New Berne Weekly Journal.

E. H. HUNT, CHARLES, } Proprietors. INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. Terms $2.00 Per Year.

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It Will Pay You

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Can and will sell you Goods as low as they can be bought anywhere in the State. Our new stock of

Ready Made Clothing, Dress Goods, otions, Piece Goods, White Goods,

And so on, are now in, and displayed for sale. We always keep on hand a full line of

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are agents for Armour's Meats, Lye and Potash, Lorillard's Snuff, Coates Cotton, North Carolina Plaids. In fact carry a larger Stock of Goods than any house this side of W. & W. Railroad.

We pay cash for all our purchases, consequently always procure the lowest prices, and transfer the benefit of the discount to our patrons.

Come to Kinston, and we will see that you save money by it.

OETTINGER BROS.,

SIGN OF THE CELEBRATED PEARL SHIRT.

LOOK! LOOK! EVERYWHERE!

Examine Carefully.

Then Compare our Prices and an Average Saving of 25 Per Cent is Certain!

Any one desiring to purchase a SPRING OUTFIT will find it to their advantage to call and examine my enormous stock of

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TRUNKS AND VALISES,

Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods,

And be convinced that I can sell you Goods cheaper than any other house in the city.

I can sell you Men's good Blue Flannel Suits for $4.75. A good Cassimere Suit for $4.75. A man's good Woolen Suit only $4.50; and I can give you a good suit for $3.00. A boy's good suit from $2.50 to $5.00. Child's knee suits, from 4 to 12 years, from $1.25 to $1.50.

Men's good Shoes, $1.00; Ladies' nice button Shoes, 75c. Misses nice button and lace Shoes, 75c.

Nice Suspenders, 10c. per pair; Neck wear from 5c. to 25c. Under Shirts at 20c. Ladies' nice Slippers from 45c. to 75c. Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c.

Five hundred dozen Hats. Mens, Boys and Children's Wool Straw, Soft or Stiff, 5 cents up. Mens and Ladies Hosiery, 5 cents up.

Other Goods too numerous to mention. Give us a call and find what I say to be true. ☞ A full line of Jerseys; an all wool Jersey for 45c.

AT COST.—Having determined to close out my entire Stock of Fancy Goods, Corsets, Ladies' Underwear, Hamburg Edgings, Gloves, Ladies and Misses Hose, Handkerchiefs, and white Lawn and Piqua, and a large stock of Notions, this stock is bound to be sold at New York Cost.

WM. SULTAN,

JAS. A. THOMAS, Salesman. Opposite Baptist Church, New Berne, N. C.

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AND BE SURE YOU

Buy Your Clothing

—FROM—

HOWARD & JONES,

The only exclusive Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Store in the City.

We will sell the balance of our Winter Stock of Clothing at Cost.

New Spring Stock of Clothing now arriving.

35 Black and Brown Cutaway and Sack Corkscrew Suits at $15, worth $18 and $20.

30 Suits of Middlesex Blue Flannel at $10, warranted not to fade.

We have some bargains left in Winter Underwear. An all wool medicated Scarlet Shirt at $1.00, cost in New York $1.25. They cannot be bought for less than $1.50 next fall. Drawers to match.

75c. white Shirts, unlaundried, at 60c., all sizes 14 to 16.

Linen Collars and Suspenders at reduced prices. Celluloid Collars and Cuffs, all sizes. Full stock of H. Hose, Handkerchiefs, etc. New lot of 25c. Scarfs and Ties. NEW SPRING STOCK OF HATS, soft and stiff.

Agents for Jas. Means $3.00 and $4.00 Shoes.

The Diamond and Pearl Shirts.

A stock of Hanan & Son's Shoes to arrive this week.

Trunks, Valises and Shawl Straps.

Our new line of Mattings will be in shortly. New patterns and novelties. ☞ BE SURE AND SEE US.

HOWARD & JONES, Next Door to National Bank.

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JAMES MEANS $4 SHOE

Will not wear as long as the

JAMES MEANS $3 SHOE,

JAMES MEANS & CO.

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PIANOS! ORGANS!

Pianos and Organs on easy monthly plan at factory prices. Old Instruments taken in exchange, bought, rented and repaired.

Immense Stock of SHEET MUSIC.

