THE JOURNAL.

J. H. HARPER, - - Proprietor.
G. T. HANCOCK - Local Reporter.

Entered at the Postoffice at New Berne N. C., as second-class matter.

Austria refuses to receive Consul General Inded.

The republican party seems to be as badly split up as it would have been had it won instead of lost.

An inventive genius has patented a combination rifle and shovel for soldiers in war times.

Very few Congressmen remain in Washington. Vacation has come and most of them are spending it at home.

Some of the officeseekers claim to have gotten Mr. Cleveland's eye and some his ear, but so far nobody has laid claim to his head.

The city of Toledo sues the the Standord Oil Company for damages of $1,000,000. The defendants are about forty in number.

Cleveland and Bissell are reported of conservative fancies, but Maxwell is a slasher, and his glittering axe sweeps away the underbrush.

The new Postmaster General smokes cigarettes. That is the gravest charge ever brought against any member of the new cabinet.

President Cleveland says: "The people must be educated, for the people rule." He might have added "and the newspapers are the educators of the people."

The immense crowds in and about Hampton Rodes are seeing the sights and having their fun at no little cost. Every thing in demand goes at high prices.

Mr. Hoar says the people can't be trusted to elect the right men to the senate. Senator Hoar is himself a shining example that the legislatures can't, so whom are we to trust?

The President and several members of the Cabinet will be away from Washington during the month of May. Office seekers will take due notice and govern themselves according.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. have completed their guarantee syndicate of $25,000,000 for the reorganization of Richmond Terminal, and are preparing to issue a circular to stock and bond holders.

It is asked, almost every day Why is so much gold being sent abroad? It is a necessary consequence of the situaiton. The balance of trade is against us, and gold must supply the deficit.

When Senator Lodge moved an inquiry as to "by whose authority the American flag was hauled down at Honolulu." Mr. Gorman moved and, "and also by whose authority the same was hoisted." And that settled it.

People on the main land in British Columbia now greatly outnumbering those on Vancouver Island, where Victoria the capital is, are strongly agitating for secession. They don't want to be dominated by the island.

County Treasurer James S. Brown has created a sensation in Columbus, Ind., among wealthy citizens, by searching the mortgage records, and disclosing over $600,000 in unregistered property, and placing it on the county and city tax duplicate.

The total losses by the cyclone in the vicinity of Detroit, Mich., by which Ypsilanti was the worst sufferer, will amount to several hundred thousand dollars. Several persons were killed. Returns from various points in Missouri show forty lives lost and a large number badly injured.

One of the evil and most dangerous signs of the times is a disposition of people to resort to violence for the punishment of crime. Until recently this disposition was confined to one particular offense, but now it is manifesting itself in other directions, and there is no telling where it will end.

Even the impending presence of a British fleet shall not prevent us from saying that we are glad Chicago means to keep the monster Krupp gun. Herr Krupp presented it to the city. It would be handy to have about the house if any gunboats should find their way up the St. Lawrence or the Mississippi into Lake Michigan.

Nearly three hundred alleged Anarchists and Socialists have been locked up in and about Rome as a precaution. This is a part of the festivity attendant on the visit of William of Germany to his illustrious ally. The chances are that if there are any dangerously bad men in the Italian retreats, they have not been found.

The remains of Mrs. Martha Louise Hambleton, the wife of Dr. John P. Hambleton, are lying in a casket at Washington City, but her husband refuses to allow a funeral service or burial, because he says his wife is in a cataleptic state. No sign of decomposition has set in, though she has been supposed to have been dead since last Saturday.

English capitalists have demanded the resignation of Warner Miller as president of the Nicaragua Canal Company. It is said they fear the Cleveland administration will refuse to jointly guarantee with England the 3 per cent. interest for seven years on the $65,000,000 bonds, while a Republican, as Warner Miller is, is at the head of the company. They want Smith M. Weed, a friend of Mr. Cleveland, to be president.

THE BEET SUGAR FACTORY AND THE FARMER.

The manufacture of beet sugar is a comparatively new industry to America, all but one of the seven factaries now in operation having been built during the last five years. The existing pioneer factory at Alvarado, Cal., began work in 1871. Of these, three are in California, one in Utah, two in Nebraska, and one in Canada. These factories annually add to the national wealth over twelve million pounds of sugar. The industry is a peculiarly helpful one to the farmer, as the factory must be located near to his farm, the many sugar workers forming a small village which creates a profitable home market for many farm products. Dairy, poultry garden and fruit products retailing for as high a price in the neighboring village as in the distant city, the farmer pockets the transportation and commission charges.

