R. Bryan, Esq.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Watson, the Constitution, Canons and Rules of Order of the Diocese of North Carolina were referred to the committee on Canons, when said committee is appointed, and they instructed to report to the next convention of this Diocese.

The committee on separation reported and the report was responded to by the Bishop in a feeling manner.

On motion of Mr. F. A. Boyle, visiting clergy were invited to honorary seats in the convention, whereupon Rev. Dr. Baird, Rev. E. V. Joyner, Rev. Ed. Wooten, Rev. Mr. Stubbs, Rev. John Huske and Rev. E. R. Rich took seats.

Rev. Dr. Watson moved that the scale of assessment for this Diocese remain the same as heretofore. Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL RELATIONS.

Whereas, the Diocese of East-Carolina, having completed its organization, is now formaly separated from its sister Diocese of North Carolina, its members in Diocesan Convention assembled, desire to give parting expression to the love which is still in their hearts for their brethren once as the same Diocese. To the chief pastor who under GOD has now for ten years presided over the church within their limits so ably and faithfully they offer their hearty respect and gratitude and their devout and earnest wishes, not unaccompanied by their prayers, that the Great Head of the Church may reward him for all his diligent labors, in their behalf and may bless him in all his ministry till that ministry shall end with life.

From their brethren, beloved, with whom they have labored for so many years in the vineyard of the Lord, they part with hearts full of tender regrets and affectionate remembrances.

Believing as they do that the separation is for the good of the church they would gratefully thank their brothers who have so unselfishly aided them in the establishment of their new fold. Out of the depth of their affections they would say, "Our hearts are as warm towards you as ever. We part as brethren, not as rivals, hoping that before long the provisions of the General Church for federative action may restore us to some measure of our past association. Let us so live as brethren and be rivals only in our emulation in the work for our Master. Let there be no envies, jealousies or disparagement in our intercourse. Let us rejoice in each other's prosperity, and sympathize with each other in their trials. That God may be with you, brethren, is our earnest prayer. Farewell.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing minute be presented to the Bishop with the request that he lay it before the next convention of his Diocese.

Adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Adjourned until 9½ o'clock Thursday morning.

SECOND DAY.

Convention assembled at 9½ a. m. Prayer by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lyman.

The secretary called the roll of delegates.

Minutes of first day's session were read and after some amendments were approved.

Dr. DeRossett called the attention of delegates to the fact that all, both clergy and laity must sign the testimonial of the Bishop's election.

The report of the committee on nominations of committees was called for. Their chairman, Rev. Mr. Ambler, stated that the committee would not be ready to report until after the election of Bishop.

Rev. Mr. Hughes, sr., moved that the clergy now retire for the purpose of consultation in regard to nominating a Bishop.

Mr. Winston asked if this was necessary. He desired information on the subject from the chair. The Bishop stated that the practice in this Diocese different from that in the Diocese to which he formerly belonged. He thought the older members of the convention were better prepared to give the desired information.

Rev. Mr. Hughes explained the practice of former conventions and gave reasons therefor.

Maj. Hughes suggested that it would be better when the hour arrived for going into the election, for all to retire save the clergy.

Rev. Mr. Hughes accepted the suggestion as an amendment to his motion.

Dr. DeRossett moved that a recess be taken until 11 o'clock, and at that hour the convention sit with closed doors for the election of Bishop. Carried.

We were unable to obtain the proceedings of the convention while in secret session, but learned that the clergy were unanimous for Rev. Dr. A. A. Watson for Bishop. His nomination by the clergy was confirmed by the laity, after which the convention resumed work with open doors when the committee on nominations for the standing committees made the following report, which was adopted, each committee being voted for separately:

Missionary Committee.

Bishop *ex off.*; Revs. Israel Harding, Mr. Ambler, Col. Fremont and Chas. Atkinson.

Committee on Canons.

Revs. Dr. Huske, Nat. Harding, V. W. Shields and Messrs. H. R. Bryan and J. S. Long.

Finance Committee.

Rev. Dr. Huske, Revs. N. C. Hughes, sr., Nat. Harding, and Messrs. F. R. Rose, G. H. Robert and Geo. H. Haigh.

