

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.
 THE DAILY JOURNAL, a 24-column paper, published daily except on Sunday, at \$6.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months. Delivered to city subscribers at 50 cents per month.
 THE NEW BERNE JOURNAL, a 22-column paper, is published every Thursday at \$2.50 per annum.
 ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One inch one day 50 cents; one week, \$2.00; one month, \$6.00; three months, \$16.00; six months, \$32.00; twelve months, \$60.00.
 Advertisements under head of "City Items" cents per line for each insertion.
 No advertisements will be inserted between two lines at any price.
 Notices of Marriages or Deaths, not to exceed ten lines will be inserted free. All additional matter will be charged 10 cents per line.
 Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Regular advertisements will be collected promptly at the end of each month.
 Communications containing news or a discussion of local matters are solicited. No communication must expect to be published that contains objectionable personalities; withhold the name of the author; or that will make more than one column of this paper.

THE JOURNAL.
 NEW BERNE, N. C., JUNE 8, 1882.

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

The Tariff.

The New York Times, in commenting on a number of letters sent from editors of North Carolina and other Southern States, in response to an enquiry as to what our people thought of the tariff, says the Southern people show considerable indifference and much ignorance on this subject. This remark is true, but the tariff bids fair to become a live issue in the future, and when it does so become this indifference will quickly cease.

On this question there are three parties about equally divided. First, those protectionists who are so afraid of any change that they prefer to keep the present laws, with all their inequalities and injustice, rather than risk a revision. Second, the free traders, or, as they prefer to cover themselves with a doubtful phrase, for a "tariff for revenue only." Third, those protectionists who desire a revision which will protect all that needs protection, and at the same time add to the free list raw material, and equalize all products as nearly as possible. This, it is thought, will reduce the revenue to a point easy to be borne, and yet pay off the debt fast enough, while keeping the treasury full against all sudden emergencies.

The present condition of things is not by any means satisfactory. First because the commission, recently appointed by authority of Congress, can never be so organized as to present a tariff upon which all can agree. Whatever they recommend will be torn to pieces by Congress. The commission can by no possibility solve the problem. It was only carried for delay, and that is all that can result from it. This delay can only exasperate those protectionists who desire, and demand revision, and if continued too long will drive them into a reunion with the free traders as the least of two evils.

A majority of the voters favor a revision and reduction, and they mean to have it. If the high protectionists continue to spend time and money to prevent revision, the power will be taken from them in spite of all their tricks, and when it is too late they will mourn their folly in resisting the will of the people. Every day we hear of men in the North and West who have been protectionists going over to the ranks of the free traders, and if there is no hope of a revision there will soon be a stampede.

And when, exasperated by long delay, they once get into power, they will make such a rending and tearing as to endanger the prosperity of the country. The changes they will make will be so swift and radical as to prostrate the industries that have obstinately stuck to the present unjust and clumsy tariff. It is to be hoped that the friends of the present system will be wise in time, and submit to a fair reduction, and save themselves from impending ruin. "Revision or ruin" will soon be the battle cry, and all must govern themselves accordingly.

The Greensboro Female College has been bought in by Rev. F. M. Jones, J. S. Carr and other friends of the institution and will continue as a Methodist College.
 Jake Hallyburton of the Blue Ridge has joined the Reds.

Workingmen's Meetings.

Several hundred cigar makers met in Turn Hall yesterday at the call of Union 144 of this city, to devise means of strengthening the unions. Representatives from Unions 8 and 131 of Jersey City, 87 of Brooklyn, and 132 of Williamsburg were present. Chairman Gustadt of the Brooklyn delegation presided.

"There are 20,000 cigar makers in this city about," he said, "and only 3,500 in the unions. As a consequence our wages have been reduced till they are less than a hod-carrier's, and our employers tell us that another reduction must soon be made. Shall we go on submitting till our children starve? Our only hope is to organize under the flag of the International Cigar Maker's Union, and to extend our membership till we are in a position to demand our rights."

President Adolph Strasser of the International Union said it had cost tenement house cigar manufacturers \$50,000 to defeat at Albany the bill abolishing their system of manufacture. He denounced Assemblymen Gideon, Murphy, McManus, Stanley and Callen for their votes on the bill, and recommended the boycotting of Gideon, who sells liquor. Resolutions looking toward the re-enforcement of the unions were adopted.—N. Y. Sun.

Now is the Time.

Hot weather scatters Congress to the four quarters of the republic. Patriotism and the sense of duty will be alike under the Washington sun when it begins to blaze down upon Boss Shepherd's pavements. Two years ago Congress adjourned on June 16; four years ago on June 20th. However backward the condition of the public business at the present time, it is not likely that the session will last many days longer.