Instruction Books of all kinds. Special Discount to Teachers and Schools. Catalogues mailed free. Assortment of Music sent on selection if desired. Strings for all Musical Instruments. A few slightly used Pianos and Organs of standard makers, from $25 to $200.

Agents for Dobson's Professional Silver Bell Banjos.

Violins, Accordions, and everything in the Musical Line.

Correspondence solicited. Catalogues mailed free on application at the office of our North Carolina Agent,

Adolph Cohn,

At Mrs. S. P. Stanly's Book Store, corner Broad and Middle Sts.,

jun17dwtfm NEW BERNE, N. C.

SOMEBODY

Somebody thinks the world all wrong
And never has a word in its praise.
Somebody sings the whole day long.
Likes the world and all its ways.
Somebody says its a queer old place,
Where none of the people do as they should.
Somebody thinks it full of grace
And wouldn't change the folks if he could.
Somebody calls it cruel and cold,
Full of sin and sorrow and pain
Where life is but a search for gold
And souls are lost in selfish gain.
Somebody merrily laughs, and cries
"Hurrah for such a dear old earth
Success shall crown the man that tries
To make his mark by honest worth."
Somebody groans and shakes his head,
Calls his lot a wretched one
Somebody wishes that he were dead.
For somebody else has all the fun.
But somehow I notice you generally find,
In good or evil, pain or care,
To one thing sure, you may make up your mind
Somebody always gets his share.

—Pearl Eytinge.

MR. MILLS' SPEECH.

We copy so much of Mr. Mills' speech below on the tariff as relates to the manner in which the Republican party relieved the rich of taxes while they continued the war taxes upon the necessaries of life.

MR. CHAIRMAN: During our late civil war the expenditures required by an enormous military establishment made it necessary that the burdens of taxation should be laid heavily in all directions authorized by the Constitution. The internal revenue and direct taxes were called into requisition to supplement the revenues arising from customs, to aid the Treasury to respond to the heavy demands made upon it. The duties on imports were raised from an average on dutiable goods of 18.84 per cent in 1861, to an average of 49.29 per cent on dutiable goods during the five years from 1862 to 1866, inclusive. This was recognized at the time as an exceptionally heavy burden. It was stated by the distinguished gentlemen who then presented to the house the bill so largely increasing the duties, and which today bears his honored name, that it was demanded by the exigencies of war and must cease on the return of peace. In his own words he said: "This is intended as a war measure, a temporary measure, and we must as such give it our support."

More than twenty years have elapsed since the war ended. A generation has passed away and a new generation has appeared on the stage since peace has returned to bless our common country; but these war taxes still remain; and they are heavier today than they were on an average during the five years of the existence of hostilities. The average rate of duty during the last five years, from 1883 to 1887, inclusive, on dutiable goods amounts to 44.51 per cent, and during the last year the average is 48.10 per cent. Instead of the rate of taxation being reduced to meet the wants of an efficient administration of government in time of peace, it continues to grow and fill the coffers of the government with money not required for the public purposes, and which rightfully should remain in the pockets of the people.

After Congress had so largely increased the duties on imports, and thus bestowed most liberal and generous bounties on our manufacturers, a light internal tax was imposed on the products of domestic manufacture to help the government meet the heavy demands of war. The internal tax imposed on home manufacturers was but a tithe of the heavy burden imposed on the people by the increased duties on foreign goods. It brought to the treasury in 1866 $127,000,000—a sum which was less than 5 per cent upon the value of the manufactured product of that year. It was thought not to be unreasonable to require this small contribution from those whose bounty Congress had increased from 18 to 40 per cent in the price of their products.

But, Mr. Chairman, that tax is gone. It could not be retained. It was a tax on wealth. It came out of the pockets of the manufacturer. As soon as the war was ended complaint was made that this tax was a war tax, that was no longer necessary, and it was repealed. Congress imposed a tax on incomes, too, to help the government to meet the expenditures of war. It brought to the treasury, in 1866, $72,000,000. The official reports showed that four hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and seventy persons out of the whole population had incomes above the exemption, and they had $700,000,000 of net annual income, while the balance of the people had nothing beyond what was required for annual support. Yet scarcely had the war ended until this tax was declared to be exceedingly odious, inquisitorial, and oppressive; and Congress was asked to repeal it, and it is gone.

