New Berne Weekly Journal.

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jun17 dw6m NEW BERNE, N. C.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1888.

The holiday issue, now ready, is complete in itself, opening with a special matter. The cover is enriched by an ornamental page-print in gold. The price is as usual, **25 cents**. It contains the most delightful stories, poems and essays by distinguished writers, and superb illustrations.

Among the important articles to appear during the year are those of the following—Send for prospectus:

Robert Louis Stevenson will contribute a great deal of his best work during the year. He will write of many topics, in his new, and in a familiar and personal way, which will form new bonds of fellowship between the author and his thousands of readers. In the first paper, entitled "A Chapter on Dreams," appearing in the January number, he will relate, in connection with the general subject, some interesting facts concerning the origin of the famous story "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Railway Accidents, by W. S. Chaplin, will be the first of an especially important and interesting series of papers on railways, their illustrations and construction, including great engineering feats, famous tunnels and passes, and indeed, those branches of the subject which in this day engage the attention of the whole country. The illustrations which will accompany this series will be very elaborate original, and beautiful. The earth-scars in the course of the future articles will be announced later.

Dr. D. A. Sargent's papers on Physical Training will be continued by several of increasing interest, with as rich and unique illustrations as those which have already appeared.

Illustrated Articles of special interest will be the last campaign of Waterloo, by John C. Ropes; on "The Man at Arms," by R. H. Blackmore; two papers by Edward L. Wilson, illustrating results of recent Egyptian research; a further article by William F. Apthorp, on a subject connected with his recent contribution on Wagner, and many others of equal interest. Professor Shaler's articles on the Surface of the Earth will be continued, and articles upon two of the most interesting groups of contemporary European writers will be accompanied by rich and novel portrait illustrations.

Illustrations. The Magazine will show increased excellence in its illustrations. They will be more abundant and elaborate than ever. It is the intention of the publishers to represent the best work of the leading artists, and to promote and foster the most skillful methods in the art of engraving.

The Fiction will be strong, not only in the work of well known writers, but in that of new authors in securing which the publishers of this magazine has been so fortunate during its first year of publication. A novel of unusual interest, entitled "First Harvests," by Frederic J. Stimson, will be begun in the January number, and early in the year novelettes will appear by Henry James and H. C. Bunner. The short stories are to be numerous and of the freshest quality.

Special notice.—To enable readers to possess the Magazine from the first number (January, 1887), the following indispensable offers are made:

A year's subscription and the numbers for 1887, $4.50

A year's subscription and the numbers for 1887, bound in two volumes, cloth gilt top, 6.00

$3.00 A YEAR, 25 CENTS A NUMBER.

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SCOTT

ANALYSIS.

On winged Pegasus, a giant stroke
In joust of Poesy he strove where
And won the Muse's garland in mid a cheer
That evermore the ages will prolong
Now to the journey countless pigmies throng
Behold each lax in rest his little spear
And spur his tiny steed to full career
To win the bay leaf in the lists of Song.

From our weak rhymes what joy it is to turn
And charge again now with Bruce at Bannockburn,
Or ride with Lochinvar for Ellen's sake,
Or heard the Douglas in the hall of night
With Marmion, or bell'ow in Saxon lawn a knight
Before the lovely Lady of the Lake.

NEEDS OF THE NATION

Who is Injured by Protection?

It will not be denied that in trying the policy of a country, those measures should be preferred which will confer the greatest good on the greatest number. In our country it has become a maxim, a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation. It simply means that the general interest must overrule the particular interest of individuals. It by no means implies a sacrifice of individual interests, for, as M. Bastiat says, an essential element of each man's prosperity is the general prosperity. Therefore, whilst each one is more or less benefited by the general welfare, it is not true that the general welfare is to the same extent promoted by the advancement of a few. In short, the prosperity of nine men is of more value to the tenth man than the prosperity of the tenth man would be to the nine. The maxim is too obvious to doubt and to humane to assail. In our legislation, then, we should unquestionably be guided by it, and ask, first of all, what is the general interest and how can it be best promoted?