Committee on Education.

Bishop *ex off.*; Rev. N. C. Hughes, sr., and Messrs. Jno. S. Long and Wm. Calder.

Committee on Church Building.

Bishop *ex off.*; Revs. Robt. Drane, Nat. Harding, J. B. Haughton. Messrs. F. A. Boyle and W. B. Shepard.

Trustees of Diocese.

Bishop *ex off.*; Messrs. Geo. Davis and Col. Fremont.

Trustees of University of the South.

Rev. V. W. Shields, Messrs. W. B. Shepard and Judge Buxton.

Trustees of General Theological Seminary.

Revs. Nat. Harding, Dr. Huske, N. C. Hughes, sr., Israel Harding, Robt. B. Drane, Dr. DeRossett, Messrs. H. R. Bryan, Jno. Hill and Robt. Calder.

Deputies to General Convention.

Revs. N. C. Hughes, Dr. Huske, Nat. Harding, T. M. Ambler, and Messrs. A. J. DeRossett, Jno. Hughes, Jas. C. McRae and Col. J. W. Atkinson.

Supplementary Deputies.

Revs. Israel Harding, V. W. Shields, Drane, Eborne, and Messrs. Griffin, S. J. Hinsdale, De Brutz Cutler and Dr. Jno. H. Hill.

Rev. Dr. Huske requested that some member of the convention who voted for the finance committee make a motion to reconsider the vote.

Col. J. G. Burr made the motion to reconsider.

Dr. Huske then asked to be relieved from serving as chairman of the finance committee, as he was on several other committees, and didn't know for certain that he could add up a column of figures correctly. He moved that Rev. N. C. Hughes, sr., who was an expert in such matters and had a great deal of money of his own to count, be made the chairman. Carried.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Drane, Col. J. G. Burr was elected Historiographer of the Diocese.

Mr. Calder offered a resolution that the next convention of this Diocese be held at St. James Church, Wilmington, on the 2nd Wednesday in May next.

Rev. Mr. Thorpe moved to amend by inserting 2nd Tuesday after the 1st Monday in January.

Mr. J. D. Meyers moved to amend by inserting St. Peter's in Washington instead of St. James in Wilmington.

Dr. DeRossett spoke in favor of May instead of January.

Rev. Mr. Thorpe insisted on his amendment. This is an Agricultural Diocese. Its people were largely engaged in farming. Since moving to Hyde county he, himself, had become an agriculturist and he knew the importance of farmers being at their post in May.

Mr. Boyle argued that May was a month of courts, and lawyers and many others had business in them.

Mr. Calder would not insist on the time specified in the resolution, but would insist upon St. James, in Wilmington, as the place, and called for a division of the question.

Mr. J. D. Meyers again pressed the claims of St. Peter's, in Washington.

The Bishop announced that the vote would be taken first upon the time.

Mr. J. C. Washington moved to amend Rev. Mr. Thorpe's amendment by substituting December.

H. R. Bryan, Esq., thought May was decidedly the best time for holding the convention. He was not much of a farmer himself but was of the opinion that farmers were just as busy in January, the time when they are pitching their crops for another year, as at any season.

The Bishop stated that this resolution did not fix the time of holding the annual convention permanently; each convention only set the time of holding the *next* one.

Mr. Washington withdrew his amendment.

Rev. Mr. Thorpe withdrew his amendment.

The question of the place of holding the convention next came up.

Dr. DeRossett stated that while he was anxious to have the convention meet with them at Wilmington, yet he was willing to yield to the claims of St. Peter's in Washington.

The question being put upon the amendment of Mr. Meyers it was carried.

The question recured upon the adoption of the original resolution as amended, which was carried in the affirmative. So the convention will be held in Washington on the 2d Wednesday in May.

Rev. Mr. Ambler offered the following resolutions which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be extended to the Rector and Vestry of Christ Church, and to the citizens of New Berne generally for their hospitality.

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention are given to all transportation companies who have extended courtesies to the delegates to the convention.

