THE JOURNAL.

H. S. NUNN, - - - - Editor.

NEW BERNE, N. C., JAN. 31 1884.

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GEN. NEWBERRY introduced a resolution in the Virginia Senate asking U. S. Senator MAHONE to resign. Of course the Senator will not comply with so modest a request.

GEN. SHERMAN gives out in the following words that he will not be President of the United States: "People may believe or not, just as they please; but there is and can be no possible contingency which would induce me to think for one moment of taking the office." He is not willing to retire from the army, "to be tempted by the bauble of the Presidency to enter the White House, and have four years of strife, contention, irritation, and criticism to encounter." The criticism that would precede his entering the White House would be the most dreaded by the old "bummer."

THE United States Senate has passed a resolution to give each Senator a clerk at a per diem of $6.00 during the session. Retrenchment and Reform sound well in a political canvass, but they are hardly known in the Halls of Congress. A man ought to do a great deal of work for $5,000. It is big money. If he needs assistance in performing his duty he can afford to pay for it out of this handsome salary. The next step will be for the House to adopt a similar resolution. Then pretty soon each clerk must have an assistant. The secret of the whole matter is there is too much surplus in the treasury. Let us have it on our rivers and harbors. We need it, and are unable to accomplish the much needed work without it, while members of Congress, if they want some one to write their letters, get a salary sufficient to pay for the work. If the treasury was nearer empty there would not be so much tendency to extravagance.

PEOPLE complain, says the *Western Plowman*, and very justly too, of the extortions of lawyers, but they must remember that one way to keep out of their clutches is to do business in so straight and snug a manner that there will be no necessity for bringing suits or defending suits brought by others. It is the loose manner in which many people do business which creates misunderstandings and disputes, the forerunners of litigation. If you don't like to pay doctors' bills don't get sick. To avoid sickness, live temperately, get plenty of sleep, sunshine and air and obey Nature's simple laws. The same good rule applies to business. Do what you have to do well and carefully. Take no bigger bite in a business venture than you can chew. Tie up carefully the ends of every transaction. Keep your books of record carefully and systematically. Make only such promises as you are sure you can keep. Let all your dealings be on the principle of honor bright. Don't aspire to more than one wife at a time. Keep out of the reach of the lawyer's best ally, whiskey, and you will not likely need the help of the limbs of the law to pull you out of the pit to which deviation from the straight path invariably leads.

SOCIETY, says a thoughtful writer, undertakes to protect itself by abating nuisances. Are not confirmed drunkards nuisances? They destroy the peace of families; they endanger the peace of the community; they fritter away uselessly the earnings of labor; to themselves and to others, they are a constant menace. Why should they be allowed a liberty they abuse? We put lunatics, who are not responsible for their lunacy, in safe keeping; why should we not provide against a form of lunacy which is accompanied by legal responsibility? It would be quite as practicable, as a matter of economy, to take care of a drunkard before he gets to be a pauper or a criminal who has to be shut up in a poor house or a penitentiary as to take care of him afterward and what a world of misery might thus be prevented. Habitual drunkenness should be made a statutory crime, to be punished by confinement and dispossession of the control of property during the time of its continuance. It is the measure of temperance reform which promises certain benefits.

THE Baltimore Manufacturers' *Record* published an article showing the remarkable increase in the cotton manufacturing interests of the South during the last three years. The name and location of every cotton mill in the South are given, with the number of spindles and looms in each. The figures, as thus compiled, show that there are now 314 cotton mills in the South, 1,276,422 spindles and 24,873 looms, while at the time the census was taken in 1880, the South had only 180 mills, with 713,989 spindles and 15,222 looms. The largest increase in the number of mills has been made in North Carolina, where a gain of 43 mills and 110,595 spindles is exhibited, while Georgia made an increase of 139,156 spindles and 22 mills. In 1880, the value of manufactured cotton at the South was a little over $21,000,000, while in 1883, the value has risen to between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000. The *Record* figures up that during the last three years and a half, about $20,000,000 have been invested by new and old Southern mills in machinery, the bulk of which has been paid to Northern and Western machinery manufacturers.

NO "PEANUT" BUSINESS.