Congress thought it was unjust to require 460,147 persons who had an annual income of $706,000,000 to pay anything to support the government, and they hurriedly swept that "odious" measure from the statute book. Besides these there were taxes on the receipts of railroad companies, taxes on insurance companies, taxes on bank capital, bank deposits, and bank checks, but they are gone. Congress lent a willing ear to the demands of wealthy corporations and individuals and took all the burdens from them, but the war taxes on clothing, like the poor, we have always with us. These taxes were given up at a time when our interest bearing debt of more than $2,000,000,000 was staring us in the face and demanding from the government more than $140,000,000 annually to meet its interests.

With these facts before their eyes they made haste to roll all the burdens of taxation off the shoulders of the wealthy and lay them upon the shoulders of those who could only pay as they procured the means by their daily toil. Could not that $127,000,000 contributed by the manufacturers from the rich bounties which the government had given have been retained until the war debt was paid? Could not the $72,000,000 from income been held for a few years longer? Could not the tax on the receipts of the wealthy corporations have been continued for one decade?

If these taxes had been kept ten years longer we would today have no national debt, and in addition to the moderate reductions now proposed we could give back to the people the hundred millions now required to pay its interest and sinking fund. Upon what economic principle of justice were these taxes repealed and the whole burden laid on articles going universally into consumption, and which must be obtained by the labor of mind and muscle?

Was the tax of 3 per cent. on the domestic blanket paid by the manufacturer more oppressive then than the tax of 79 per cent. on both foreign and domestic blankets paid by the people?

Was the tax of 3 per cent. on a wool hat paid by the manufacturer more oppressive than the tax of 73 per cent. on both paid by the consumer? Was the tax of 3 per cent. on women's and children's clothing paid by the manufacturer more oppressive than the tax of 85 per cent. on both foreign and domestic goods of the same kind paid by the consumer? Was a tax of 3 per cent. on railroad companies, banking companies, insurance companies, express and telegraph companies, more oppressive than an 88 per cent. tax on woolen shawls? Was a 3 per cent. tax on incomes more oppressive than an 80 per cent. tax on a woolen shirt?

The party in power certainly thought so, for the taxes on wealth are gone, but the war tax on clothing, the war tax on food, the war tax on the implements of labor still remain with us, and the war against our prosperity, our labor, and our commerce is still being vigorously prosecuted—a war that is exhausting in its destructive invasions on labor, whether it is employed in agriculture, manufactures, commerce or mining. Every effort that has been made to bring this war on the industries of the country to an end and to restore the government to a peace establishment has been resisted at every step, and so far every effort to end this uninstifiable invasion of the rights of the people has been defeated.

The gentlemen who represent the minority of the committee on ways and means boast that they have reduced taxation $460,000,000. They point with pride to the splendid column which they have erected, but that column has no stone in it to tell of their devotion to the masses who live by daily toil. It is built by blocks of marble, every one of which speaks of favoritism to the wealthy, of special privileges to rich and powerful classes. In 1883 they finished this magnificent shaft, which they have been for years erecting, and crowned it with the last stone by repealing the internal tax on playing cards and putting a 20 per cent tax on the Bible.

NOT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WORKINGMEN.

In a former issue we gave that portion of Mr. Mills' speech which showed how the wealthy had been relieved of taxes while the war taxes are continued upon the necessaries of life that are consumed by the poor as well as the rich. We now copy that portion of it which shows conclusively that the present tariff is not for the benefit of the laborer.

Now another thing. I want to show that the tariff is not for the benefit of the workingman. We will have many appeals made to us for sympathy on account of the workingman. I have taken from the first annual report of the Commissioner of Labor and the report of the census on wages some figures given by manufacturers themselves of the total cost of the product and the labor cost of the article they are making. I have put the tariff duty by the side of them to show whether in the little reductions we are asking in this bill we have gone beyond that pledge we as a party have made that we should not reduce taxation so low as to injure our laborers, or as not to cover the difference in cost of labor between American and foreign products.

This will show, and I ask your attention to it, that the tariff is not intended to and does not benefit labor. It will show that the benefit of the tariff never passes beyond the pocket of the manufacturer, and to the pockets of his workmen.