Dr. DeRossett moved that the secretary be instructed to prepare an abstract of the proceedings of this convention, together with a historical preface, showing the movements that have been made from time to time for the new Diocese and have 1,000 copies printed in cheap pamphlet form for the use of the different parishes.

Rev. Mr. Forbes thought this was unnecessary, as the newpapers would publish an abstract of the proceedings.

Mr. Boyle: "The gentlemen lives on the railroad where he can get papers. We can't get papers so well over our way; we want something sent to us by our own vestry."

Mr. Forbes: "It's a *mighty* poor country if you can't get a newspaper."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Calder moved that the treasurer be allowed 5 per cent commissions on all monies coming into his hands as treasurer of the Diocese, and that the secretary be allowed $100.00 annually, for his services. Adopted.

Col. J. G. Burr read a resolution adopted by the vestry of St. James Church, in the absence of the Rector, tendering a loan to the Convention of $500 to meet the immediate demands upon the treasurer. The Colonel assured the Convention that no one but the vestry knew anything about the adoption of this resolution until he read it before the Convention. He also stated that the reason he had not read it before was apparent to all.

Mr. Boyles offered a resolution accepting the generous offer and tendering the thanks of the Convention. Adopted unanimously.

Rev. A. DeR. Mears moved that a missionary meeting be held at 7½ o'clock to night, and that some of the clergy speak on that subject. Carried.

Dr. DeRossett moved that the finance committee be instructed to report at the next regular convention some plan of increasing the permanent funds of the Diocese. Carried.

The testimonial of the election of Rev. Dr. A. A. Watson as Bishop was signed by the clergy and lay delegates and the convention adjourned to 7½ o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

The services of the closing session were opened with prayers by Bishop Lyman and Bishop elect Watson, followed by missionary addresses from Bishop Watson, Rev. Mr. Thorpe and Col. J. G. Burr and John S. Long, Esq., closing with an expressive address from Dr. Huske and the Bishop of North Carolina.

The Convention was then called to order, the minutes read and approved; and after a brief address from the Bishop, who feelingly expressed the depth of his emotion at the separation from those with whom the dearest of ties had bound him for ten years, and the cheering hopes he felt at the success of the new Diocese, the benediction was pronounced and the convention declared adjourned *sine die*

The Personnel.

And now let us look over this body of clerical and lay deputies and see what manner of men compose it. The oldest clergyman in the body is probably R. M. FORBES, who we suppose has passed the scriptural limit of three score and ten. He is well preserved, active and alert. He sometimes speaks but generally upon matters of precedent and in this respect is a most valuable member of the body. A. A. WATSON, who has just been elected Bishop of the new Diocese, is apparently about fifty years of age, but in reality, as in brain, he is about sixty-five. He is evidently a strong-headed and clear-headed man, vigilant, active, diligent. He is the balance wheel of the convention, watching its progress, correcting its errors, restraining its haste. The strong features of his character, we take to be, conscientiousness, fearlessness, fidelity to duty, and great modesty. The weak feature of his character, and we are pleased to say, the only weak feature, is a want of the power of adaptation to the changed and changing conditions of his situation. This want of the power of adaptation is an excess of virtue. It results from the stalwart and unbounding courage of his convictions. Altogether we regard the appointment as an excellent one. The Rev. Mr. HUSKE, of Fayetteville, is an old and apparently influential member of the body. He seldom speaks, which is in good taste, but when he does, it is always to the point. Rev. N. COLLIN HUGHES, sr., is a venerable type of a substantial old man who seems to be a break-water against any irregularities of the younger and more impetuous members. Among the young er members of the convention NATHANIEL HARDING is evidently a man of mark. In the future history of the Diocese he will be its "strong staff and beautiful rod." He is a fine specimen of intellectual manhood, and we can plainly see in him the shadow of a coming man. Rev. THOS. M. THORPE, of St. George's, is a man of striking intellectual head that Dr. Barker would fall in love with. He said but little in the convention, but that little showed him to be a man of excellent sense. Rev. R. B. DRANE is not a speaking man, but he evidently has high consideration in the body.