Mr. Belford, of Colorado, is certainly a man of big ideas. He don't believe in a Nation's doing business on the "ground pea" order. In the House on Thursday last in reply to a joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Matson, of Indiana, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to detail a clerk from his department to act as assistant clerk to the committees on pensions and invalid pensions, he is reported as follows:

Mr. Belford, of Colorado, objected to this "peanut" manner of conducting business, and contended that if assistant clerks were necessary they should be provided for out of a contingent fund. He thought that every member ought to be provided with a clerk and provided at the public expense. Every day he had a hundred letters to answer and it took his entire salary to pay clerks hire, if he had not an independent income he would either be a pauper or out of this House. The House had the heroic courage to take away the franking privilege, but the members had not the courage to act as representatives of a heroic, magnificent and generous nation.

Yes, by all means allow each member a clerk at the public expense, and then allow him, the clerk, to appoint at least two assistants, to be paid out of a contingent fund. The assistants can manage to answer the more important letters of the member while the chief clerk can do the thinking for him. Let the position of member of Congress be strictly one of honor and not of labor. Such seems to be Mr. Belford's idea.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIER'S HOME.

A bill was presented in the Senate of the General Assembly of Virginia on Monday last to establish a Home for Disabled Soldiers in the Southern States. The preamble sets forth that the soldier who has lost his life or limb in defence of his country is entitled to the affections of a brave and patriotic people, and that the financial condition of Virginia since the war has hitherto precluded any systematic effort to aid her destitute and maimed soldiers. The bill appropriates the sum of $5,000 per annum for ten years, and $2,500 annually until the Home is closed, to aid in the establishment and maintenance of a Soldier's Home in some suitable locality within the State. It invites all the Southern States, including West Virginia, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, to aid Virginia in the undertaking.

The object intended to be accomplished by the bill, aiding the disabled soldiers of the South to pass their latter days as comfortably as possible, is a worthy one, but we doubt the success of the plan proposed. It might do for those who have no family ties to bind them to a place called home; but by far the greater portion of disabled soldiers would much prefer to have a small bounty in cash and be allowed to remain among their friends instead of going to a Soldier's Home. The money which this bill proposes to appropriate, if distributed in sums of ten, fifteen or twenty-five dollars annually, would alleviate many privations among those who were true to their section in the hour of trial. Though the cause for which they fought was lost, yet they are none the less worthy of the consideration of the States at whose command they placed their lives and fortunes.

JOHN BROWN'S PLACE IN HISTORY.

In the February number of the *North American Review*, Senator J. J. INGALLS attempts to assign JOHN BROWN a place in history that but few impartial minds will accept. Some of the facts stated in Mr. INGALL'S paper—that in December 1858 BROWN invaded Missouri, liberated eleven slaves and returned to Kansas with supplies necessary for their support, and that when the Governor of the State and President BUCHANAN offered a reward for him, he retorted by offering a reward for the President—are sufficient to prove that he was nothing but a fanatic and a crank that ought to be placed in the line of history with CHARLES J. GUITEAU, instead of in the line with ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ULYSSES S. GRANT. We cannot see how any law-abiding citizen can think for a moment of giving an assassin and murderer and thief, who was tried, convicted and hanged, an honorable place in history.

THE KEY NOTE.

SENATOR SHERMAN has introduced a resolution designed to pave the way for information about the Danville riot and Mississippi troubles, the real object of which is, it is said, to set the key note for the campaign of 1884. The angry discussion which arose in considering the confirmation of EMORY SPEER for United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia is an indication that the Republicans intend to wave the bloody shirt, taking the Danville and Mississippi affairs as a text.

We believe it would be fortunate for the Democratic party if the campaign should turn upon this issue. The tariff for the leading issue would not strengthen the party in the South. The negroes will continue to vote the Republican ticket no matter what the issue. It is not so with the white Democrats. They are not a unit for "tariff for revenue only." There is nothing that tends to solidify the white people in North Carolina more than the cry of negro supremacy, and whenever the Republicans raise the bloody shirt and go to talking about civil rights for emancipated citizens, they pave the way for this rallying cry of the Democrats.

DUMPING TACK oratory is ahead in the city of Brooklyn, New York. FAIRMAN has the largest congregation of any person in the country. Great is gymnastics

STATE NEWS

Gleaned from our Exchanges.

Asheville *Register:* The mountains around Asheville are covered with a deep snow, they look chilly these cold mornings.

