STEAMERS.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH

The Fast Freight Line

BETWEEN

New Berne, Eastern North Carolina Points, and Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Etc.—via Elizabeth City, N. C.

THE STEAMERS

EAGLET and VESPER

of this line will run on regular schedule time, leaving New Berne every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at FOUR P. M. for Elizabeth City, and return on the following days.

These steamers, in connection with the Albemarle & N. C. R. R., Norfolk Southern R. R., New York, Phila. and Norfolk R. R., and the Pennsylvania R. R. form a reliable and regular line offering superior facilities for quick transportation.

No transfers except at Elizabeth City at which point freight will be loaded in cars to go through to destination.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch, daily as follows:

From New York, by Penn. R. R. Pier 77 North River.

From Philadelphia, by Penn. R. R. Dock st. station.

From Baltimore by Phila. & Balt. R. R. President st. station.

From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern R. R.

From Boston, by Merchants & Mer. Trans. Co. Pier 38, New York and New England R. R.

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When occasion requires a steamer leaves trips per week will be run.

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P. B. RIX, General Traffic Manager.

GEO. STEPHENS, Division Freight Agent, P. W. & B. R. R., Phila.

H. B. COOKE, General Freight Agent, N. & W. R. R., Norfolk, Va.

R. C. HUTCHINS, General Freight Agent, A. & N. C. R. R., Norfolk, Va.

GEO. HENN, Agent, New Berne, N. C.

OLD DOMINION Steamship Company.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The Old Dominion Steamship Company's Old and Favorite Water Route, via Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

FOR

Norfolk, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, and Washington City.

And all points, North, East and West

On and after FRIDAY, [illegible] and until further notice, the

Steamer MANTEO, Capt. Scrimgeo,

Steamer NEWBERNE, Capt. Pritchett,

will sail from NEW BERNE for NORFOLK, every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., and connecting with the steamers of the O. D. S. S. Co. for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

Returning will leave NORFOLK for NEW BERNE every SUNDAY and FRIDAY at 12 M., and connecting with the steamers of the O. D. S. S. Co. for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and Providence.

Our unrivaled accommodations for passengers, and our almost proverbial care of freight during thirteen years, is the best guarantee we can offer all shippers as to how we shall treat them in the future.

Under all goods leave Pier 1, N. R., foot of Peck st., Norfolk, Va.

Passengers will find comfortable cabins, state rooms, and every attention, and freight will be paid them by the officers.

K. B. ROBERTS, Agent, New Berne.

J. W. CULPEPER & SONS, Agents, Norfolk, Va.

W. P. ROGERS, Vice-President, New York.

Change of Pier in New York.

The N. C. Freight Line

FOR NEW YORK,

BOSTON, PROVIDENCE and all points

North and West

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PIER 7, NORTH RIVER,

Offices of New York and Baltimore Transportation Co.

Merchants should remember that this route has best Steam Lineport of New York, making only connection with Baltimore for New Berne 13 inside, and only one change.

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Leaving New Berne for Baltimore, TUESDAY and FRIDAYS at 3 p. m. Leave Baltimore for New Berne WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS 3 p. m.

Agents are as follows:

SUREN FOSTER, Gen'l Manager, Pt. Lookout, Md.

A. S. W. McCARRICK, Agt. Norfolk, Va.

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Yorke & Balto Texas Line Pier, North river.

E. Thompson, Boston, Mass., long wharf.

E. S. Hoskins, Providence, R. I.

O. D. S. S. Co. Pier 1, N. R., foot of Peck st.

Steamers leave Boston Tuesdays and Saturdays.

New York daily.

Baltimore, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Fall River, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Providence, Saturdays.

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[illegible] GRAY, Agt. New Berne.

THE

NEUSE & TRENT RIVER

Steamboat Company.

Will run the following schedule on and after January 1st, 1887:

Steamer Trent

Will leave every Monday and Thursday morning at [illegible] for Vanceboro and Adams Creek and returning same day.

Steamer Kinston.

Will leave New Berne for Kinston on Tuesdays and Fridays at [illegible] A. M., returning, will leave Kinston on Mondays and Thursdays. Touching at intermediate landings on Neuse River.