The increased demand for home grown meat and potatoes, for homemade bread, and canned goods, for horses and horse feed, will also inure to the landowner's benefit.

As sugar beets contain about eighty per cent. of water and, therefore, connot be profitably transported from a distance, the factory is compelled to work near the farms on which the beets are grown. As the factory must have beets to keep the mills in operation, or lose money on the investment, and as beets must be drawn by farmers near the factory, the sugar makers are compelled to pay a price for beets that these farmers will find their culture profitable. If the price paid for beets is too low, the farmer will not plant beets the next season, but will raise the staple crops instead, thus compelling the factory to grow its own beets.

The farmers of one locality, thus have, practically, a monopoly of the business of growing sugar beets so long as they choose to avail themselves of it. This is a very unusual condition of affairs, the tendency of most industries being to locate in large cities which furnish such cheap transportation from all directions, that if the crude material cannot be bought cheaply in one locality, it can be in another locality, and is sometimes even transported from foreign countries where the laborer is content to live cheaply on low wages. It is true that beets are hauled by rail a distance of fifty miles or less for only thirty cents per ton, to the Nebraska factories, but as beet-sugar factories are so subject to the farmers' plans, they are not often built in a locality which does not contract to grow a specified acreage of beets for a term of years, and they may even demand bonuses in the way of subsides, mortgage bonds, or real estate.

If farmers co-operate to build a beet sugar factory and control it, the enterprise will demand the same elements in its management that insure success in any large undertaking. On the other hand, if farmers help build the factory, they should be properly represented in the management to guard against any manipulations designed to so depreciate the stock as to make farmers glad to sell their small holdings. A beet sugar factory, like a railway, costs many thousands of dollars, add there is need of foresight to prevent a repetition of all the evils of railway financiering. Indications of these evils are seen in some of the much boomed sorghum sugar and other factories in the Missouri valley.

Otherwise the industry is one which requires little capital on the farmer's side. Unlike the fruit industry, the crop is sold the same year it is planted. If not profitable the far ner can go out of the business in one year. As expensive special implements or appliances are not needed, there is only a slight increase in the outlay for cultivating tools. A field of beets can be planted and harvested for about the cost of a field of potatoes but the labor required to thin, hand-weed, and hoe the beets is the great expense, as garden culture is required. Beets not delivered to the factory before heavy frosts may be piled in the field and covered with earth and straw. If the beets are not sold to the factory, the pile may receive as thick a covering as a potato pit, and the beets be profitably fed to stock during the winter. This ability to feed the beets is another point of the farmer's independence.

History is full of examples of the evils resulting from communities following a single industry, and especially one so dependent upon favorable weather as grain growing In this particular the sugar beet is again peculiar. A wet season grows a greater weight of beets to the acre, a dry season produces beets so much richer in sugar that the smaller tonnage gives as good results. The new industry added to the community will help tide over the usual crop failures inbad seasons. Beets are a new and useful factor in the rotation of crops, and as sugar contains only carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, none of the permanent soil elements are removed from the locality. The leaves are either fed or left on the farm, and the pulp and the juice-solids, from which the sugar is extracted, are returned to the farm so that the soil need not be impoverished. Land would become more valuable also, because of its nearness to a home market. The isolation of the farmer would be overcome by the nearness of the factory village, and the increased home comforts which follow from village life. Even if the factory should buy land and raise all the beets needed, the farmer would gain a home market with a great increase of prices.

Over one hundred thousand dollars were paid for beets by one of the sugar factories during the season of 1892. From these beets nearly four thousand tons or two hundred carloads of sugar were extracted. One hundred and seventy men employed in the factory were paid $33,000 during the sugar season. About five hundred men were employed on the farms during the summer. The government bounty on the sugar will be about $140,000. Altogether it is estimated that the locality near the factory has received about $250,000 for beets and labor.

The advantage to the farmer of this new industry is apparent. The home market for the crude material saves the cost of transportation and the profits of middlemen. The increased prices for the many products needed by the workmen, and the farmer's advantages from village life are shown by the greatly increased values of the farms. The small money capital needed by the farmer; the control of prices secured by cost of transportation, the ability to feed the crop to stock or to change to another crop in one year; the removal of no element which impoverishes the soil, and the certainty of the crop cause the beet-sugar industry to be favorable to the farmer. Sugar beets, however, require garden culture, and American landowners need much experience in such intensive farming American Agriculturisl.

AGRICULTURE IN THE FUTURE.