Toisnot *Sunny Home:* Toisnot has three Methodist preachers, which accounts for the scarcity of chickens.——Several families have moved to town to get the advantages offered by our Graded School.——Mr. W. G. Dixon, of Toisnot, killed one day last week, 21 pigs, six months old, that aggregated 1,944 pounds.

Franklin *Times:* During the year 1883, the county of Franklin failed to send a single boarder to the penitentiary. Probably all of the inhabitants have not had "justice" done them.——Occasionally we can hear a few words about politics, and who are going to be the candidates this year. The *Times* will support none but capable, honest and responsible men. A hint to the wise, etc.

Raleigh *News and Observer:* The schools in the State all appear to be doing well. North Carolina has reason for pride in her schools and newspapers. Both are doing their share in the great work of education.—— It appears that in the State this month no less than five persons were frozen to death. The fact will go upon record, as such a cause of death in this latitude is phenomenal.

Durham *Tobacco Plant:* On Monday evening John Arnold, a white man and a widower, left the Northwestern part of Durham county, taking with him a negro woman named Hawkins Johnson. They took the 11 o'clock freight train here Monday night and had for their destination Sherman Texas. When they reach that point we have no doubt he will attempt to pass his bride off as a Creole. No accounting for taste. They were both raised in Dutchville township, Granville county.

Winston *Sentinel:* Mr. Tom Cook, of South Salem, did some clever shooting last week. In three rounds he bagged twenty-five partridges, killing eleven the first shot, eight the second, and six the third. We give this from Tom's own lips as a fact, beyond doubt.——Forsyth county jail contains eight prisoners, six men and two women. Of this number there is one white man and one woman. The remainder are negroes.——There has been quite a fatality among the colored people of our town for the past several weeks, from pneumonia and kindred diseases. Some ten or twelve deaths are reported.

Elizabeth City *Economist:* There is a revival in progress in the Baptist Church in this place, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Baker, the minister in charge.——Elihu White dropped in to see us on Saturday. He's a government officer no longer. He is now an independent trucker at Belvidere. Small berries now for him.——If signs are to be relied on this is going to be a good season for fishing and farming. Wet winters bring fish. Cold winters bring fish. So say the fish proverbs. Snowy winters bring good crops. Freezing, cold winters bring good crops.

Fayetteville *Observer:* On Saturday night the two year old child of William Warrick, in 71st Township, fell in the fire, we regret to learn, and was badly burned.——The extension of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway has been somewhat impeded by the recent bad weather; but, this past, work on the road will now progress rapidly. The road is completed to within twenty miles of Greensboro. The trestle across Big Rockfish will soon be finished, and then it will be easy sailing across the open and level country to Shoe Heel.

Fayetteville *Sun:* A few days ago, as the train on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway was coming in from Rockfish village and about one mile from town, the Engineer thought he saw a man lying on the track and making some effort to get off. The engine was reversed immediately, but it being a large, heavy one and so near the object, it was impossible to stop it, so on it rolled, while the poor fellow, who was undoubtedly intoxicated, barely rolled off the track, and lodged on the end of the cross ties. The engine was stopped and the man not hurt.

Chatham *Record:* Mr. Richard Cotten, of Cape Fear township, killed a two year old hog a few days ago that weighed 560 pounds. This is the largest hog we have heard of in Chatham this winter.——A man named William Davis in 1858 or '59 eat 64 eggs and drank a pint of whiskey on a public occasion at Harper's X Roads, in this county, and before going to bed that night he eat three mackerel and drank a pot of coffee. He had made a wager with some friends that he could eat 5 dozen eggs and not only eat them but four more, and then tumped up and knocked his feet together and called on them to bring him some eggs. He is now a prosperous farmer in Moore county.

Asheboro *Courier:* Two more prisoners in jail for larceny. A white man and a white woman. Strange to say there is not a colored prisoner in our jail. There are six now in jail.——It is now certain that the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Co. will give us a branch road to our factories. To what point on the river this branch will run has not yet been determined but there is not a doubt about its coming. The *Courier* applauds the efforts of President Gray in behalf of his company and our people. The advantages to accrue from this branch will be mutual and remunerative.