The first grand division of our people, or any other, is into producers and consumers. This division has reference to tariff taxation, for, in the general sense, all human beings are consumers. So, in one sense, all the 17,000,000 of persons put down in the census as engaged in gainful occupations are producers, or doing work which assists production. But we are to consider only those who are engaged in the production of articles which are "protected" from competition by tariff duties. Farmers and those engaged in all branches of agriculture are producers, but with slight exceptions none of their products are protected or can in any way be increased in price by the imposition of tariff duties. So of builders, of those engaged in transportation, personal service and all the rest of the vast army of toilers—none are *protected*. The direct recipients of the benefits of tariff legislation are whittled down to those engaged in creating manufactured products alone. It is not necessary to claim as in fairness I might, that it should be further cut down to the factory owners, excluding the operatives.

Putting into the count *all* persons employed in manufacturing, the case stands thus. That we legislate for some two and a half millions of producers, and *against* some fifteen millions of men who are both consumers and producers, or, counting the entire population, our laws are made for the interest of less than ten millions, and against the interest of more than thirty millions of our people. The conclusion is unavoidable that the major interest is that of the consumer, whilst that of the producer is the minor, and therefore tariff laws are for the benefit of the few, and are hostile to the great majority.

Who is injured by protection?

To this question it may be answered, every one who is not benefited.

Protection can only benefit any body, as has been shown, by increasing the prices of those things which they have to sell. Now, if it increased likewise the price of that which they had to buy, the one would set off the other, and there would be no benefit at all. Surely this is self-evident. To make protection a benefit to *somebody*, therefore, it must, in the necessity of things, either increase the price of their products, leaving the price of their purchases the same, or it must maintain the price of their sales and lower that of their purchases. If it does neither it does nothing; if it does either it injures somebody. Every man, therefore, in the United States is injured who, having by protection the cost raised of all which he has to buy, does not also, by the same law, have the price of all that he has to sell increased to the same extent. First and foremost, then, it injures all who only consume and do not produce. As they have nothing to sell, but all their transactions are purchase, it is impossible to compensate them for their losses by the increase in prices. This large class includes the professions, merchants, all persons engaged in transportation, personal and government service, women, orphan children, and all who live on fixed incomes, and the like. Perhaps, however, their injury is not so great as that done to the farmers and planters, for though the expenditure of the first named is increased by protection, their incomes are not necessarily diminished. But with the farmer both are done. The price of his purchases is increased, and being compelled to sell his surplus products in the markets of nations who cannot exchange with us on equal terms, the prices are necessarily lowered and his income is thereby lessened. He is wasting at both the spigot and the spile. There is no proposition more obvious than that when the farmer is forced to send for sale his wheat, his meat and his cotton to Europe, when the price is fixed for him by the competition of the world, he should be permitted to buy his supplies of wool and iron and the like in the self same markets at prices regulated by the same competition.—Senator Vance in Baltimore Sun.

THIRD DISTRICT CONVENTION.

McNinch Renominated for Congress by Acclamation—Great Enthusiasm and Good Feeling.

The nominating convention of the Third Congressional District convened in this city yesterday, in Messinger's Opera House. The convention was called to order by Hon. D. H. McLean, chairman of the district executive committee. Mr. Lockey, secretary, temporarily organized by calling Hon. J. W. Kerr, of Carteret, to the chair, and Messrs. Jas. Robinson, W. E. Murchison and E. S. White were requested to act as secretaries.

The regular nominating committees were appointed, as follows:

Committee on Permanent Organization—Messrs. Braden, A. A. McKoy, Cumberland; Dan Culbreth, Duplin; G. M. Carr, Harnett; R. F. Williams, Moore; W. J. Murchison, Onslow; S. B. Taylor, Pender; R. C. Sheppard, Sampson; J. M. Marshburn, Wayne; W. E. Allen.