J. J. DISOWAY, Agt. Newbern.

W. F. STANLY, Kinston.
D. H. HARDEN, Pollocksville.
W. D. WARD, Agent at Croatan.
M. [illegible] Smith Creek.
J. H. HAYES, Quaker Bridge.
J. W. WHITE, Gen'l Manager, Kinston, N. C.

Steamer Howard,

Independent Steamboat Line

On and after [illegible] day of April, the steamer Howard will run the following schedule:

For Polloksville every Tuesday at eight o'clock, returning same day.

For Trenton every Thursday at eight o'clock, returning Friday.

J. J. LASITTER, Manager.
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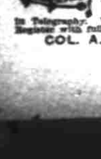

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PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

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Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and restore the HEALTH and VIGOR OF YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength and Tired Feeling, are speedily cured. Being the only preparation of Iron which does not blacken the teeth or cause headache, it is preferred by physicians and nurses to all other forms of Iron. Recommended by all who have used it. Price, $1.00 per bottle.

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[illegible]

THE CAPTIVE GREEK.

[illegible]

The Number of the Stars.

[illegible]

Gold Money.

A good deal of money is wanted and spoken respecting the world of mankind to make money. It is also stated very often, and accepted as a self-evident truth, that we, the people of the United States, are more devoted to money-making than any other people in the world. Very well supposed. We are. It would be another way of saying that we surpass the rest of mankind in the virtues of energy and industry. We do it. It is to be the duty, as it is the instinct, of every man to make all the money he honestly can, and to save all the money he can properly afford to save.

[illegible]

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible]

No. 4

NEW SOUTH WALES, July, 1886.

[illegible] As I write on, my letters must necessarily be [illegible] from mechanical memory [illegible] persecuted daily for copy. [illegible] that, you will [illegible] my excursions here and there.

[illegible] People here say it is almost unprecedented, and talk about it as we did about the Neuse river freezing over. But the fact is that it has been raining just since my advent to Great Britain. Scarcely a day of fair sunshine. If the dense fog should gladden our eyes in the morning, the prophecy of good weather, would fail before night. But as the prophecy was not laid on an empty promise, we consoled ourselves [illegible] Wales, and [illegible] Dolgelley. We [illegible] by a [illegible] years ago [illegible] Wallace. Being recommended [illegible] to the [illegible] house [illegible] applied and were received. It proved to be in all respects exceedingly delightful. The hostess was the widow of a worthy Presbyterian and the pastor of the English Presbyterian Church in Dolgelley [illegible]. Our meals [illegible] the house, and it kept all the comforts of a home. Its business was a fresh and most [illegible] and beautiful gem. According to custom we had our breakfast [illegible] and a [illegible] room. The furniture was [illegible] [illegible] America. We [illegible] more as we washed [illegible] such hands as we come to [illegible], and lived as if in [illegible] Welsh style. And what do you think the expense was? Not much beyond one dollar a day. We [illegible] decided cheap? [illegible] the very best society were [illegible] and [illegible] to public entertainments, etc., and thus saw the [illegible] best society. [illegible] I had to pay the penalty, as I preached three times and made a temperance address. Did not that either to keep up American reputation for push?

CADER IDRIS.

After Snowdon this is the most noted mountain in Wales. Its ascent must be made. We ride three miles in a "trap" as a one horse jaunting car is called. The ruins of Cymmer or Valley Abbey attract us. Traditions of Owen Glendower attract us; for they are curious rather than improving. Then we begin our climb and walk. Before we return to Dolgelley we will have walked about nine miles. When it is stated that this was just climbing up, up and then coming down, down and often through boggy ground, or over massed rock or loose stones, a faint idea may be had of our toil. But the climb repaid us. As we rose the principality spread out at our feet. Yonder the Snowdonian range swept the horizon, and King Snowdon towered up as Monarch of all. Unfriendly mists rose, as the sun was rather warm that day for a while, and cast in his crest. On clear days the Wrekin and the Breckinock beacons can be marked. Below us gleamed out two of the three Lakes in Wales, Llyn-y-Gader and Llyn-y-Cae. Beautifully clear, but small, they abound with fish, and a sportsman—a mere smacks—saw a with his rod, casting the fly [illegible] to him. Quite a party of ladies and gentlemen many gather on the very summit around a cairn of stones, and enjoy the expansive view of land and sea. The town is hid in a below precipice from above Llyn-y-Gader. Not long ago a clergyman was ascending in the night with his daughters that they might enjoy the sunrise. One of the ladies fell over a steep precipice and all night they waited in intense anxiety not knowing whether she was dead or alive. Their shouts at length brought assistance, and to their joy she was saved.