Among the laity Dr. A. J. DEROSSETT, of Wilmington, a most remarkable man. Apparently, he is about sixty years of age, but in reality he is said to be an octogenarian. He is full of vivacity and sprightliness, with large capacity for business and a wonderful memory of events. He is the best posted and most useful member of the body, with all his faculties of mind and body perfectly preserved. Major JOHN HUGHES, of New Berne, is a sensible, without being a fluent or eloquent, speaker. It was his speech upon the name of the new Diocese that turned the tide of sentiment that was setting in the direction of the name of "Wilmington," and gave it the name of "East-Carolina." He spoke just often enough and always sensibly. FRANK BOYLE, of Plymouth, talks sense, and good sense, but he makes the mistake that many distinguished members of deliberative bodies have made before him, in being too often on the floor.

There are others whom we desire to mention, but our space is up. All in all, it was a fine body of representative men.

Industrial Education.

The introduction of industrial education as a prominent feature of the work of the University of Minnesota has been followed by most encouraging success. Commencing in 1880 with a free evening drawing class for mechanics, and following that the next year by the establishment of shops for working wood and metal, the Board of Regents, after a careful observation of results for three years, have announced the organization of a training school as a department of "The College of Mechanic Arts." This department is thoroughly equipped with steam engines, forges, vices, etc., under the immediate charge of three educated and competent mechanics and instructors. There are three courses of studies offered: 1. A course in shop work and drawing for such boys and young men as desire merely to become expert workmen. 2. A course in shop work, drawing and mathematics for those who look forward to become foremen and bosses. 3. The evening drawing class for working mechanics who desire to improve in laying out work. For the last named course there are no examinations required for admission. For the first named the candidates must pass in reading, writing and practical arithmetic. For the other and more advanced course, plain geometry and elementary algebra are required in addition to three courses. Instruction in all three courses is absolutely free.

This is the part Minnesota is taking in the practical education of its youth, and it is an example worth the serious consideration of other States.

What the young man of to-day wants is that kind of training which will teach him how to get along in the world. The colleges of to-day train young men for the professions, but the professions are overcrowded, and we need schools to give young men industrial training, schools to teach them how to go out into the world and make a living. We do not under estimate the value of colleges and classical education, we would not have the colleges torn down to erect in their places industrial schools, but we do need to have industrial schools built up all over the land. Every public school in the land should incorporate the industrial feature into its system. If national aid is extended to education, and there is little doubt of it, the *Age* hopes to see a large part of the fund appropriated to the establishment of industrial colleges, and an incorporation of this feature into the public school systems of every State. —*Iron Age, Birmingham, Ala.*

Torpedoes to Shatter Snow-Banks.

The torpedo, which has done good service in the oil wells, may now be used to facilitate the removal of great accumulations of snow. The invention is called Gunther's Torpedo Snow Blow. It consists of apparatus to be applied to locomotives, by means of which, when the locomotive is pushed into a snow-bank, a torpedo is exploded against a firing-block so that a snow-bank will be shattered. The engineer of the locomotive has complete control of the firing, and, by successive explosions, may advance through the thickest drifts.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The last of the terrible Modocs of Lava Beds fame dwell on a tract of 4,000 acres near the village of Seneca, on the dividing line between the Indian Territory and Missouri. There are twenty-six families, numbering 106 persons. They are losing their warlike character and are becoming agriculturists, and in doing this they are still assisted by the Government.

Recollections of the Sixty-Sixth North Carolina Regiment—Continued.

Brother comrades, in order to give you all of my recollections of Capt. D. S. Davis and his company I must go back to the time when the company was in the 8th batallion of Partisan Rangers.

I cannot recollect the precise date that Capt. Davis and his company were ordered to the sand ridge on the Dover road, near the Biddle road, to do guard and picket duty, also to send out scouts and watch the enemy on the Dover and Neuse roads and railroad.

This company soon built good and comfortable quarters for themselves and had stored several articles of clothing and a small amount of provisions, believing that the enemy could not approach them only by the public roads and they had pickets posted on all these roads who could give them warning in time to move everything out of danger, but in this they were mistaken.

This whole region of country was infested with men who were the most daring and inveterate enemies of the Confederacy—men who knew every by-path that led from one road to the other. These men were prowling around in the darkness, watching the movements of our forces and soon had every picket's position marked out together with every movement of our men.