Committee on Temporary Organization—Rufus H. Brady, Cumberland; A. D. McNeill, Duplin; C. L. Hussey, Harnett; Conn McArthur, Moore; W. J. Stroughson, Onslow; N. B. McMillan, Pender; L. J. Armstrong, Sampson; A. S. Lamb, Wayne; E. L. Saddler.

Committee on Resolutions—Braden, J. D. McLaughlin, Cumberland; John McDuffie, Duplin; J. H. Kerr, Harnett; D. N. Carroll, Moore; J. W. Berryman, Onslow; H. C. Higgins, Pender; R. C. Johnson, Sampson; J. D. Dortch, Wayne; J. W. Bryan.

Committee on Credentials—Dawson, J. J. Parker, Cumberland; J. W. Goodwin, Duplin; S. O. Middleton, Harnett; D. McN. McKay, Moore; D. L. Melvin, Onslow; W. L. Wilkins, Pender; J. F. Fox, Sampson; A. E. Herring, Wayne; J. T. Kornegay.

The various committees retired to consider of their reports and submitted them as follows:

Committee on Credentials—No contests.

Committee on permanent organization make the temporary organization permanent. Whereupon Mr. Kerr, in a brief but enthusiastic speech, tendered his thanks to the convention for the honor conferred upon him, counseled harmony in the deliberations, and predicted a glorious victory for the Democracy in November next. His speech was received with rousing applause.

The committee on rules recommended the majority rule, which was adopted.

The committee on resolutions submitted the following report, which was enthusiastically received and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the administration of Grover Cleveland meets our cordial approbation, and we desire to see him again nominated and elected.

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient at this time, knowing that our State and National conventions will be guided by the cardinal principles of Democracy, but we will make such platforms as all loyal and true Democrats can stand upon.

On motion of Mr. J. Lockey, the convention proceeded to enter into nominations for Congressman.

Mr. H. C. Higgins, of Onslow, put in nomination Hon. W. J. Green, of Cumberland, whereupon Mr. Green rose and the mention of the name of his distinguished father, and affectionate appreciation and feeling testimonial to the high statesmanship and untiring patriotic service of Major C. W. McClammy, of Pender, our present efficient Representative, placed that gentleman's name before the convention and moved that he be renominated by acclamation, an instant unity delegates were upon their feet to second the motion, and with a rousing and enthusiastic vote the motion was carried and Mr. McClammy declared the Congressional nominee of the convention.

On motion the chairman appointed a committee of three consisting of Messrs. D. H. McLean, of Harnett, R. C. Johnson, of Pender and C. L. Allcock, of Wayne, to repair at once to the telegraph office and notify Major McClammy, at his post in Washington, of the action of the convention. And soon the reply came as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.

To D. S. McLean, R. C. Johnson, and C. L. Allcock:

Accept my thanks for the kind manner in which you made known the action of the convention. Present to the convention my heartiest thanks. Write more today.

C. W. McCLAMMY.

To the National Convention the following delegates were elected: Mr. H. L. Carson of Sampson, and Col. S. B. Taylor of Onslow. Alternates, M. W. F. Murchison of Cumberland, and Mr. Henry Weil of Wayne.

The name of C. L. Allcock, of Wayne, was put in nomination for Presidential Elector, by Hon. D. H. McLean, in an eloquent and admirable speech, which elicited rounds of applause, and in the midst of vociferous enthusiasm the nomination was made unanimous, and calls for "Allcock" resounded on every hand. Mr. Allcock stood upon the floor, in the apartment of the Wayne delegation, and in his characteristic modest demeanor and happy style, thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him and pledged himself to do his full duty in the coming campaign.

Next in order was the election of a new Executive Committee, which resulted as follows:

Executive Committee—Braden, R. S. White, Cumberland; A. McRae Dupree, R. G. Broadhurst, Harnett; L. L. Sauls, Moore; D. L. McIvett, Onslow; J. W. Spicer, Pender; L. J. Armstrong, Sampson; J. W. Rich, Wayne; W. E. Holmes.