Greensboro *Patriot:* The cold snap of this week killed the entire crops and most of the cabbage plants set out last fall.——Joseph Turner, it is said, is soon to start a weekly paper in Durham.——Guilford nurserymen beat the world for novelties. One is said to have sold an early apple which ripened in January. Now, one has discovered a Georgia grape that ripens in December and hangs upon the vine until after Christmas. Malaga grapes will be dull sale when this grape gets a few years of training at the hands of our Guilford nurserymen.

Snow Hill *Telegraph:* Mr. L. A. H. Mewborn, says that he has seen nutletoes growing on almost all kinds of trees he is familiar with.——It gives us pleasure to note the fact that Mr. Lem Arthur, who has been confined to his bed for a long time, is slowly improving.——We regret that Mr. W. H. Dail has had another attack of neuralgia in his eye.—Some man with a cure for neuralgia would be a welcome visitor at this time.——Messrs. Jas. G. and Thomas Worthington were in our office this week and they say the people in their section are all right financially, that they made an average crop of cotton, and an extraordinary grain and root crop; a great many not nearly gathering all their potatoes.

Waynesville *News:* We learn that preparations are being made to erect a new Baptist church at Pigeon Valley, this county.——Mr. John Arrington brought us yesterday a sample rock which appears to be a very fine specimen of silver ore, taken from a mine on his premises four miles west of town.——On last Saturday the school committemen of this place, in joint session, elected the Rev. J. N. Stalling, of the Collegiate Institute, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., as Principal of Waynesville High School, and he is expected to open the school the first Monday in February next, to continue five months.

Washington *Gazette:* Preparations are being made for the fishing season by our fishermen. A few small lots of rock, etc., have been in the market, bought and shipped North.——It is now said that Mr. Fayette Wright, who was supposed to have been drowned, went away on a vessel several weeks ago.——The town Commissioners at their called meeting, held on Monday night of last week, decided to build the Engine House and Firemen's Hall of brick, the plan to be drawn by Mr. Blackwell, a tasted architect, of Washington, D. C. The building will be about 30x40 feet, and the fire bell will be placed in a cupola on top, which will do away with the unsightly old tower.

Goldsboro *Messenger:* A negro woman, living in the "Little Washington" section of this city, got badly burned by her clothing catching fire on Tuesday night. It is thought that her injuries will result fatally.——The handsome new parsonage of the Presbyterian congregation, on James street, near Ashe, has just been completed, and will be occupied by the Rev. Mr. Rose and family in a few days.——We learn that the vestry of St. Stephen's Church in this city have extended a call to the Rev. J. W. Larmour, who was formerly for several years rector of the parish. Mr. Larmour's host of friends here would be delighted to welcome him back to his old post, and so long did he dwell among us that we feel there is no one more suited than he to minister to the spiritual needs of this congregation.

Wilmington *Star:* Bella Larkins, the colored woman who was so badly burned on the night of the snow, and who was subsequently reported to be improving, has since suffered a relapse which terminated fatally. The unfortunate woman was about 35 years old, and lived on Seventh between Wooster and Dawson streets. She was on her knees engaged in prayer, when her dress became ignited. She leaves a husband and children, one of them a young babe.——Dr. F. W. Potter, Superintendent of Health, was called to 508 Wooster street, yesterday morning, where he found that the little child of Lorina Taylor, colored, had died suddenly during the night previous. Upon inquiry he learned that the child was apparently in its usual health at 1 o'clock in the morning, and at 5 a. m. the mother discovered that life was extinct. The child, which was a boy, about two months old, is supposed to have died from over-feeding.

Concerning the Action of the Directors of the A. & N. C. R. R.