Mr. Harrison's Adminstration had some elements of strength, but no eulogist of the late President has rested Harrison's claim to fame upon his choice of a Cabinet. Blaine, was preeminently great, but he was not of Harrison's choosing. The Republican party demanded the state portfolio for Blaine and Harrison gave it to him although he knew that he himself would bedwarfed, and have to be content to live in the shadow of greatness.

Whatever may be said of other members of the Harrison Cabinet, it is very certain that Jeremiah Rusk added nothing to the reputation of the Administation of which he was a member. Probably he was honest; but honest farmers are to be counted by the thousand and tens of thousand, and Jerry Rusk was little superior to his fellows.

But, there is a kind of glory incident to high station, and there are not a few who listen to a member of the cabinet, and totally disregard a wiser man in the humbler walks of life.

Mr. Rusk has an article in the North American Review on the future of American farming. In his opinion the changes in our methods of farming in the future will be brought about by a wide knowledge and application of scintific principles. He says: "I do not think it probable that farm impliments will be improved very much although doubtless on the larger farms means will be devised to perform certain operations by electricity or steam. Nor do I lay any stress upon the possible revolution in methods of farming anticipated by those who think that the rainfall may be controlled at will by explosives, a theory which will, long before the time of which I write, have been thoroughly exploded and given a place among the curiosities of so called scientific investigation in company with its twin absurdity the flying machine. There will be some changes in our methods, owing to a differentiation of farming perposes brought about by the demand for new products, and by the necessity, in order to make farming profitable, of providing for the home demand all that our soil and climate can produce, and by the devoting of certain sections, and even of certain farms, to those products for which they may be specially adapted. Such specialization will be rendered more and more easy as the cost, if not the difficulty, of transportation is reduced."

What a revelation! A plain, blount man, as Jerry Rusk once was, would have expressed all that is here said in a sentince like this: "The future of American farming is dependent for success upon deversified crops, the production of home supplies and better transportation." This is all there is in it. But, it did not seem to Mr. Rusk to comport with the dignity and learning of a Cabinet minister to write plain English. It is, however, the conditions of rural life to which the ex-secretary looks for the greatest changes in the future of agriculture in this country: "In the first place, the average size of our farms will be considerably less than now. The result of this will be a greater concentration even in rural districts, and hence far less isolation than exists at present and this isolation will be futher diminished by good smooth, will kept roads, bordered with hansome shade trees and available for travel at all seasons. With such a dense population as we shall then have eleeric metors will be established and the telephone will be found in every farm house."

Such a future may be pleasent to contemplate, but when Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of Agriculture comes to write of the future of American farming we trust that he will deal with living facts and tell us how to escape the burdens that oppress us.

GERMAN UNREST.

The fall of Napoleon the Third, and the conseqnent triumph of William the First, placed Germany in the front rank of European powers. But there were civic movements, anterior to the "on to Paris," that prepared the way. The unification of the Fatherland was the product of the combined efforts of William and Bismarck, and it may be a question to which of these illustrious men the greater honor of having established the German empire belongs. Let it be accepted that Bismarck was the power behind the throne, while William was the accredited leader in the grand movement of German federation.

But, William is dead; and Bismarck worse than dead, for he is a wreck in the midst of the splendid creations of his genius.

There is a new Germany, with William the Second and Count Caprivi playing the role of emperor and chancellor.

Germany may continue united: the empire may live; but there is fearful unrest in Germany.

William the Second believes himself to be a prodigy in the arts of war, and his military proclivities have made the army the chief reliance of Germany. This is unfortunate. While Germans are good soldiers, German characteristics fit them to shine in peace even more than in war. German scholars, German philosophers. German physicians and lawyers, German merchants and tradesmen command respect in all quarters of the globe, and the Government is seriously at fault when it makes the German soldier superior to the German civilian.

A significant sign of the times is the growing restlessness of Germans under the militarism which oppresses the Fatherland. The Army bill still "hangs in the wind," nor do its opponents seem any more disposed to pass it without concessions which the Government declares cannot be given. The German is slow to complain of high-handed action, but there have been indications of late that even he is beginning to find the tempers which militarism breeds, worse to bear than even the crushing taxation of the military service.

If the empire is to outlive the present century, it would be well for William to remember that all of a people cannot be soldiers, and that scholars merchants, farmers and mechanics may be forced to consider whether the German constitution is worth preserving, and the German empire worth perpetuating. The crisis has not yet come, but if William continues to augment the military power, the German States may again become separate and independent.

Salary of Columbus and his Men.