The following preamble and resolution was then offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We recognize the great ability and high qualification of Hon. Alfred M. Waddell, as a party leader and an eloquent and fearless champion of the principles of Democracy, and remember with proud satisfaction the eminent services which he has rendered to his people in the past, therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby recommend to our State Convention, to assemble on the 30th inst., that that distinguished Democrat be selected as one of the Presidential Electors for the State at large.

It was moved and carried that the Secretaries furnish The Goldsboro Argus, the Wilmington Star and the Wilmington Messenger with the proceedings of the convention, and that all Democratic papers throughout the district be requested to copy.

A resolution of thanks to the Chairman and Secretaries was unanimously passed and the convention adjourned.

Senator Ransom

The next Legislature of North Carolina will have to elect a Senator to represent the State in the Senate of the United States, and we have intended for some time to say something about a matter with which the honor and character of the State is so intimately indentified, but have waited with the hope that personal antagonism within the Democratic party might subside and that the choice of the party should be confronted with no opposition but from the acknowledged party foe.

All the indications now point to Senator M. W. Ransom as his own successor, and it is evidence of wisdom in the party. Why change Gen. Ransom for any other man, Democrat or Republican, or Prohibitionist or Farmer or Laborer? Leaving out a Republican as out side of the contest: there is no truer Democrat than Ransom. He is a thoroughly temperate man and so a practical Prohibitionist. He is a life long farmer and a good one, and every farmer is himself a laborer.

But apart from these considerations of practice, we could not afford to be without the influence and service of our Senior Senator. He confessedly has wider and greater influence in the United States Senate than any other Senator. This is due mainly to his long membership, covering a period of 18 years, and also to his wise insight into the character of men, and to his natural amiability, unselfishness, affability and courtliness of manner. As Senator Vance once said to us: "Gen. Ransom you know, is the gentleman of the Senate." This style of Gen. Ransom is a natural gift. When he commanded his brigade in the civil war he was the same kind, obliging, unselfish man in his intercourse with his soldiers and then he had no motive but his own will. It was not an uncommon remark in the army, concerning the two Generals Mat and Bob Ransom, that "everything Mat did made him more popular and everything Bob did made him more unpopular."

We believe it was Jo. Brown of Georgia, who said to Senator Ransom, after his five minutes speech in the Senate on his bill appropriating $500,000 for a light house at Diamond Shoal on the outer bar at Hatteras: "Ransom you get anything you ask for: your speech will be worth $100,000 a minute."

And now, in all earnestness, can Carolinians afford to part with such wealth of influence, and while that influence is on the increase? His influence as a man is ours and used for us and it would be reckless folly to throw it all away with an experiment of any new and untried man. He is in the midday of his life and usefulness and his 60 years of life sit lightly and gracefully upon him, therefore let us be wise, let us renominate him for what he has done and after life's fitful fever is over, let us raise a monument to his blessed memory.—Elizabeth City Economist.

Nichols and a Reminiscence.

John Nichols has made a sure enough Tariff speech. He won great fame—quite phenomenal. The Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution says:

"During Nichols' speech only the chairman and official reporters were in the hall, while in the gallery two negroes were stretched out on a bench, asleep. He, nevertheless, spoke to the empty hall for almost an hour."

That reminds us of a funny thing that happened "befo de wah." It was a State Whig Convention in session at Raleigh. Jo Turner was a delegate. A man, we will call Green, was a delegate from an Eastern county. Green was unknown to fame but he came loaded with a speech. After some of the heavies' guns had fired, Green's three or four friends seated in different parts of the hall cried out, "Green, Green, Green." Up rose a man of perhaps thirty-five. He began—"Mr. President." His voice failed him, his cut-and-dried speech escaped him, his eloquence evaporated, great drops of perspiration came out upon his forehead, he gasped and wiped and hemmed and hawed and said again, with great effort—"Mis-ter Pres-i-dent." A profound silence. All eyes were fixed upon him and eager ears listened. Presently he got out by violent jerks this noble burst of eloquence—"This-is-the-*happiest*-moment-of-my-life." Jo Turner, loud enough to be heard by all in twenty feet of him—"Well, old fel low you have had a d— readful dry time of it." The orator collapsed. *He* is lost to the trumpet of fame, but Nichols is immortal. He actually spoke for nearly an hour in the National House of Representatives to an *empty hall*. That is glory enough for one life time. Let the orator from the Metropolitan District now retire upon his laurels.—Wil. Star.