TRENTON, Jan. 27th, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—For several months past the important question of leasing the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad to the Eastern North Carolina Railroad Company has been agitating the public mind, and while a great deal has been said in opposition to the lease and but little in favor of it, the masses of the people, who have all the burdens of the road to bear, have remained silent spectators, having unbounded confidence in the wisdom, integrity, honesty and patriotism of their servants i. e., the Directors of the road and who have indulged in the vain hope that the much vexed question of placing the road on a solid and reliable basis was approaching an early solution. In this, however, it seems that we are doomed to an inglorious disappointment. The action of the Board of Directors last week in overriding the expressed wish of the almost unanimous vote of the stockholders their creator to lease the road, has but few parallels in the history of our government. The seating of Rutherford B. Hayes "the fraud" in the Presidential chair by the electoral commission in opposition to a large majority of the popular as well as the electoral vote, in violation of justice and common decency, was no greater outrage upon the rights of the American people than the act of the Board of Directors of the A. & N. C. Railroad in its last meeting was upon the stockholders of that company. The worst autocrat of Russia would not have done it more. The terms upon which the Eastern Syndicate proposes to take the road is pretty generally understood as being the original proposition of Gov. Jarvis. This proposition was accepted, after which the Governor asked permission to amend it. The amendments were made and the proposition again accepted. Yet, in the face of all this, with the Governor's pledge to the people made in a public speech in Kinston before 1500 voters pledging himself that the road should be controlled in all things by a majority of the stockholders of the company, and the almost unanimous vote of the stockholders cast in favor of the lease, the directors arrogate to themselves to say "no" and to the two gentlemen stockholders, who are the largest stockholders, "we have the privilege to lease the road and its branches and shall do so, if we think it for the interest of the company, in spite of the directors thereon, which is very improbable, although from such a source we might have expected it, if we had not known the fact that the majority of the directors are in favor of the lease. It is said that Judge Boyle, in his speech, made the promise to the people that he would say to the people that his pledge made to them was a cheat and a fraud, or he must remove these self-created autocrats (the directors) and fill their places with men who will carry out his wishes and that of the people. No one who knows the Governor, his honesty, his integrity, and fixed purpose of mind will doubt for a moment which horn of the dilema he will take. Justice to himself as well as to the stockholders and the people demand the removal of these directors and the sooner it is done, the the better it will be for all concerned.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is no part of my purpose to discuss either the merits or demerits of the proposed lease of the road, space and time utterly precludes such an modest taking at this time, yet a volume might be written in favor of the proposition.

It could be shown incontestably that the road has been run for almost thirty years in this same old and without paying a dollar of the indebtedness of the road or paying a dividend of one cent to the stockholders. It would also be pertinent to ask what has become of the enormous sums of steel rails said to have been purchased by Col. Wheeler of late for the road, and what has become of the seventy said to belong to Best; but I forbear the now unpleasant questions. I will not press them. These and many other questions might now be asked concerning the present management of the road, but for the present I will let them slumber a while longer. X.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The litigation in Germany between Edison and Swan on the fundamental incandescent lamp patents has been decided here against Swan and in favor of Edison.

Mr. T. A. Edison said in explanation: "The suit was between Mr. T. W. Swan of England and myself to determine in the German courts which are notoriously the strictest in the world in matters of patent right, the validity of my claim to priority of invention of the all important principle of incandescent lighting, the carbon filament lamp. It was only necessary for Mr. Swan to show that either he or anybody else in the world had been ahead of me in that invention and my already granted German patent would have been declared invalid. In his attempt to do so he has completely failed. My right is fully sustained, and he has to pay the cost of placing it upon a firmer ground than ever before it occupied, so far as legal decision went. The declaration of the German court simply amounts, under the circumstances, to an affirmation that all other so-called systems of incandescent lighting are infringements upon mine, and is consequently of vast importance, affecting enormous interests both in Europe and this country."

CAIRO, Jan. 24.—Gen. Gordon arrived at Port Said yesterday, where he was received by Gen. Wood, commander of the British forces in Egypt. He will arrive in Cairo to-night.

The Suakim route to Khartoum has been abandoned, the road by the way of Korosko, which is near Wadi-Haifa and the Second Cataract of the Nile, being the only one now feasible. Debehr Pasha has been recalled from recruiting black troops. Col. Coetlogon telegraphs from Khartoum that the report is revived that part of Hicks Pasha's army is encamped near Lake Rahad, but the report is considered doubtful.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The government is holding 10,000 troops in readiness to embark for Egypt in case of emergency.

Sir Samuel W. Baker, who commanded the first expedition for the suppression of the slave trade in central Africa, under the auspices of Ismail Pasha, the former Khedive of Egypt, says: "Gen. Gordon and myself recently agreed thoroughly upon the course now forced upon the English Military by the events that have recently transpired in Egypt. I fear it is now too late to fulfill the programme, which would have saved much misery and bloodshed had it been adopted two months ago. Our cowardly abandonment of the Soudan has encouraged disloyalty and has broken the spirit of both officers and troops. The employment of Gen. Gordon at this time is like summoning a fire brigade after a building has been consumed. The Ministry's conduct upon Egyptian affairs is a national humiliation."