The valley of Gwalwyd and of the Wnion invite the tourist as well as Rhobell Fawr, 2,500 feet high, and Pistyll-y-Cain, the waterfall of Rhaiadr-Du, and the two lions of Dolgelley, the Torrent Walk and the Precipice Walk near Nannau with the glorious hills—Moel Cynwch and Moel Offrwm standing as sentinels over the park.

Our descent was almost fearful. In part it was down the "Foxes' Path," almost perpendicular over loose, round pebbles, and just above a deep lake. Sometimes we would slip, like a boy on ice, and away we would go, with stones rattling along; or perhaps we would come down far. But shout and peals of laughter and pleasant banter sustained us well and even my wife was exhilarated, though startled at times. Such a wild and trying climb and descent I never had before.

Cader Idris means the seat of Idris," the giant. He anciently climbed the mount. Finding two pebbles in his shoes, he sat on the top and took them out. He threw them down hill, and there they are to this day two huge boulders, no man can move. But *Idris* was a giant, and all traditions are true.

INDUSTRIES.

Dolgelley is famous for its manufactures of tweeds, flannels and blankets. Its big man is Mr. Jones, the manufacturer. A genial, whole-souled Welsh gentleman he is too, with business on the different continents. In past years he clothed many of our slaves. His princely hospitality I enjoyed and the refined welcome of his accomplished lady in their elegant Myrtrack House. Everybody almost is named Jones or Roberts. The man who drove us out said his *brother's* name was Jones, when asked his own name, and the Joneses, or Ap Jones, Quakers, emigrated to North Carolina, and settled below New Bern in 1705.

Near the town we find gold mines, the Cougan and others, which are yielding very well. Also there are valuable and extensive deposits of manganese. There [illegible] abound in the lakes, and at Tyrnant groves on the Mawddach river.

With real regret, we left Dolgelley, and turned our faces eastward towards England.

BALA.

On some skiffs along the Lake Tegid, or Bala Lake, the largest in Wales. Its length is five miles and its breadth is one. With steep and pretty banks, picturesque scenery and lofty hills or mountains around, abundant fish in its limpid depths, good shooting on its healthy hills, and romantic antiquarian enticements in the neighborhood, it is no wonder that many resort thither. Bala is a straggling town, old fashioned and unprepossessing. It has its college of note, and its shading trees. Then Charles of Bala, according to that touching and familiar story about him and Mary Jones and the Bible started the work, which resulted in the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Cader Idris, Araw and Arenig, towering up in the blue distance close in the cultivated hills and vales and castellated mansion of Rhindlas.

Soon Corwen is passed; called after Lady Corwena, and famous from the defeat of Owen Gwynedd gave to the invading forces of King Henry II. in 1165. Then comes Glyndyfodwy, and Sychnant, the home of Glendwr or Glendower, the Welsh Wallace—and the mountains of Moel-y-Gamelyn and Moel Morfydd, with the river Dee bustling along with impatience amid cultivation and beauty. So through Llangollen's beautiful vale, with its trout fishing at Llansantfraid and Pontcysyllitau, its hills, 900 feet high, and Valle Crucis, the picturesque ruins of an old abbey erected in 1200, A. D., by Madog of Gruffydd Maelor, the lord of Dinas Bran, and on through the smoke and glow of mining enterprises, we reach Ruabon. Here we get on an express train to Shrewsbury and London, and such rapid travelling for so long a distance I have never done. Railroad appointments here are superior in character. In some points our trains are better. The small compartments are objectionable for many reasons. But we have pleasant fellow travellers, frequently changing; and were amused and instructed.

Though passing many historic scenes, I did not pause. The day was rainy, and we were glad to reach London in the Northwestern R. R. station at night.

In busy, mammoth, wonderful London I bid you adieu for awhile.

L. C. VASS.

Our Native Land—No Other Country Like It.