The Federals had at New Berne at this time an intrepid and daring scout, Col. Jones, who, if he could obtain guides, would take his men through anywhere, no matter what the difficulties were; he never stood back for briars nor poocosins. These Union citizens offered their services to Col. Jones as guides, who accepted their plans and with their aid succeeded in flanking all of Capt. Davis' pickets and fell upon his camp on a very dark night before the captain or his men were aware of it and commenced firing upon them and wounded and captured several of them, but the majority of the men and all of the officers escaped with the loss of all their clothing and stores.

Any one acquainted with this country and some of the citizens whom Capt. Davis had to contend with would not attach any blame to him or his officers or men for this disaster. These citizen guides led the Yankee forces, and these guides were well acquainted and no doubt visited the captain's camp every day and had marked out every item that would be of service to them.

I have served on these roads, both as a scout and a picket, and must say that I considered it more dangerous on these roads than I ever did anywhere in Virginia, not from the Yankees, but from the Union citizens who were continually prowling around. Gen. Robert Ransom came near being captured on the Dover road by the Federals who had flanked our forces, led around by these citizen guides, and saved himself by jumping his horse across a wide canal.

In 1863, as well as I can recollect, Col. Faison and nearly all his command was captured by surprise in Tracy swamp on the same road by guides who piloted the Federal forces to his rear. Soon after the news of Col. Faison's surprise Col. Nethercutt received orders to select one of his most trusty and daring officers and tell him to select nineteen men in the regiment and to proceed below to where Col. Faison's regiment had been surprised and find out all that he could about the enemy and report immediately. Capt. Davis was selected by Col. Nethercutt to carry the order out, and I was selected by Capt. Davis as one of the men from our company. I tried to get the captain to excuse me; I had no rations—some one had stolen mine—but he would not, said he would divide with me, and when I called upon him for rations he had, in his hurry, forgotten his haversack and had left it in his tent.

We started for the place. I cannot exactly recollect the place, but it was below a saw-mill on the Dover road or the railroad. When we arrived at Mr. Louis O. Bryan's we found the old gentleman sitting in his piazza, and the Captain enquired of him if he knew anything concerning the Yankee forces. He said that the Federals had left that morning; that he had been on the battle ground and had found some of our men who were wounded, and had removed them and cared for them until our ambulances came up and had carried them off. Mr. Bryan was known to be a strong Union man and we were rather slow to move on his directions, so we proceeded very cautiously for a little while, when we were met by some cavalry who told us that the Yankees were on the railroad. They seemed very much excited and said there were two regiments of them, for they had seen their flags. After we passed them Captain Davis concluded to take the woods to the right of Mr. John Buck's, another strong Union man. When we got in sight of Mr. Buck's house Capt. Davis ordered three of us to proceed to the back of the house and try and find out whether the Yankees were on the road or not. When or just before I got to Mr. Buck's fence I told the two men with me to hide and I would go to the house and get the desired information. When I arrived at the bars I saw a woman cutting some wood. She discovered me at the same moment and came to the bars. In a short time the whole family, consisting of the mother and her daughters with their children, were at the bars. I enquired of them if they had seen any Federals in their vicinity lately, when the whole family appeared to be interested and commenced telling me all about it. They said the Yanks had left that morning. I enquired what were they having colors there for, when one of them remarked that she had picked up blankets and quilts and had held them up to keep the soldiers' creeping companions from getting on her. The old lady said, "You go to the road and we will go with you and show you that there are no Yankees there."

I whistled up my companions and the old lady led the way to the road, and we found it just as Mr. Bryan and Mrs. Buck had represented—Yanks all gone. Capt. Davis, in the meantime, arrived and divided his forces and sent part on one road, with orders to proceed down a certain distance and return, and for us all to report at a certain point, and if we met anyone on those roads who were armed, to fire upon them. We proceeded to the point where we had been ordered, and on returning, we discovered some armed men in our front, and were preparing to fire on them when we discovered that it was Capt. Davis and his men. He said that he had forgotten the order he had given us. We then struck for our camp at Kinston. When we arrived at Mr. Bryan's, Capt. Davis enquired of the old gentleman if he could procure some supper for his men, when the old gentleman gave us a plenty of good middling bacon and corn bread, to which we did ample justice. After supper the Captain offered to pay Mr. Bryan, but the old gentleman told him he made no charge, he fed all, when they were hungry, of both armies.