I find in this report one pair of 5 pound blankets. The whole cost as stated by the manufacturer is $4.50. The labor cost he paid for them is 35 cents. The present tariff is $1.90. Now, here is $1.55 in this tariff over and above the entire labor cost of these blankets. Why did not that manufacturer go and give that money to the laborer. He is able to do it. Here is a tariff that gives him $1.90 on that pair of blankets for the benefit of his laborer, but notwithstanding that the tariff was imposed for the benefit of American labor and to preserve high wages, every dollar of that tariff went into the manufacturer's pocket. The poor fellow who made the blankets got 35 cents and the manufacturer kept the $1.90.

Mr. Crain. Will the gentleman please state how much the committee has reduced that duty?

Mr. Mills. To $1.00 from $1.90. Take another pair of 5 pound blankets. The total cost is $2.70. The labor cost is 70 cents. The tariff is $1.98. Now, how strange it is that none of these sums that were intended for the laborer ever get beyond the pocket of the manufacturer. Why is it, when the American Congress enacted this legislation for the benefit of our labor, that every dollar of this and intended for labor stops in the pockets of the manufacturer, who goes into the highways and hedges and hires his laborer at the lowest price for which he can get him in the market and then pockets the tariff benefits that we are told every day is intended for the laborer alone—for the benefit of labor?

Here is another pair of 5 pound blankets. The cost is $3.90. The labor cost paid by this manufacturer, he says himself, is 61 cents. The tariff is $2.55. In the pending bill we have left him $1.35, and we have left the other man $1.05. And we have left all along not only enough to cover the difference, if there was any difference, between the labor cost of production in Europe and the labor cost of production in this country, but we have enough left to pay for all the labor and a bonus besides.

Let us go on a little further. Here is one yard of flannel, weighing four ounces; it cost 18 cents, of which the laborer got 3 cents; the tariff on it is 8 cents. How is it that the whole 8 cents did not get into the pockets of the laborer? Is it not strange that those who made the tariff and fastened upon the people these war rates in a time of profound peace, and who are now constantly assailing the Democratic party because it is untrue to the workingman, did not make some provision by which the generous bounty they gave should reach the pocket of him for whom they said it was intended? They charge that we are trying to strike down the labor of the country. Why do they not see that the money they are taking out of the hard earnings of the people is delivered in good faith to the workman.

One yard of cassimere weighing 16 ounces cost $1.38; the labor cost is 29 cents; the tariff duty is 80 cents. One pound of sewing silk costs $5.66; the cost for labor is 85 cents; the tariff is $1.60. One gallon of linseed oil costs 16 cents; the labor cost is 2 cents; the tariff cost is 25 cents. One ton of bar iron costs $31; the labor cost is $10; the tariff fixes several rates for bar iron. I give the lowest rate, $18.92. One ton of foundry pig iron costs $11; the labor costs $1.61; the tariff is $6.72.

None of these tariff rates go to the laborer. The road is blocked up. They cannot pass the pocket of the manufacturer. The "great American system" that is intended to secure high wages for our laborers is so perverted that all its beneficence intended for the poor workman stops in the pocket of his employer, and the laborer only gets what he can command in the open market for his work.

Let us take Bessemer steel rails. We are told that the steel rail industry is in great danger of utterly perishing away and departing from this continent, because we propose to reduce the duty from $17 to $11.

The whole cost is put down at $31, the labor cost at $7.57; the tariff is $17. The manufacturer has $9.43 more for each ton than all the labor cost. The labor cost of this ton is exceptionally high. I have a statement of the labor cost of a ton of steel rails at Bethlehem, Pa., taken recently by Mr. Schoenof, and it shows labor cost there $3.85 per ton. The labor cost of a ton steel rails in England is not one dollar cheaper than here. Mr. Schoenof informs me that a ton of bar iron costs, for labor, in England about $7.75, and here about $8. But let us leave these and proceed with the official figures. A keg of steel nails costs $2.34; the laborer cost is 67 cents, the tariff is $1.25. A ton of pipe iron costs $34.57; labor cost, $12.25, tariff is $22.10.