The Second District.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESSMAN.

WELDON, May 24.—The convention of the Second Congressional district met here today. No nomination for Congressman was made. The matter was postponed to a later date. A. C. Zollicoffer, Vance county, and W. C. Bowen were nominated as delegates to St. Louis. They favor Cleveland. Congressman Simmons addressed the convention. His speech was most favorably received and loudly applauded.—News and Observer.

PIONIC—POLITICS—FARMS ETC

Nice Picnic, May 28, 1888.

Editor Journal: It was your correspondent's good fortune to be honored with an invitation to the annual picnic of New Bethel church, which met at Clear Springs, Lenoir, this county, on Thursday last.

But right before us we were placed in a very awkward dilemma, for not being one of the fortunate who generally indulge in the luxury of keeping a lover's lunch, and our business being not fixed to enable us to look up a partner of our affections, we were forced to look on with an unfavorable sight. But fortune generally favors "the brave," and our correspondent, and our lot was not a little light by the receipt of a basket of good things to the aforesaid picnic.

To recollect to say our dinner must have been satisfactory I need not tell, for bright and early Tuesday morning our eyes were gladdened by the sight of one of the very best turnouts in our city, and upon our approaches at the door we were greeted by a cheery voice with a cordial "good morning" and "are you ready?"

A few moments and we were off for this is behind us, and we already belonging to the "cheerful" category. The most pleasant time of Messrs. T. H. and J. A. Moseley, Messrs. Cox and Wadsworth are responsible for it. On we go down Trent road until we reach the farm of Mr. Drew Dixon. Here we make a short turn to the left. The fine feed that is now before us seems to inspire all the animals to increase speed, and at a rapid gait we pass the farms of Messrs. T. J. May, Mrs. H. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] Green, Jr., and A. F. Dawson, when suddenly we are startled by a different sight. A large village, consisting of two stores, grist mill, cotton gin, blacksmith and carpenter shops, with houses, two churches, denotes several hour's little business. We were so much struck with the superior newness of it, we were in doubt that we were forced to stop to see if Rip Van Winkle and his dog were in it. After a few observations I was delighted to be greeted by Mr. J. D. Speir and Edgar May, who under the firm name of May & Speir are doing a thriving business in groceries, dry goods and general hardware. Their store is large, neatly arranged and painted, and inside their stock is as large and neat as they informed me, as in the fall and winter, yet to our eyes it appeared of sufficient magnitude to meet the trade requirements of a very large territory. And when we consider right opposite is another store, we can but wonder that the trade of our New Berne merchants has of late become so much impaired. And this is by no means an exception, for throughout the entire county we find the same existing state of affairs. Besides, we are informed there is scarcely a farmer of any magnitude who does not keep a small shop to supply his own immediate wants.

And while on this subject before proceeding farther I ask me tell your readers of a very laughable incident that occurred here. An old colored man came in during our conversation to buy some groceries. After he had been waited on and his goods wrapped up, he approached Mr. Speir, and looking at him intently, said: "Is—I—I—I understand you is to have a post-office here." Speir told him yes, and that it would be in operation in the course of a week or two. He looked still very thoughtfully, and scratching his head said, "Well, dey—been telin me a long time that we could have post office here. Dem Publican ticket, so we could send the revenuers to protect ourselves with the high tariff, and educate our children on the Blair bill, but for cord I'd rather have this post office than the Dome rate Simmons has got for us than all the others combined, if I don't get big taxes collected next year."