Capt. Davis was not a very popular man outside of his company, but in his company he was loved and respected by all. Capt. David Davis was loved and respected by every one who understood him. Several of our men considered him proud and of an aristocratic nature, but if they had known him as he was, and not considered him as he appeared to be, they would have loved him better. He was, in my estimation, an honorable, high-minded gentleman, and when he said yea he meant it; he had not a bit of deception about him, and was as brave as the best of our officers.

Mr. Egbert Davis was a Lieut. in his company and was of a different nature from the Captain. He was ever ready to be and talk with everybody, and if you had an opossum dog, he was ready to take a hunt, and could stand it as long as any man in the regiment. He was a kind, free-hearted man, and every one felt easy in his presence. His company all liked him; in fact every man in the 66th Regiment had nothing to say against Lieut. Egbert Davis.

I believe the 2d Lieut. was Jas. Wilkins; I think his home was in Duplin county. Lieut. Wilkins was a very plain man, made no pretensions, did not try to pass off for more than he was worth, but had a good word for every one he met. He was considered a good officer by us all. I have a little joke on the Lieut. and it is too good to be lost. He was, when in camp, a kind of trader; if he found any of the soldiers had specie he would try to purchase it from them. You recollect, Lieut., how one of our men shaved you. You recollect how he told you that while scouting near Pollocksville all of a sudden he espied three Yankees engaged at a game of cards and he fired into them, they ran off and he gathered up the specie; and how he got a liberal advance in Confederate money, but never could get an opportunity to go home to bring you that specie. The same soldier tried to trade the oil cloth that they were playing the cards on to me if I would advance him a few Confederate dollars, but I told him I was a man that never traded until I saw what I was trading for.

The other officers of Capt. David Davis' company I have forgotten their names.

Capt. Davis' company was a very large company, and had some very good soldiers in it. It was a rare thing to hear his men complain of any duty imposed upon them. I have seen them in the thickest of the fight, where the shells and the bullets were raining like hail stones, and there was no faltering. I don't think any man of the 66th Regiment can complain of Capt. Davis' company; they were the equals of any in the 66th Regiment.

Will, in my next, resume my recollections of the fights and marches of the regiment.

EGYPT.

Trenton, 10th Dec., 1883.

The Crops.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The season for cotton picking since the occurrence of frosts, as in the gathering of the bottom crop, has been quite favorable. The local estimates of the aggregate product have not been diminished, and the tone of general comment has been comparatively hopeful. The indications of December returns favor a reduction of about 13 per cent from the crop of last year. The percentage of that crop as now indicated for the harvest of 1883 is as follows: Virginia 75 per cent; North Carolina 87; South Carolina 76; Florida 95; Georgia 82; Alabama 84; Mississippi 88; Louisiana 92; Texas 90; Arkansas 83; Tennessee 102.

This report points to a crop of about 6,000,000 bales. It is possible that the cotton movement may pass that limit. The returns of the corn production are more conservative than those of October and November, from the injury to soft corn by the warm moist weather. North of the fortieth parallel the corn that has been cribbed is in a worse condition than for many years. The proportion of unmerchantable corn is therefore large. The final estimate of the quantity produced will be a few millions short of the indications of previous returns of 23 bushels per acre. This estimate relates only to the quantity and makes no allowance for the inferior quality, which seriously increases practical shortage. The losses from packing in masses or the injury of soft corn from mild and wet weather are treated as after-harvest considerations. An investigation will be made of the extent of such injury. The wheat aggregate slightly exceeds 400,000,000 bushels. The oat crop is about 4 per cent larger than that of last year and exceeds 500,000,000 bushels. The yield of rye and barley is a little less than in 1882, and buckwheat is reduced more than one-third. The December report will include a record of the average prices of grain.

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