Here is a car wheel weighing 500 pounds, cost $13; labor cost 85 cents; tariff is 2 1-2 cents per pound, equivalent to $12.50, to cover a labor cost of 85 cents! (Laughter.) Why, Mr. Chairman, these laborers of ours ought to get immensely rich if they could get all that Congress votes to them. If the manufacturers did not stop the bounties intended by the Government to reach the pockets of the workingmen.

Here is a coarse wool suit of clothes such as our working people wear in their daily toil in the shop and field. The whole cost is $12. The labor cost is $2. The tariff duty is 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem. As the weight of the suit is not given, we cannot get the exact tariff, but the duty on woolen clothes imported last year averaged 54 per cent., and at that rate the tariff stands $6.84 to cover $2 for labor cost.

A cotton suit costs $10.50; the labor cost is $1.85; the tariff is $3.67. A dozen goblets cost 18 cents; labor cost 15 cents; tariff White lead, by the hundred weight, $9.50; labor cost 50 cents; tariff $3. A hundred weight of mixed paints, $8; labor cost 41 cents; tariff $2.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have gone through with a number of articles taken from those official reports made by the manufacturers themselves, and I have shown that the tariff was not framed for the benefit of the laborer, or that if it was so intended by those who framed it, the benefit never reaches the laborer, not a dollar of it. The working people are hired in the market at the lowest rates at which their services can be had, and all the "doodle" that has been granted by these tariff bills goes into the pockets of the manufacturers. It builds up palaces; it concentrates wealth; it makes great and powerful magnates; but it distributes none of its beneficence in the homes of our laboring poor.

It brings the tax gatherer to them; it weighs them down as it goes; it compels them to pay out a large share of their daily earnings for the necessaries of life; and the money it raises by high prices on domestic manufactures it transfer not into the coffers of the government, but into the coffers of private individuals. It is making a wide distinction in this country between two classes—one numerous, but poor; one small, but powerful and rich. It is a policy that at war with the institutions of this country. The concentration of the wealth of the country in the hands of a few will in progress of time overthrow the foundations of our free government.

Now, gentlemen, the time has come, after all these taxes on wealth have been swept away, and the people of this country have been bearing for years these enormous burdens that have been levied on the necessities of life; now, when "trusts," and "combination," and "pools" are springing all around us to limit production, to increase prices, to make the poor's lot harder and darker—now the time has come for us to do something, not for classes, but for the great masses of our people.

CONGRESSMAN SIMMONS

On the Inland Water-way Between New Berne and Beaufort.

In the House Saturday as in committee of the whole, pending consideration of the river and harbor bill, the paragraph in hand begins as follows:

Improving the inland water-way between New Berne and Beaufort, N. C. Continuing improvement, $25,000.

Mr. Simmons said: I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out $15,000 and insert $25,000.

Mr. Simmons: The State of North Carolina in the year 1826, by cutting a canal of about three and one-half miles in length, beginning on the one side at the head of the navigable water of Harlowe river and on the other side at the head of the navigable waters of Clubfoot river, connected the waters of Pamlico Sound with those of Beaufort Harbor. That canal was very small, and was only of sufficient depth and width to admit of the passage of small vessels. But it was found that it was a very great convenience to the people, and was very much used until some time just before the beginning of the war, when the locks broke down and it went out of use.

Several years ago Congress, with a view of connecting the waters of Pamlico Sound with those of Beaufort Harbor, so as to avoid the dangerous shoals of Hatteras and Cape Lookout, on the North Carolina coast, authorized a survey of the several projected routes for connecting the waters of Pamlico Sound with Beaufort Harbor. That was made, and the old canal channel authorized by the Legislature of North Carolina, and appropriated for, was approved and recommended.

This enterprise is not only a work of local but is a work of national concern as well. When it is open it will connect not only the waters of Chesapeake Bay with those of Beaufort Harbor, but it will furnish the now only missing link between the great harbor of New York and the harbor of Beaufort, N. C., thus affording through inland navigation from that great center of commerce, so as to avoid the dangerous part of the North Carolina coast. It will be apparent to any one who is at all familiar with the dangers of the North Carolina coast, and with the general character of the coast from New York to Beaufort Harbor, that some such route as this is needed for the small coasting vessels plying between the cities of the Atlantic coast and the great centers of trade, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk. Not only this, Mr. Chairman, but this work when completed will be of great benefit to the United States in case of a war with a foreign country, not only affording protection for vessels engaged in general commerce but affording protection for its fleet of war.