Some one has figured up the cost of the expedition in which Columbus discovered America. Queen Isabella gave 1,140,000 maravedis, equal to about $7,296. It must be remembered, however, that she had te sacrifice her jewels to obtain even that sum.

This, we suggest, was perhaps due to the fact that at that period the Church, and the Roman Church dominated Christendom, forbade the lending of money on interest, and funds could not be borrowed then as now. Hence to raise even a small amount of cash was a great undertaking.

Even as late as the Great Aramoda, after Raleigh had settled Roanoke Island, Queen Elizabeth had but a dozen small vessels, the British fleet that destroyed the Amada being furnished by the trading of the kingdom merely for that occasion, But to return to Columbus expedition, his pay was $320 a year.

His three captains had an annual salary of $192; his pilots $120 to $150. The doctor $38.50. While the sailors got two and a half a month and their keep. Such was the compensation of the daring mariners who made the perilous voyage.—News and Observer.

How Girls Look In Georgia

The days of Georgia gallantry have not departed when an August newspaper can speak of "an independent Western girl" as "slender, graceful, with eyes lit with azure fire, and a shapely head poised on a neck aspiring as the Alexandrian shaft that lifted Pharos to light the sea; commanding as the tower or ivory that looketh toward Damascus."

An Atlanta newspaper recently referred to a lucky young woman as "a fair flower of the South, born of the marriage of Amaryllis and a magnolia."

Though Shakespear could not paint a lily, there are grapic artists in Georgia who can; to judge from these descriptions.

IT'S QUITE A STEP from the great, griping, dreadful pills to Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. See what an advance there is:

These little Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, are the smallest and the easiest to take—tiny, sugar-coated granules that every child is ready for.

They act in the mildest, easiest, most natural way. No violence, no reaction afterward, and their help *lasts*. They permanently *cure* Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

They're put up in sealed vials. This keeps them always fresh and reliable, unlike the ordinary pills in wooden and pasteboard boxes.

They're the *cheapest*, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the *good* you get.

No matter what you've tried and found wanting, you can be cured with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Secretary Carlisle declines to disclose the names of the persons or the places from which the recent supply of gold was obtained for use at the Treasury Department. It is generally understood, however that it came from Western bankers.

It is only of late years that rheumatism has been treated as a blood disease. But that this is a correct theory is proved by the extraordinary success attending the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in this painful and very prevalent malady. It seldom fails of radical cure.

A wholesale poisoning occured among negroes at a weddinng near Holly Springs, Miss, caused by eating boiled custard which had been allowed to stand for several hours in a new tin can. Twenty-five of them are reported at the point of death.

The President and several members of the Cabinet will be away from Washington during the month of May. Office seekers will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Notice of the arrival of the Dolphin with Secretary Herbert on board at Fortress Monroe was conveyed to the President by means of carrier pigeons, which made the trip in a little over five hours.

Wholesale Market Country Produce.

Cotton 7 to 7 1-4c.
Corn, from boats 48a50c.
Field peas, 60a70c.
Oats, 45c.
Peanuts, 60c. a80c.
Onions, $2.00 per bbl.
Chickens, 35a65c pair, young, 35a45c
Turkeys $1.50a2.00.
Beef, 5a6c.
Fresh pork 6
Ducks, Eng. 35a40c; Muscovy 50a60c.
Geese, 75c.a$1.00.
Eggs, 11a12c.
Beeswax 20a22 1-2c.
Hides—Dry flint, 5a6; dry salt 4c green, 2 1-2c.

BIG IKE DOES NOT REQUIRE SO MUCH OF KATIE MELVINE.

Oh charming Katie your letter I've received,
But must acknowlege I'm somewhat deceived.
I'd like to accept you to pour out my tea,
But cannot be the angel your expect me to be.

I forward come in a manly way,
To give a response to all that you say,
Unless your queries are equal to mine,
I cannot accept them my Katie Melvine.

You may keep the house dear just as you choose,
Spend what I can spare you for dresses and shoes,
I may sometimes be worried when coffee is black,
But I'll turn down my nose, and on it turn my back.

I'll moderate expenses and times that are hard,
And not pry too often in the pantry at lard,
And not tell my wife that the cook is a rogue,
If she's economical and good with the board.

I'll not war around like a second Goliah,
Provided you do not ride out with Fritz Gower,
And not flirt with the widows across the way,
In case that you keep all the widowers away.

I'll not smile at the girls on the street,
Or treat them, if you can with me compete,
I'll try to be home at the hour of six,
But must read papers, and talk politics.

I'l not be presumptious when at a ball,
And should dance with you in preference to Paul,
If the German lasts long, I will not be dumb,
If you do not address me, to taunt as a dun.