HONG KONG, Jan. 25.—Placards proclaiming hostility to foreigners have been posted throughout Hoi How, the northern city of the island of Hainan, where a large body of Chinese troops were landed on the 16th inst.

A mob gathered and made an attack upon a foreigner, who took refuge in the British Consulate. The Chinese officials have taken precautions against a recurrence of such demonstrations.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—A despatch from Admiral Courbet, dated at Hai-Nou, Jan. 19, says that he had established a blockade, which will be maintained throughout Tonquin, to prevent the entrance into the country of all articles and material contraband of war, but ample facilities will be afforded for legitimate trade. All was quiet at Sontay. The French expedition against the insurgents in the South has successful.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A despatch to the *Times* from Haiphong says that the French attack on Bac Ninh has been postponed until the middle of February.

CAIRO, Jan. 25.—The mission of Gen. Gordon is to effect a complete evacuation of the Soudan, inclusive of Khartoum. The Khedive has appointed him Governor of the Soudan with full powers, and has strongly advised him to take measures to secure the safety of Europeans and Europeans.

[illegible] Khedive summoned to Cairo Alfred Austin Stanford, son of the [illegible] of Derby, and offered him the post of Governor of Khartoum. The proposition was accepted on the condition that the slave trade should be maintained and the slave trade suppressed, assuming that he would not be forced to put in force Arabi and the other prisoners of Egypt.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Gen. Frey, the French commander in Tonquin, has [illegible] when an attack was made by a large body of Chinese troops. He lost one man killed and [illegible] wounded. The Chinese left 50 dead on the field. The French burned the village of Kep, which was the headquarters of the Chinese. The French then retired to their camp at Dap Cau. The Chinese are now fortifying a position at Kep, which is in the southwest quadrant.

The Game Fish of the Albemarle.

Elizabeth City Economist.

The *American Angler*, of January, has an account of the game fish of Florida, and it has suggested to us to give some account of the game fish of our inland sea, Albemarle sound. We have lived among them all our days, having angled for them in our earliest experience with angle worms, and in our later experience "bobbed for eels" as I sacrificed a reputation, fairly earned, for energy and push, by a doggerel verse of one of our brethren being filched unfairly to us:

"Oh! how happy a lazy man is eels,
Laying on a log bobbing for eels."

It will take us ten years of hard work in the eye of the public to recover the reputation we had ten years ago before that but of doggerel damned us to fame as a lazy man. However, we are getting on and falsifying the poet.

But to be egotism. We started to write about the game fish of the Albemarle and find ourself writing in spite of ourselves. In these waters we [illegible] at the bottom of the [illegible] pen honor will in our [illegible] when it began, [illegible] days when it was [illegible] go to school and we [illegible] fishing, the pure [illegible] of it, as it were, when [illegible] always fresh and joy[illegible] as we.

We will begin, then, with the roach. Shall we go out of our way to describe a boy's first sensations upon catching his first roach upon a pin-hook? Going a-fishing is one of the earliest, and strongest and most enduring instincts of man. When Simon Peter said: "I go a-fishing," he voiced a sentiment of humanity through all the ages. The first roach has a rosy place in an urchin's heart that his first sweetheart pales beside. His first sweetheart is mixed with distrust and jealousy and fear and misgiving, his first roach is unmixed happiness. He's caught. He's safe. His sweetheart pouts. His roach wriggles, but every wriggle is a joy.

The roach is about three inches in length, with bright, silvery scales, and bites quickly and ravenously. Sometimes he nibbles slowly and daintily, but generally he takes right hold, like an earnest game fish that he is. He dies easily, without much struggling. His place in the economy of nature is apparently to develop that source of happiness in man which is sometimes dormant, but is always an instinct capable of easy cultivation.

Having finished the a-b-c of angling with the roach, the apt boy passes into the next class and dispenses with, if he does not look with contempt, upon pin-hooks. He now deals in earth-worms and fish hooks of cheap manufacture, and fishes mostly for wharf catfish, having at first fished in ditches. He sometimes catches a large catfish and his happiness is then complete. Sometimes an eel comes along and taxes his ingenuity to disentangle him. He now grows in knowledge and experience day by day, and his ingenuity in devising schemes to avoid creeping like an earth-worm to school, as Shakespeare says, is wonderfully developed.