What a happy lot of people we are, we Americans. We are so used to our blessings that we forget them. I thought of that last Fourth of July when I went out on the roof to see the rockets in New York city, which, in spite of all the talk of "suppression," went up and off as usual.

"We have a bit of patriotism in our souls yet," I said. The dear old stars and stripes float out upon the air, and from Maine to Florida we are brothers—and sisters. We can give three cheers for Independence Day and thank God that no yoke of monarchy is on our necks.

If our laws are not good, we (I mean you—you men) have only ourselves to thank for it, for we govern ourselves to thank for it, for we govern ourselves. Anything the united people of these United States do not want, no one can make them have. If we cannot all agree, why, we cannot all be suited: that is all.

The word looks at us and respects us. All the peoples come to us, and say: "Take us in. Uncle Sam must make room for us."

Workmen here are better off than they are anywhere else. What has not America been to the Irishman? to the German? to every industrious, deserving laborer, whatever his nationality or religion? What land ever gave the Hebrew such fair play?

Certain of the foreign population of large cities have not yet learned the independence of the native American. So there are beggars at the corners. But when you meet a Yankee professional beggar, tell me! Blindness dosen't drive an American to begging, nor does being a cripple. If a genuine Yankee is handicapped by physical misfortune, he somehow manages to do more than other folk, in spite of it.

There is something after all in what the French call "noblesse oblige." An American is any king's equal, from a political point of view since every citizen is a sovereign; and an American woman is not inferior to a queen. (Will somebody hurrah, please?) And where every man is a gentleman, and every woman a lady, all are bound to "behave as such."

There is no servile cringing here from the American who sells something to the American who buys it; from the American who makes something to the man who orders it made. There is no bowing and scraping and kissing the hand of somebody who is Your Majesty. The ruler of our country, whoever he may be, shakes hands with the people who call on him, and is one of them before he is President; and, after four, or, at the most, eight years of the White House, becomes one of them again. In fact, he's one of them all the while; and they don't let him forget it, either.

People say we are not mellow. We are not. There is no moss-grown, ivy clad castle about us. We are a good deal like the improvements, that we build on a high hill, with all the trees cut down, that all may see who pass. But we are like these residences in another thing: We are fresh, clean and wholesome, with nothing to hide, and nothing mouldy, rotten and worm eaten. No absurd superstitions about some men being born to rule, and others to be ruled. There is the long ladder that leads to anything you choose to hope for. Climb it, you who can. We never say to a man, as Europe does: "Your grandfather was a cobbler; your father was, too: so must you be." We offer him free education, and chance to be anything he has the talent and ambition to become.

Furthermore, we have one special thing to be proud of, my dears—our women, free to do what they choose, and universally choosing to be pure and good. Amongst American farmers' wives and daughters anything like impropriety is utterly unknown. They are "respectable to the backbone," and only marvel that women ever desire to be anything else.

America! Why, there is no land like it, nor ever will be. Don't you think so yourself, dear reader?—N. Y. Ledger.

"It is such a funny thing," said an old lady of experience, "to see a doctor trying to look solemn when he is told there is a deal of illness about. The only thing that beats it is to hear lawyer talk about the evil of people going to law."

THE University of Bologna, Italy, recently celebrated her 800th anniversary. She is recognized as the "mother of universities," and scholars of renown flocked to the celebration from all quarters of the globe.

A WARNING TO MAIDENS.

The man I wed," the young girl said,
"Must be a noble cavalier.
Fit for romance, with shield and lance,
A noble heart, devoid of fear."

A year or two, that quickly flew,
Had changed the maiden's will in part.
"The man I wed," this time she said,
"Must be a man of loving heart."

Her beauty grew. Men sought to woo
And win the wayward little witch:
She tossed her head, and proudly said:
"The man I marry must be rich."

Years came and went, on riches bent.
She scorned the true hearts at her feet.
Her heart was steeled; she would not yield.
The dream of wealth was all too sweet.

So time sped on. Her youth had gone,
And still her maiden hand was free.
She hung her head at last and said:
"I wonder who will marry me?"

The Cosmopolitan Character of New York.