I'll not drink, but smoke, if I choose I must chew,
I'll not use naughty words, unless provoked so to do,
I'll try to look neat, be kind and sweet,
And buy what I'm able for you on the street.

I'll call you an angel, who only need wings,
If such you prove to be, and all other things,
And if you're an angel you'll always be fair,
And no other woman can with you compare.

And this is the answer from Noble Big Ike,
If it is agreeable, we'll join then for life,
My answer I forward, and hope it will find,
A ready acceptance, with Katie Melvine.
Hoping to hear from you soon,
Your future intended, in warm despair.
BIG IKE.

April 14th, 1893.

Missouri HORSES AND MULES,

Large Shipment Just Arrived,
And will be sold at
Prices Lower Than Ever
Personal attention was given their selection, and it will pay you to see them before purchasing elsewhere.
J. A. Jones
South Front Street,
Opposite Gaston House.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO

Scotch Wools,
50c and 60c.
Storm Serges,
60c., 85c., $1.00 and $1.25.
Wool Bengalines,
$1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75.
French Challies
50c. per yard and $4.50 and $5.50 per pattern length.
Printed India AND China Silks
$1.00 and $1.25 per yard.
Trimming, Laces and Velvets,
All in the Latest Styles and Designs for this season and at Prices as Low, quality considered, as any house in the country.

MENTION COLOR AND PRICE WHEN WRITING FOR SAMPLES.

Cash with order of $5.00 and over, we deliver goods free (except furniture and crockery) to nearest Express Office or Railroad Station.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.
RALEIGH, N. C.

TAX SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Craven County

Sheriff's Office, New Berne.

Notice is hereby given that I have levied on the lands and personal property of the following named persons, listed by them respectively in the several townships of Craven county, for the year 1892 to default in payment of the State and County Taxes, due by each of said tax payers respectively, for said year 1892 and shall proceed to sell according to law, at the Court House in the City of New Berne, on MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1893, at 12 o'clock, M. Said lands being more fully described in said levy to wit:

W. B. LANE, Sheriff.

	Tax and Cost.
TOWNSHIP NO. 1	
J F Anderson 4 acres, Piney Neck	$3.09
J Alston Spencer for W B Campbell, 72 acres, Piney Neck	3.15
Charity Anderson agent for America Anderson 5 acres Piney Neck	2.76
J H Besser 5 acres, Cut Swamp	5.86
Alex. Bell 9 acres Butler Ford	2.14
A J Berry 1 town lot	2.86
A C Davis, 1 Washington	10.28
C E Chapman, 1 town lot	2.74
R E Chapman, 1 of Lenoir, W. Creek	8.72
Lafayette Dudley, 37 acres, Neuse River	2.56
John Foy 6 acres Piney Neck	2.61
Frank Forbes 5 acres, Hall's pocosin	3.96
John Gaskins, for 1 town lot, 67 acres Vanceboro	3.17
W H Griffin for George Griffin, 119 acres, Mount Pleasant	6.04
W H Griffin for Chas Mallinge, 250 acres, Mount Pleasant	6.24
A Fred Gaskin for Sarah Willis, 50 acres Mount Pleasant	3.17
J R Gardner for Jerry Chapman, 75 acres, Calpin Pocosin	9.02
Stephen Fowville for Joe Cogar Swamp	2.56
John L Hancock for John T Hancock 1 town lot	
Jesse Hancock 1 acre Piney Neck	2.76
Elijah Hancock 15 acres Mare swamp	6.72
Samuel Hancock of Esler K Hancock 8 acres Swamp	3.14
J H Ipe land, 100 acres Water Branch	7.14
B G Loftin for Joseph Green, 101 acres, Maple Cypress	5.89
O D Lewis, 300 acres, Bear Branch swamp	13.79
Alphonso McRoy, 50 acres, Mails Sw'p	5.84
J Miller, 10 acres, Great Branch	9.89
Joseph Miller, 37 acres, Piney Neck	5.51
Noah Moore, 10 acres, Piney Neck	7.32
Rich Sewell for Andrew Sewell 50 acres Dover	6.31
Spencer Sewell, 10 acres Willis Neck	2.76
Levi Patrick for Martha Slaton, 5 acres, Mail Swamp	7.09
Lewis Phillips 6 acres, watery Branch	6.73
F V Pegram, 350 acres, Fulmer's swamp	9.52
A A Phillips, 10 acres Gardners Bridge	8.30
Joseph Simpkins 5 acres Pocosin	.48
C C Hill, sen. 24 acres, Piney Bush	6.35
H F Willis 50 acres, Mt Pleasant	6.96
James Toler, 218 acres, Hills Neck	5.04
Wm O Whitford, 188 acres, Willis Neck	6.46
Alex J Wiggins, 15 acres, Piney Neck	5.52
Larry Willis, 53 acres, Willis Neck	3.38
TOWNSHIP NO. 2.	
A W Avirett, 25 acres, Sand Hills	$5.97
Hanks s West, 625 acres, Brad Creek	9.03
John Boyd, 15 acres, Shoo Fly Road	5.58
F M Edwards, 15 acres, Sand Hills	5.80
F F Ipock 50 acres, Forest	2.89
Samuel Jones 55 acres, Muddy Branch	8.50
F G Norman, 75 acres, Flat Swamp	5.74
and Rumbo, 196 acres, sand Hills	8.73
W R Simmons 35 acres, Shoo Fly	8.67
B B Wylie, 50 acres, Morgan Swamp	6.66
George R West, 275 acres, Broad creek	9.55
TOWNSHIP NO. 3.	
Anthony Becton, 6 acres, Mosely Creek	6.67
Owen Bryan, 31 acres, Dover	7.25
John Edenson, 5 acres, Tracy Swamp	5.76
T J Hawkins, 9 acres Winter Green	6.98
Ambrose Jones, 50 acres, Susanna Land	3.51
Nicey Jones, 50 acres, Susanna Land	3.51
H Jackson Jones, 57 acres, Wilkerson's Branch	6.52
Eugene Jones, 25 acres, Mill Branch	6.52
Elijah Jones, 50 acres, Susanna Land	3.50
F C Outlaw, 3 acres Dover, 52 acres Griffin place, 6.3 acres Kent land	32.39
Henry Roberts, 14 acres Mosely Creek, 65 acres Rouse Land, 280 acres McCheese Land	23.93
Jos Smith, 427 acres, Fort Barnwell	55.78
L A Spiller, 90 acres Russ Hills Branch	12.68
Nathan White, agent I A B Heath, 300 acres Core Creek	10.43
Harriett White, 100 acres Mosely Creek	6.24
S H West, 4 acres Flat Swamp, 57 acres Green Swamp	3.39
Whitehead & Waters, house and lot, Dover	5.97
TOWNSHIP NO. 5.	
Edward Bryant, 50 acres Cahoque Creek	6.88
William Blango, 50 acres Morton's mill pond	6.36
Samuel Blango, 50 acres Morton's mill pond	6.24
James Blango, 50 acres Morton's mill pond	6.60
Martin Carter, sr. 140 acres Neuse river	7.77
Amos Carter, 150 acres Kings creek	5.53
Elijah Carter, 25 acres Morton's mill pond	6.08
Isaac Carter, 7 acres Berry branch	5.80
Isaac Carter, jr 28 acres Mitchells creek	6.16
George W Carter 33 acres Cahoque	5.88