Having finished through the alphabet of roaches, catfish and eels, our young angler now feels himself a man and gets a long reed pole and ventures out upon the deeper waters where he turns his back upon earth-worms and seeks other and more tempting bait.

Now crab bait, roach bait, clam bait, cut bait, and some times, when he wishes to show his learning, artificial fly, invites him. Now he enters upon a sea of happiness and swings in his dugout and sings to the tune of the "Bay of Biscay O." Now he talks about perch, especially he talks about speckled perch that frequent our upper streams and do not go into the broad waters. He talks large about trout and even five pound fellows that made his line hum. Watch our young angler now and make him show his fish, for advanced angling is hostile to morality and seems especially favorable to the development of prevarication. Speckled perch are bold biters. They go at a bait like a hungry man at a porter house steak. He means business when he sees a bait. Generally he likes companionship and you'll find a dozen in a school and then an angler has quick work, for work quick and bait quick is the word. Speckled perch are game fish in the fullest sense of the word, in the boldness with which they seize the bait and in its table qualities, no fish of our upper streams being superior to them.

The white perch frequents broader waters and is found in the deeper waters of Albemarle. He lays low and you find the finest fellows near the bottom in twenty feet water. He is seldom found in the upper streams but likes sandy bottoms and delights in shoals. He likes a noise, being accustomed to the sound of the waves, and "sloshing" the water lures him to the bait. He is not so large as the speckled perch, nor we think so luscious, but, *per se*, makes a dish to set before a king.

The chub, black bass, or welsh man—for he is a much-named fish—is of the perch family, and distinguished among the numerous family. He is generally a sleepy fellow, nestling quietly near shore and finding a cosy place by some stump or log. He pounces upon the bait with avidity and is deceived in his quiet home by throwing the bait about. He thinks it some delicate live morsel skipping about to tempt his appetite. He sometimes weighs ten pounds or even five and makes a dish to tempt the most fastidious epicure.

But the angler now leaves the still streams and all the numerous perch family, embracing, besides those named, bream, mud dist n, gudsheads, also the leather coats, red fins, roanins, and others too numerous to mention, and enters the lower sounds where the salt and fresh waters commingle. Here he finds the game fish indeed, tucks feet, sometimes called striped bass. It takes a man to handle one of those strong fellows. From ten to twenty and thirty pounds, may indeed be the sections and hearty work of taking one in. They bite like a bull dog and they can take your finger off at a snap. It's heroic sport and requires nerve. Cut bait for them, or clam, or small fish. They are the bulldogs of the sound.

Down in the lower Albemarle, in Croatan and Roanoke Sounds, where the waters mingle too closely with the ocean to support the life of the upper sound, comes the fisherman's paradise. Game fish are abundant and luscious everywhere and there are found the fish in which the angler most delights. Sheephead, prince of biters. Go to Ballast Point for them. They have antiquarian tastes, for their favorite feeding grounds are on the ballast rocks which Amadas and Barlow, who first landed on the American Continent three hundred years ago, threw over to lighten their ships.

Tailors, and trout, and hog fish, and spots and an endless variety of kindred fish are found everywhere.

But our space fails us to enumerate the variety of the game fish of the Albemarle. Come with us across the narrow strip of sand against which the sea beats, as it is age to age, the equal, just across the narrow barrier. Bring your longest lined lines with you for we are going to introduce you to the grandest fishing these eyes have ever seen. The noblest Roman of them all—Old Brian Fishing—Any young fellows of you home? Bring them along with you. They are the liveliest specimens most delight in. Lace and kicking all the better. Bring your old-drum hooks, large and strong, for you'll need large sinkers, lines and a strong nook. When you get to the seashore search long and you will see a school of old drum.

Now fix on good kitten bait. Quick. Fasten your hook on to him. Throw it through his body just under the spinal column. All right. Spit on his head and then throw him to lay by over the breakers into the sea. If you throw him into the school, they'll snap it in an instant, and you can then throw your line over your shoulder and go rearing up the beach. If it's a fifty pound drum it will be no child's play to run up the beach and land him on the shore. Bait quick again, another kitten. Over the breakers into the sea. If the school is getting away his contortions will entice them. Other bait, fish, meat, beef, dead bait don't do so well. Get a live kitten if you can. When you are a successful old-drum fisherman you have got to the head of the class.