(Here the hammer fell.)

Mr. McClammy was recognized, and yielded his time to Mr. Simmons.

Mr. Simmons. Now, Mr. Chairman, the engineer, in his report upon the survey, says that the government by expending the sum of $853,000 can secure a channel from one of these sounds to the other of 9 feet in depth and 80 feet in width, but he does not recommend in the report which I now have before me so extensive a work on the part of the government.

He says, however, that it is of great importance from a national point of view, and he recommends that for the present the government by the expenditure of $90,000, which he says will be amply sufficient, shall begin this work by securing a channel between these points of 5 feet in depth and 30 feet in width.

Personally I am acquainted with the character of the soil along this canal, and I agree with the engineer when he says in this report that the great bulk of this $90,000 ought to be appropriated at once.

Now the committee have only allowed $15,000 for this work. The soil is of a marshy character. And I undertake to say that while that appropriation will do some good, so small a sum will merely begin the work, leaving it in such a condition as to expose it to damage and decay before any other appropriation can be had that will nearly undo that which has been done.

This work, of course, is of great local importance, not only to the towns that happen to be situated along the canal, but it is of importance to the whole of Eastern North Carolina, as affording direct ocean communication for the Trent, the Neuse, the Pamlico, the Tar and other rivers that enter Pamlico Sound.

The government, so far as the report shows, has only spent about $10,000 on this work, but it has made a canal sufficient for boats drawing four feet, last year twelve hundred of these vessels passed through the canal, developing a commerce of $20 for every dollar the government spent. And, notwithstanding New Berne and Beaufort are connected by railroad transportation, this canal reduced the usual freight rates between these points 25 per cent in one year.

Now, I know it is very difficult to secure an increase of an allowance made by this committee.

There are in the district that I happen to represent five different streams under improvement by the government. One of these streams is 300 miles in length; another is 140 miles. They have an immense drainage area, and yet for all of these five streams the committee have allowed only about $35,000. In view of the importance of this work, both from a local and a national standpoint, as I have outlined, I do hope that the committee will agree to this increase, and if the committee does not, then I do hope that the House will take the matter in its own hands and will allow the small additional sum which I ask.

The British Queen Visits Berlin.

BERLIN, April 24.—Queen Victoria arrived at Charlottenburg at nine o'clock this morning. The Empress, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, and the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen received her at the depot. Prince Henry and his sisters the Princesses Victoria, Sophie and Margaret, Sir Edward Malet, British Embassador at Berlin, the Duke of Rutland and the Burgomaster and municipal council of Burlin were also present.

The greetings between Queen Victoria and the royal family of Germany were warm. The Crown Prince conducted the Queen to an open four-horse carriage which she entered, and with the Empress beside her was driven to the castle. Crowds of people lined the route and cheered enthusiastically as the carriage passed. The Queen paid a visit to the Emperor shortly after her arrival at the castle. The doctors feared the meeting would excite the Emperor and probably upset him, but their fears were groundless. The Emperor seemed brighter after the interview and his temperature was normal.

50 Tons Ammoniated Fertilizer.

GEO. ALLEN & Co.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Court opened at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

On motion of L. J. Moore, Esq., Chas. H. Brown and T. C. Wooten, Esqrs., were sworn in as attorneys.

The case of U. S. vs. Grady Smith for passing counterfeit coins was taken up. Clement Manly of Simmons & Manly and L. J. Moore, Esq., appeared for the defendant. Messrs. Busbee and Peebles for the government. This case was heard at the last spring term of the court and resulted in a mistrial. It is one which has excited considerable interest. The passing of two one dollar counterfeit coins was proven. But the burden of proof as to the guilty knowledge by the defendant was thrown upon the government and on this point the fight was made. Messrs. Manly and Moore put forth their best efforts, making an able defense for their client, and Mr. Busbee represented the government with his usual energy and ability. The case was given to the jury at about 5 p. m. who returned a verdict of guilty. Motion to grant new trial.