John Chadwick 17 acres Clubfoots cr'k	3.71
Westy Chadwick, 50 acres Clubfoots cr'k	10.00
Wm Dove, sr. 250 acres Cahoque	3.92
Harry Davis, 14 acres Clubfoots creek	5.71
F W Fisher, 158 acres Hancocks creek	4.51
Wm Farrow, 50 acres Blue Hells creek	6.30
G Falls agt Edward George, 28 acres Clubfoots creek	2.61
Theophilus George 30 acres Mitchells creek	2.89
Abner T Gooding, 25 acres Mortons mill pond	5.97
Elijah Howard, 12½ acres Cahoque	5.84
Wm Jackson, 50 acres Long creek	6.24
Elizabeth Martin, 34 acres Clubfoots c'k	2.69
Jacob Martin, 24 acres Mitchells creek	5.94
Zack Mitchell 50 acres Mitchells creek	6.36
W H Morris, 57 acres Clubfoots creek	6.52
S Jerah Perry, 26 acres Clubfoots creek	2.67
Henry Priestly 34 acres Mitchells creek	5.92
G H Weaver, 175 acres near Cherry Point	4.29
Susan J Willoughby, 51 acres Mitchells creek	2.78
TOWNSHIP NO. 6.	
W H Becton, agent James Anderson, 5 acres Havelock	5.63
H B Bennett, 31 acres Havelock	2.07
W H Bettner, 10 acres Havelock	5.85
B H Bloun by T H Mallison, agent, 1182 acres Neuse river	41.18
Mrs Frances Bryan by Anthony Mattocks, agent, 16 acres Havelock	2.22
Wm Cohen, 58 acres Turkey creek	9.73
W E Clarke, 250 acres Bryces creek	4.84
Henry Deppe by R L Wynne, agent, 661 acres Slocumbs creek	18.80
D F Hardesty, 25 acres Hancocks creek	3.47
James Hickman, 50 acres Havelock	3.61
Mis M A Hines 25 acres Bryces creek	2.89
Mrs Jennie Tives 5 acres Croatan	2.41
Noah Jackson, 17.60 acres land Brices creek	31.21
Turner McCray, 40 acres Hancocks cr'k	6.52
C Betts agent for Larkins Manning, 14 acres Havelock	2.52
Sam'l Nelson agt for Mis Ann Nelson, 50 acres Slocumbs creek	3.74
Robert Nelson, 25 acres Slocumbs creek	3.15
Joseph Nelson 500 acres Slocumbs c'k	18.42
W H Pate, 990 acres Hancocks creek	21.39
A J Chesnutt, agent for Mis M A Sparks, 80 acres Hancocks creek	4.67
Isaac Smith, 10 acres Havelock	2.39
William Swope, 40 acre Havelock	3.17
TOWNSHIP NO. 7.	
Wm J Hardison, 26 acres part of his place	7.43
J J Hines ½ acre Riverdale	5.61
Mrs S C Mattocks, 25 acres Cohen place	5.80
James Ross, 1 acre Scotts creek	6.57
Hannah Small, 75 acres Riverdale	4.44
Henry Spruill, 10½ acres Smallwood tract	10.10
Sullivan & Co, 800 acres H Whitford land	15.45
Didana Whitford, 1-8 acre Riverdale	2.34
TOWNSHIP NO. 8.	
I B Arnold, 1 lot Browns alley	7.41
R J Armes, 80 acres land Bachelors creek	4.78
L E Avery, 42 acres Neuse road	3.71
H W Anderson, 1 lot Pavie town	2.89
Lewis B Bynum, 1 lot Pollock street	4.84
Charles Bion, 1 lot Pavie town	2.89
Winnie Berry, 1 lot George street	5.40
Martha Blackman, 1 lot Berne & Gardners	5.40
Hetty Bryan, 1 lot South Front street	5.35
Caesar Boyd, 1 lot north side R. R.	6.48
Frank Bryan, 1 lot Pavie town	2.61
Daniel Bryan, 1 lot Jerkins land	4.84
Benj Benders, 1 lot Crooked & Bryan sts	3.23
Jeremiah Collins, 1 lot Pavie town	3.48
John Chadwick, 1 lot Primrose street	4.73
Thomas Canaday for Harriet Jones, 1 lot Jones street	7.63
A C Craig, 1 lot Pasteur street	6.92
James Chase, 1 lot Pavie town	3.73
Theresa Cohen, 1 lot Pollock & Hancock streets	74.62
Patsy Cummings, 1 lot Richardsons alley	3.17
Lydia Clark, 1 lot Pollock street	4.26
Christopher Dixon, 1 lot Forbes alley	7.10
Phillis Davenport, 1 lot Roundtree street, 1 lot Jerkins land	8.34
Isaac Davenport, 1 lot Jerkins land	2.01
Gumbo Darden, 60 acres Bachelors creek	4.08
E R Dudley for David Crump, 200 acres brick yard road	13.22
T T Davis, 1 lot Cedar street	4.67
William Dennard, 17 acres Bachelors c'k	4.00
Ann Lewis Dixon, 1 lot East Front street	9.87
H Dudley, 1 lot Jerkins land	3.73
Jonas Daniels for heirs, 1 lot George st	3.73
Joseph Duncan, 1 lot Berne st	4.84