Gold in North Carolina.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Professor H. Carvill Lewis exhibited some remarkable gold nuggets found in Montgomery County, N. C., forty miles east of Charlotte and two miles from Yadkin River. Some of the nuggets were of great size. One of them weighed over four pounds, and contained nearly $1,000 worth of gold. It was finer than any specimen in the collection at the U. S. Mint, and was probably one of the largest nuggets ever found in eastern America. Many of the specimens exhibited were of nearly pure gold, of a crystalline structure, and of a fine golden yellow color. It was stated that in the district of North Carolina whence these nuggets were taken gold is very abundant. The larger nuggets were found in the gulleys, where they had been washed out of the decomposed rock, and it had been stated that a shovelful of dirt dug out of the hillsides anywhere in the district would pan out traces of gold. Some years ago one man took out of a hole sixteen feet square $30,000 worth of the precious metal. The quartzite containing the gold occurs in a white clay or decomposed schist.—*Scientific American.*

Our Wool Production.

About 25 per cent. of the entire production of domestic wool during the census year of 1880 came from the two States, Ohio and California, the former with 25,000,000 pounds, the latter 17,000,000; in 1870 the product of the former was 20,000,000 and the latter 11,000,000 pounds. The next State in order of importance in wool growers in 1880 were Michigan with 12,000,000, New York with 9,000,000, Pennsylvania with 9,000,000, Missouri with 7,000,000, and Wisconsin with 7,000,000. Texas produces nearly as much as the latter State. In 1870 it produced only 1,145,000 pounds. The total product of the Union in 1880 was 155,000,000 pounds, clipped from 35,000,000 sheep.—*Tradesman.*

Stop that cough, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—the best specific ever known for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will soothe the rough feeling in your throat, give the vocal organs flexibility and vitality, and enable you to breathe and speak clearly.

A delicate child is more subject to worms than a healthy one, as in the economy of nature one animal is made to subsist upon another, and the weaker goes down. At the first indication of worms administer Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, the infallible remedy. w

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The Exposition.

Up to yesterday afternoon the committee, whose work of soliciting subscriptions may be said to have just begun, had succeeded in obtaining over $6,000, pledged by substantial men of Raleigh. By next Saturday this sum will have been doubled. This looks like business. Mr. G. S. Ferguson, of Waynesville, Haywood county, has written a letter to this committee, which is so earnest and full of good news, that we publish it. It is as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE:—Your circular of the 10th came to hand some days since; I am heartily in accord with your movement and feel confident it can and will make a success. I regret my inability to be with you on the 30th instant. I will agree to take one share of stock, and would take more but fear that I will have to contribute considerable to aid our county in making a good exhibit. Our people, I am satisfied, can make a splendid showing for Haywood county, and I will do all I can to get our county and people interested in the exposition."

Speaking of the State exposition, the Wilson *Advance* says: "Dr. A. G. Brooks, and perhaps others of the county, have taken stock, and we hope to see Wilson county fully alive to its duty in this matter. Let us appoint a committee to prepare, collect and arrange Wilson county exhibit."—*News-Observer.*

Pamlico Items.

(Enterprise.

We are glad to learn that Mrs Attmore, who was in a critical condition for several days from an attack of measles, is now improving.

The measles are in Stonewall in great abundance, and are not respecting persons. The family of our town physician has not even escaped them.

Fish have been more plentiful in our market this week than any time during the winter, and at prices reasonable to both seller and purchaser. Some very large trout have been caught in the river and its tributaries the present week.

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NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, Craven county. } In the Superior Court, January 28th, 1884.

John A. Richardson, Adm'r of Albert G. Hubbard,

vs.

Frances Hubbard, Arletta Hubbard, Mary Ann Hubbard, George Hubbard, Lilly Lee, Bertie Davis, Simon Davis, Bertie Davis, Jr., and Gertie, Robert, George and Bessie Dismukes, infants, heirs at law of A. G. Hubbard, deceased. } Special proceeding for the sale of land to make assets.

Take notice that you are required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Craven county, in the city of New Berne, N. C., on MONDAY, the 7TH day of MARCH next, at 12 o'clock, M., and answer or demur to the petition filed by John A. Richardson, Administrator, in the above entitled special proceeding for the sale of the lands of the late A. G. Hubbard