And this seems to be the feeling of the people in both parties, white and black. They look upon Simmons having done more for them in getting the post office established than all the rest of the congressmen who have preceded him combined.

We would not be at all surprised at the next election to see this very township, which usually gives a hundred or more Republican majority, wheel completely over and give the same amount to Simmons. We do not mean to say it will be the same with the rest of the Democratic ticket, as local contests in politics especially it is more difficult than ever for Hahn and Dockery.

There appears to be some little dissatisfaction as to the rest of the Republican county ticket recently nominated, but upon these two you can safely count a solid Republican vote, with considerable accessions from Democrats.

But we must lay aside politics for the present, and proceed on our journey, for we are not yet there. Bidding Mr. Speir good bye, we are off again. A short drive of about a mile, and we are at the home of Mr. Cicero Green (Clear Springs Farm), the place of the picnic. Our horse given in charge of a boy, we are soon surrounded by numbers of our farmer friends, who seem to be as glad of meeting us as Joel Kinney did Wade Hampton.

Buggies, carts and wagons loaded down with the old and young, commenced pouring in.

In an incredible short time the grove is filled, while seated on the surrounding rocks, usually in pairs, we hear the low and bright laughter of "sweet sixteens." Oh, how we do envy these smiles so lavishly bestowed on their happy companions of the opposite sex. It makes us truly wish we were young again. But we say go ahead, for life is short and youth should be enjoyed, and "long year comes but once in four years."

The hours pass quickly and ere we are aware of it it is one o'clock. Dinner is announced, and how readily we obey the summons, being conscious almost instantly of some long felt want, and such a spread! When our eyes rested upon the barbecue we could but wish that our genial Manly, who was with us at the farmers' dinner last August at the Street place, could be here today. He could have the whole hog head this time, and none Nunn to dispute his claims. Dinner over and tables cleared off, short, neat little speeches were made by our townsmen Messrs. J. Havens and H. S. Nunn, of the Journal, followed by P. M. Pearsall of Trenton. Dr. Woodley was also loudly called for but failed to respond.

To tell you all who were present would about fill an average New York paper. The crowd was just immense, and every member of the Grange seemed to vie with each other in the effort to entertain and provide for their guests.

Turner May, John Speir and Cicero Green were everywhere, and if you wanted anything all you had to do was to ask them and you got it. Prominent among the ladies were Mrs. Edgar May, Mrs. House, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. T. J. May and others who did the honors in most gracious style. The best of feeling prevailed everywhere and all seemed to enjoy themselves more than on any occasion of this kind we have yet attended. Our journey home being a long one, at five o'clock we were forced to bid adieu to these many kind friends and with the consolation of a well spent, pleasant day we took leave of departure.

Yours.

Two Freights Wrecked and Five Men in all Killed.

KANSAS CITY, May 23.—At five o'clock this morning a freight train on the Rock Island went through a bridge near Randolph point, crushing into a mass twenty-five feet deep. A short time after a freight train on the Hannibal and St. Joe went through a bridge which adjoined the Rock Island and which had been weakened by the fire week. The two engineers, a fireman and two trainmen were killed.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Northern and Southern General Assemblies—President Cleveland's Speech.

The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church is in session in Baltimore, and the Northern Assembly is in session in Philadelphia. On Thursday there was a Centennial celebration in Philadelphia of the formation of the first Synod in America. On this occasion there was a union of the two Assemblies. Their sessions were held in two different places, one of which was presided over by Governor Scales. A reception was tendered them by Mr. and Mrs. Wistar Morris at their residence at Overbrook near the city. At this reception President and Mrs. Cleveland were present. From the press dispatches we get the following particular:

As the President and Mrs. Cleveland emerged from the house to the portico, there was a burst of cheering from the big assemblage on the lawn. The rain had ceased, and the people stood with bared heads. The President was accompanied by the host, Mr. Morris, Rev. Charles Wood, Moderator Thompson and Bullock, and other officers of the two assemblies. Beside Mrs. Cleveland stood Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Thompson. Mr. Morris introduced the President and Mrs. Cleveland in a brief address, and the President replied as follows: "I am very much gratified by this opportunity here afforded me to meet representatives of the Presbyterian Church. Surely a man should never lose his interest in the welfare of the church in which he was reared and served as an elder. I still regard with the same interest the principles which make up Presbyterianism throughout the days of our lives, and thus it is that the rights of our early teaching, by which we are grounded in one everlasting allegiance, are especially vivid and perhaps best remembered. Attendance upon church service three times each Sunday and upon the Sabbath school during the noon intermission may be irksome enough to the boy of ten or twelve years of age, to be well fixed in his memory, but I have never known a man who regretted these things in the years of his maturity. The shorter catechism, though thoroughly studied, was not perhaps at the time perfectly understood, and yet in the stern labor and hard duties after life, these are not apt to be the worst citizens who were early taught, 'What is the chief end of man?' Speaking of these things, and in the presence of those here assembled, the most tender thoughts crowd upon my mind, all connected with Presbyterianism and its teachings. There are present with me new memories of a kind and affection father consecrated to the cause and called to his rest and his reward in the and say of his usefulness; sacred recollections of the prayers and precepts of a sacred mother and family circle, hallowed and sanctified by the spirit of Presbyterianism. I certainly cannot but express the wish and hope that the Presbyterian Church will always be at the front in every movement which promises the temperate as well as the spiritual advancement of mankind. In the turmoil and bustle of every day life few men are foolish enough to ignore the practical value to our people and our country of the church organizations established among us, and the advantage of Christian examples and teaching. The field is vast, but there is room and need for the efforts of every sect, and deep conviction that I am inclined to believe that the church which is most fervent and conservative without loss of spiritual strength, will soonest find the way to the hearts and affections of the people. While we may be pardoned for insisting that our denomination is best, we may, I think, safely concede much that is good to all other churches that seek to make men better.

"I am here to greet the delegates of the two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, one is called 'North' and the other 'South.' The subject is too deep and intricate for me, but I cannot help wondering why they should be. These words, so far as they denote separation and estrangement, should be obsolete. In the councils of the nation and in the business of the country they no longer mean reproach and antagonism. Even the soldiers who fought for the North and the South are restored to fraternity and unity. This fraternity and unity are taught and enjoined by our church. When shall she herself be united with all added strength and usefulness, that harmony and union ensure?

The President spoke with much earnestness and in a clear ringing voice that was heard all over the lawn. He was frequently applauded, and his reference to the question of union and fellowship were greeted with cries of "Good" and "Hear." Hear from members of both assemblies.

Moderator Bullock offered prayer. The doxology was sung, and Moderator Thompson pronounced the benediction. Then the members of both Assemblies crowded up to the porch and were separately introduced to the President and his wife, who greeted all with a shake of the hand.

After adjournment of which about 500 persons partook the Commissioners of North and South returned to Philadelphia.

In the Justices of the Peace.

The time for closing crops and courts is drawing near. The several justices of Craven county have for several months been notified of the delinquents to turn with the process in their hands, and the constables have defaulted. The Board of Commissioners finding that the county authorities were the will of the people, or whether the defect was caused by a misunderstanding of the law, I know not, but the fact remains, it is impossible for the Board to carry out the wishes of the people, under the process most in use. And the members of the present Board of Commissioners, which is composed of the ex-officio members of the Board of Justices, have taken a proper view of the matter, and have left the subject of Crops at hearing, the board of Justices will have to make a new setting. Therefore I do not consider it prudent and would advise the board not to go into an election before meeting in camera whereon the desires of the people may be ascertained by a free and easy interchange of sentiment. There are questions of vital importance to Craven county being agitated, the subscription of her railroad stock to build a road straight across Neuse, or the road and the same to be improved, but the law, the law, the law, [illegible]

A Missing Vessel.