Few people have an intelligent conception of the cosmopolitan character of America's great commercial capital. The population of New York city alone now exceeds 1,500,000. Of this number less than one fifth were born of New York parents. This cosmopolitan character assertsitself everywhere, permeates every industry. One might easily meet the representatives of fifty nationalities in the course of an hour's stroll. One squalid rookery which I had occasion to visit lately sheltered families of a dozen nationalities—Irish, German, Russian Jews (two or three families to a room twice the size of a piano forte and inconceivable in its gloominess and nastiness), Bohemians, Poles, Greek tenement cigar makers, Scandinavians, Italians, Americans, Negroes, and Chinese. One finds the same thing on the bright side of life. A very small percentage of New York's famous preachers, lawyers, physicians, literary workers or even shopkeepers are "to the manor born." Take a great newspaper, the Star for instance. I remember very well some one asking me if I were a "born New Yorker," in the reportorial rooms of the Star one evening when I was attached to that department of the paper. "North Carolina," I answered. The man sitting next me was asked the same question. "Wisconsin." And so the word went around and a sort of informal census was taken. Of the members of the city staff present on that occasion three were Irishmen by birth, two Englishmen, one each Scotchman, Welshman and Frenchman, two Canadians, three from New York State, outside the city, two Missourians, two Marylanders, one each from Tennessee, Maine, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, New Jersey, California, Wisconsin, New Brunswick and Louisiana—not a solitary reporter born in New York city happened to be present, though, of course, there were several on the staff. While we were wondering at it all, two of the Star's staff artists entered. One of them was born in Vienna, the other in Warsaw.

New York is an epitome of the world. The intelligent traveler who has not money enough to go round the earth may here see the globe in minature. In Bleecker street in the wine shops kept by the ex-soldiers of the commune of Paris, he will see France. Germany he will see in Avenue A, where the food and the customs of the people are German. He will make a tour of Italy by going through Mulberry street, where he may see a second Naples. The exploration of Africa requires a simple trip through Thompson street. A visit to China is effected by a short walk through Mott street, with its yellow gamblers, joss temple, Chinese stores, opium dives, Mongolian street peddlers, restaurants and gambling dens. The Malay archipelago he will discover in one of the East side, where 500 Malays live. India lies along the wharves of Brooklyn, where the jet black sailors of Calcutta come in on the India ships. Turkey is scattered over the city, and he will catch occasional glimpses of it in the Turkish peddlers who go about in their national costume selling bead work. America he will see in the cigar store signs: Cuba in the cigar stores, and Spain in the downtown tobacco factories. England he will meet in the English ale and chop houses on the Sixth and Fourth Avenues. Ireland, as it is in the wildest part of Gonnemara, he may visit in that part of the city named Goatville. He may see the Anarchists at their picnics, the socialists at their mass meetings, the actors in Union Square, the militia in the processions, the gamblers in their exchanges, the work people pouring out of the factories at 6 o'clock—in short, all the varied and multifarious life of the great cities of the world.

Idle Daughters.

It is a most painful spectacle in families where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease, with their drawing, their music, their fancy work, and the reading—beguiling themselves of the lapse of hours, days and weeks, and never dreaming of their responsibilities; but, as a necessary consequence of a neglect of duty, growing weary of their useless, laying hold of every newly invented stimulant to rouse their drooping energies, and blaming their fate, when they dare not blame their God, for having placed them where they are. These individuals will often tell you, with an air of affected compassion, (for who can believe it real?) that poor dear mamma is working herself to death. Yet no sooner do you propose that they should assist her, than they declare she is quite in her element—in short, that she would never be happy if she had only half so much to do.

Distinguished Characteristics of the Sexes.

There is nearly always something of nature's own gentility in very young women (except, indeed, when they get together and fall a-giggling). It shames us men to see how much sooner they are polished into conventional shape than our rough masculine angles. A vulgar boy requires Heaven knows what assiduity to move three steps—we do not say like a gentleman, but like a body with a soul in it. But give the least advantage of society or tuition to a girl, and a hundred to one but she will glide into refinement before the boy can make a bow without upsetting the table. There is sentiment in all women, and sentiment gives delicacy to thought and tact to manner; but sentiment with men is generally acquired—an offspring of the intellectual quality—not, as with the other sex, of the moral.

A Good Newspeper Can Be Made a Good School Teacher.

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