The next case taken up was U. S. vs. Wm. Powell, col., for larceny of postage stamps. There was a second count in the bill charging the defendant with securing stamps knowing them to have been stolen. J. W. Waters and P. H. Pelletier, Esqs., appeared for the defendant and submitted to a verdict of guilty on the second count. Sent to jail for thirty days and fined $20.

U. S. vs. E. B. Boyette, dealing in liquor contrary to statutes—2 cases. Chas. H. Brown appeared for defendant. Submitted in one, verdict of guilty in the other. Judgment suspended in the latter, thirty days in jail and fine one hundred dollars in the former.

U. S. vs. Samuel Staten, stealing mail. No counsel for defendant. Samuel is the colored boy caught taking mail from boxes in this city. Sent to jail for three months.

The case of U. S. vs. Jos. W. Watson and W. M. Watson, jr., for using the mails for fraudulent purposes was set for 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The jury was discharged for the day, and the case of Joseph Hobgood and John Forbes vs. S. S. Nash and others, owners of the steamer Beta, in admiralty, was taken up. The plaintiffs claim salvage for services rendered in saving the steamer Beta and her cargo of cotton from destruction by fire on the Tar river. The defendants claimed that the charges were excessive; that the services rendered were not in the nature of salvage, and therefore not within the jurisdiction of the court, and that they were ready to pay any reasonable charges for the services rendered. Geo. H. Brown, Esq., of Washington, appeared for the plaintiffs, Clement Manly, Esq., for the defendants.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court convened on Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

The motion for a new trial in the case of U. S. vs. Grady Smith for passing counterfeit coin was argued by Messrs. L. J. Moore and Clement Manly for the defendant, and by Attorney Busbee for the government. The motion for new trial was over-ruled. A petition for clemency, signed by the jury, was presented to His Honor, and some evidence as to the defendant's recent good conduct. Sentence of court, six months in the jail of Duplin county and pay a fine of ten dollars.

In the libel case of Hobgood and Forbes against the steamer Beta, the judgment of the court was that the plaintiffs be allowed $750.00.

In the case of U. S. vs. W. T. Cherry, P. M., for unlawfully opening a package of mail. His Honor held that opening a package of that class by a postmaster was not an offense, and that detaining not being charged in the bill, ordered a verdict of not guilty.

U. S. vs. Robert Harper and Frank P. Harper—several cases of retailing and illicit distilling in which verdicts of guilty were rendered, no resistance being made by the defendants. The district attorney called the attention of the court to the fact that at his first court in this city these parties with several others came forward and submitted to cases of indictments against them for these offences and judgment was suspended upon payment of cost, with the understanding that if they again engaged in the business judgment would be prayed in the former cases; that they had abused the mercy of the court thus extended, and he now asked judgment in the former cases. Clement Manly and Chas. H. Brown, Esqrs., made appeals to the court in behalf of the defendants. Sentence, eighteen months in each case of illicit distilling, sentence concurrent, and a fine of one hundred dollars each.

U. S. vs. H. Stanly, col., for an assault on the high seas. L. J. Moore, Esq., for the defendant. District Attorney Busbee, assisted by Clement Manly, Esq., for the government. Capt. John E. Ireland, master of the schooner Charles, was the party assaulted and was the only witness examined. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, six months in Craven county jail.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The case of U. S. vs. Jas. W. Watson and Wm. M. Watson, jr., for using the mails for fraudulent purposes was taken up. Clement Manly, Esq., and Clark & Clark appeared for the defendants, Messrs. Busbee and Peebles for the government. When the case was called Mr. Manly stated that he desired to make a motion, and asked that the jurors be required to retire while the motion was being discussed. When the jurors had retired Mr. Manly made a motion to quash the indictment upon the ground that the scheme to defraud was not sufficiently defined. The motion was ably argued by Messrs. Manly, W. W. Clark, and Hon. C. C. Clark for the defendants, and by Mr. Busbee for the government. The motion to quash was denied and the case set for 10 o'clock this morning, to which time the court took a recess.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court convened at 10 o'clock Friday morning.