[illegible] on November 9th last [illegible] had a crew of twenty six men.

Belva, Dear.

The following intelligence will be read with pleasure by all who admire Belva and their name is legion (?). Well, hardly, but they like to read about her anyhow. She is a candidate again. Yes indeed, she is sometimes supposed to be the candidate, but she must say in "no" hereafter. Fifty million people four years ago said "no" to Belva, but Belva doesn't heed the small adverse of negation. Read the whole item.

"The National Convention of the equal rights party met in Des Moines, Iowa, May 14th. The Convention was called to order by Mrs. Nettie Sanford Chapin, of Marshalltown, chairman of the national committee.

The convention proceeded to count the ballots then received, with the following result:

For President,

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, of Washington.

For Vice President,

ALFRED H. LOVE, of Philadelphia.

The convention adopted a platform favoring woman suffrage, pensions for all needy soldiers and sailors, protective tariff with free sugar and lumber, and repeal of any one of whiskey and tobacco and against more Chinese immigration, after which the convention adjourned sine die.—New York Herald.

And such a platform! If they mean what they say they ought to poll at least 2[illegible] million votes, for the platform has something in it to catch everybody but the Chinese. If objective man and free trader, free lands, free labor and free rum, both in the front! Sugar is not mentioned. Put sugar eaters emphatically in the lead.

We don't like [illegible] Love. Suggestive. Belva can't find Love life's voyage is lonely.

"Best home washing machines. Drawing patent, under Lincoln and old Lincoln."

Probably too many in politics take a more rosy view of life, and by the time November comes she may give up fame for love and settle down for life. So mote it be. Lenoir Plant.

A Convict Inspects the Penitentiary as a Visitor and Leaves.

W. H. Hargrave, of Davidson, the man who was reported to have come to the penitentiary of his own accord, but who never was heard of after his arrival here, is now within the walls of that institution. He has three times been convicted for stealing a horse. The first time on appeal to the Supreme Court he got a new trial. The next time, owing to an informality in the verdict the presiding judge granted a new trial. The case was removed to Rowan, and there, in February, he was found guilty a third time and appealed to the Supreme Court. The offense being bailable, pending the appeal he gave a $2,000 justified bond. This time the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment below. Knowing the sheriff would come for him, Hargrave anticipated him by voluntarily coming to Raleigh himself May 7th. He registered at the Carlton House. He went out to the penitentiary and was shown through like an ordinary visitor. His heart failed him, however, and he left, going to Lynchburg, Va., one of his surdities, hearing of him wherabouts, went after him without any requisition and induced him to come back and he is now in the penitentiary. He is a white man and respectably connected. He is for a term of six years.—News and Observer.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. novl5 1y dw

For sale in New Berne by Alex. Miller.

1862. EATON 1888.

THE JEWELER

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

SPECTACLES.

I keep a large assortment of Spectacles that are other than those in North Carolina. I deal in nothing else but to fit them to the most perfect seeing sight.

Having had twenty years at the bench I feel that I can do work that would scare a workmaker in the State.

GIVE ANOTHER ME.

SAM'L EATON,

Middle street.

Opposite Baptist Church. [illegible]

WALTER'S Photograph Gallery!

I take great pleasure in informing my friends, and the public generally, that my New Studio is now complete.

My Light is on the New Improved Plan. I have spared no that pains or expense in arranging this Light, so as to give to all my work that Soft Porcelain Effect.

Every style of picture copied and enlarged to any size desired.

A successful career of twenty five years in Norfolk Va., is a proof of the satisfaction I always give. My work speaks for itself, by it I hope to gain your confidence and merit your favors.

Very respectfully,

THOS. WALTER,

N. W. cor. Middle and Pollock sts., Over Duffy's drug store.

jun23dw3m NEW BERNE, N. C.

Sound Knob Hotel.

[illegible]

[illegible] Nearly in Western North Carolina.

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