Rosanna Harris, 1 lot Crooked st	2.89
Stephen Fonville, 1 lot Spring st	3.17
Jno Fenderson, 1 lot Jerkins alley	4.85
Marinda Fulcher, 1 lot Pavie town	3.73
Rosa A Fisher by Cicero Fisher, 1 lot Queen st	4.85
Laura Ford, 2½ acres Lanes branch	2.62
Georgianna Forbes, 1 lot Pavie town	3.73
Cicero C Foy, 1 lot Bragaw alley	4.01
Israel Gadley, 1 lot West st	7.66
Mrs Caroline Gardner, 1 lot George st	13.21
N W Arnold, 276 acres Spring garden	13.33
W J Arnold, 124 acres Perfection	12.77
Willis Bell, 6 1-2 acres Tuscarora	2.61
Virginia C Bell, 11 acres Tuscarora	2.19
Major Dixon, 200 acres Dover road	5.80
E J French, 35 acres Turkey Quarter	6.80
E J French, 20 acres Neuse road	5.84
Wm Godett, 6 1-2 acres Tuscarora	2.34
S R French, 250 acres Turkey Quarter	9.02
Thomas B Ipock, 500 acres near R. R.	17.97
J J Jackson, 150 acres Bachelors creek	6.14
Sarah J Jackson, 13 acres Tuscarora	2.32
Charles Lassiter, 80 acres Bachelors c'k	3.17
H C Pope, 54 1-2 acres Tuscarora	2.79
Allen Patrick, 5 acres Bachelors creek	2.70
Henry Spencer, 23 acres Dover road	6.10
Joseph Staton, 8 acres Miry branch	5.87
M J Williams, 25 acres Bachelors creek	6.74
A T Wetherington, 48 acres do do	3.27
Harmon Wilkins, 48 acres Tuscarora	2.75
John G Sutton, 1 lot South alley	2.75
Isaac H Smith, 1 lot Johnson st, 1 lot Middle st, 1 lot Tin Cup and Eden sts, 1 lot Pavie town, 1 lot Wood st	49.23
Parker W Smith, 1 lot Reizenstein town	3.45
Heirs of Sabra Slade, by Nicey Benders, 1 lot Roundtree st	2.73
Daniel W Smith, 1 lot Reizenstein town	5.97
Emeline Tucker by U S Marc, 1 lot Pollock st	6.52
S A Vail, 1 lot New South Front st	9.83
Rosanna Ward, 1 lot Forbes alley	5.97
Sarah Watson, 1 lot Brown's	3.73
George H Williams, 1 lot Norwood and Crooked sts	5.97
Heirs Jane West, by Irving West, 18 acres Bachelors creek	2.72
John Warren, sr, 1 lot South Front st	5.04
Thomas E Wilson, 1 lot Pavie town	7.08
John Warren, jr, 75 acres Neuse road, 1 lot Pollock and Queen sts, 1 lot End st	30.88
R F Williams, agt, 1 lot cor South Front and Craven sts	17.09
R F Williams, agt, 1 lot South Front st	32.26
Frank Wales, 1 lot Queen st	3.17
John T York, 1 lot Cedar st	7.64
Do do for Backus York's heirs, 1 lot Cedar st	3.73
Mathew York, 1 lot Cedar st	3.73
A J Yeomans for wife, 267 acres Neuse road	35.55
TOWNSHIP NO. 9.	
Susan G Guthrie, 1 lot Craven st	10.43
Jeffrey Goodby, J T York, 1 lot Berne st	3.12
John A Gerrald, 1 lot Reizenstein alley	7.08
Anthony Green, 1 lot Tin Cup alley	5.97
Rosanna Gaskins, 1 lot Jerkins land	3.17
Caesar Gorham, 1 lot George st	4.35
Richard Golden, 1 lot Broad st	7.09
Caroline Hatch, 1 lot Oak st	3.17
Rebecca Hawkins, 1 lot Oak st	2.89
Emanuel Hall for Rebecca Benders, 1 lot Crooked st	3.73
J D Hensley, 1 lot South Front st	7.91
Q H Herring, 50 acres brick yard	4.68
Do. for Rosanna Forbes, 5 acres brick yard	2.28
Joe Hill, 1 lot Reizenstein land	2.61
J J Hill, 1 lot Germania st	8.19
M P Holly, 1 lot George st	11.71
Benj Harris, 1 lot Pollock st, 1 lot Queen st	5.89
George Hanna, 1 lot Craven st	2.61
Rosanna Jones, 1 lot Middle st	2.89
Betty Ann Jones for Frank Kelly, 1 lot Ash st	3.17
Susan Jones by Henry H Jones, 1 lot Hughes alley	4.29
Alex Jackson, 2 lots Broad st	2.90
Minerva Jones by Peter Jones, 1 lot Brownsville, 1 lot Hunter st	4.96
J H Johnson, 1 lot Middle st	4.24
Decatur Jones, 1 lot Middle st	4.85
Pascal Jones by W W Clark, 1 lot Hughes alley	3.73
Alfred Hancock, 1 lot between Williams and Hunter sts	4.28
Henrietta Lane, 1 lot East Front Williams and Middle sts	
Frank Lane, 1 lot Middle st	5.32
James Lane, 1 lot East Front st	2.92
Frances Lane, 1 lot Hughes alley, 1 lot Queen st	4.29
Diana Mourning, 1 lot Eden town	4.29
Do. for Sam