The case of U. S. vs. Jos. W. Watson and Wm. M. Watson, jr., for using the mails for fraudulent purposes was called, and after some delay was proceeded with. A huge pile of letters were introduced, admitted to be in the handwriting of one or the other of the defendants, which were read alternately by the Attorney Busbee and Assistant Peebles. The purport of these letters were simply orders for goods of various descriptions, and concerning goods that had been ordered. George H. Roberts, cashier of the National Bank of New Berne, was introduced in reference to drafts against the defendants that had been sent for collection. Pending his examination court took a recess to 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the reassembling of the court, Clement Manly, Esq., of counsel for the defendants, arose and stated that while he with the other counsel had endeavored, with a proper regard for the liberty of citizens, done their duty in this case, and still thought that a conviction could not be secured under this bill of indictment, yet they thought a bill would be drawn under which they would be convicted, the defendants therefore would not contend any longer but submit to a verdict of guilty and throw themselves upon the mercy of the court. Mr. Manly then in a very touching manner appealed to the court to be as lenient as it possibly could under the circumstances. He alluded to the character heretofore sustained by the defendants and the high character of their family connections. Hon. C. C. Clark followed in a very feeling appeal for the young men and made a special effort for the younger one, Wm. M. Watson, jr., who, he said, acted more in the capacity of a clerk in the business and had nothing to do with the correspondence of the firm or ordering goods. Jos. W. Watson verified this in a sworn statement before His Honor.

Attorney Busbee said the fact that the defendants had submitted and thrown themselves upon the mercy of the court and while he had no doubt of conviction under the present bill of indictment, he was willing to suspend judgment in one case for which they were not on trial, and leave it with the court to impose such punishment in the other case as it thought proper. Judge Seymour, in passing sentence spoke of the effects the crime which had been proven against the defendants on the community. It injured men engaged in business because it destroyed competition, and the community that tolerated it would lose its credit and its people would gain the reputation of being dishonest. Knowing the effects of the crime he hardly felt that he was doing justice in being as lenient as he had made up his mind to be. The disgrace of being imprisoned had been suggested to him, but to his mind the disgrace was not in being imprisoned but in committing the crime which caused the imprisonment. The sentene was that each of the defendants be imprisoned for thirty days and pay a fine of ten dollars and cost. In the second case a plea of guilty was entered and judgment was suspended on payment of cost.

W. W. Cook, indicted for the same offense, was disposed of in the same manner.

J. E. Hudson, indicted for the same offense, was disposed of in the same manner.

Alex Justice, indicted for the same offense, was disposed of in the same manner.

The jurors were discharged for the term and court took a recess to Saturday morning.

A FEW NOTES.

The Charlotte Observer has suspended.

A fire in the Chicago stock yards Monday destroyed property amounting to $100,000 in value.

Queen Victoria was enthusiastically cheered at Florence in passing through the city on her way to Berlin.

Sullivan, the slugger, arrived at Boston Tuesday from Europe, and spoke an ovation was accorded him.

Work was resumed Tuesday at the Edgar Thomson steel works, Pittsburg, seven hundred men went to work, and the strikers are giving no trouble.

The session of the Senate Tuesday was opened with prayer by a Jewish Rabbi, the second instance of the kind in the history of the government.

The Republicans of Rockingham county, Va., have sent delegates to the State Convention in favor of Blaine for the presidency and against the unit rule.

Wilmington is to have a street railway. A number of business men of the city have formed a stock company, with $50,000 capital, and will build the railway immediately.

The Senate Tuesday confirmed a number of Presidential nominations, among which was that of Ezekiel E. Smith, of North Carolina, to be minister resident and consul general to the Republic of Liberia.

China has been visited with terrible earthquakes in the last few months. Over 4,000 people have been killed and in many towns nearly all the houses have been greatly damaged or completely destroyed.

The weekly weather and crop report shows unusually cold weather in the Northern States, which has greatly retarded farm work, while in the Southern States the weather has affected all the crops favorably.

In the Senate Monday unanimously signed petitions were presented asking legislation against the sale of cigarettes and tobacco to boys in the District of Columbia, which was declared to be a grave and seriously evil.

In the Senate Tuesday there was a long and interesting debate on the international copyright bill, which went over without action, when the bill for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry was considered, which also went over without action. Several bills for the erection of lighthouses were passed, and under "the era of good feeling" some pension bills were also passed. The House was principally occupied in a discussion of the tariff bill, Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, making a lengthy and able speech in its favor, and Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, making an extended speech in opposition thereto, each speaker was warmly congratulated by his party colleagues.

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