Indeed, the lobbyists and logrollers around and in Congress are accustomed to reckon upon the thermometer in the middle of June every other summer, much as they reckon on twelve o'clock, March 4, in the alternate years. Most of the corrupt combinations by which the Treasury suffers are effected under pressure, either of time or of temperature.

Keifer is in the chair, Robeson on the floor, and Fahrenheit on the rise. This conjunction of circumstances indicates peculiar danger. Keep a sharp watch on every general appropriation bill, which may so easily become an omnibus for the conveyance of all sorts of jobs; keep a particularly sharp watch on all bills relating to the navy; and look sharper and sharper as the thermometer goes up.

Now is the time for honesty to be vigilant.—New York Sun.

The Cotton Outlook.

The cotton situation is becoming interesting. It appears that the entire amount of cotton baled from the plantations since September 1 is 5,270,382 bales, of the average weight of 474 1/2 pounds. At this date last year there was received from the plantations 6,351,306 bales of the average weight of 486 1/2 pounds. The actual difference in the weight of the bales is rather more than 12 1/2 pounds, it taking 40 bales of this season to make 39 of last. Making the calculation, our present crop is equal to only 5,138,423 bales of last year's crop, showing a difference of 1,212,883 bales. The crop last year was 6,589,329 bales. At this time last year there were still on the plantations 238,000 bales. There are not now 50,000 bales to come. The real difference between the two crops will be more than 1,400,000 bales. This deficit is supplied by the surplus cotton on hand at the beginning of the cotton year, and the increased receipts from India and Egypt. The amount of American cotton on hand September 9, 1881, was 1,130,761 bales. The receipts from India this year have been 1,382,000 bales, against 797,000 bales last year, and from Egypt 414,071 bales, against 372,382 bales last year. The increased receipts from these points are, then, in round numbers, 500,000 bales.

The total consumption of Europe and America last year was 8,407,000 bales, of which 6,185,000 were American cotton. Putting our crop at 5,200,000 of the weight of last year, and adding in the supply on hand we have 6,330,761 bales as the total American supply, which would just about meet the demand if it could all be placed at the mills, and if there were no increased consumption. There has however been a very considerable increased consumption, and it is quite impossible to put all the cotton at the mills; so it is apparent that American cotton will be scarce before the new crop comes in. Its place, however, to some extent can be supplied by the increased shipments from India, of which there are now 1,033,000 bales on hand against 700,000 bales at this time last year. It would seem that already 166,000 bales of this cotton have gone into consumption in excess of what was

used up to this date last year. At all events we must enter next year with no stock at all on hand, and the price of cotton will depend very largely on the crop prospects.—News and Observer.

The Growing Cotton Crop.

NEW YORK, June 3, 1882.
 MESSRS. EDITORS: Bradstreet's report of the growing cotton crop makes 97,000 acres less of land planted in cotton than in 1881, which is an average decrease of 6 per cent. Particulars by States as follows:
 Louisiana . . . 7.6 decrease.
 Texas . . . 2.3 "
 Tennessee . . . 7.8 "
 Georgia . . . 8.3 "
 North Carolina . . . 6 "
 Arkansas . . . 4.6 "
 South Carolina . . . 4.8 "
 Alabama . . . 7 "
 Mississippi . . . 7.2 "
 Florida . . . 7.2 "
 Virginia . . . 7.2 "
 Indian Territory . . . 7.2 "
 Missouri . . . 17 "
 Average 6 per cent. decrease.

They estimate 25 per cent. less of commercial fertilizers used than last year, and report the condition of planting on the 1st of June generally backward and stunted on account of cool weather, and replanting rendered necessary to some considerable extent, but this setback is expected to be overcome with favorable seasons from this time out. Yours truly,
 MARSH, PRICE & CO.

Some of the Republicans are parading the old war ticket when William Johnston was the candidate for Governor. They seem to think that if the Colonel was a good man to run in the war that he is a good man to run now—not by them, however. We cannot exactly understand why the old ticket should be paraded unless this be their idea. When the war party in North Carolina nominated him he was with them. He is now co-operating with the enemies of the people who mainly constituted that party and seventeen years after the war ended. William Johnston has simply turned against those with whom he fraternized, and the inconsistency lies at his door. He does not strike an outsider as the precise kind of a man for the 90,000 colored voters to support for Representative at large. Here are the principles he advocated, or professed to advocate, when he ran for Governor and was not elected:
 "An unremitting prosecution of the war; complete independence; eternal separation from the North; no abridgement of Southern Territory; no alteration of Southern boundaries; no compromise with Enemies, Traitors or Tories; JEFF. DAVIS, OUR ARMY AND THE SOUTH."
 —Wil. Star.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Convention for Craven county, will convene at the Court House in the city of Newbern on June 12th, 1882, at 11 o'clock, a. m., instead of the 15th inst, as heretofore published. By order of the Co. Ex. Com. M. DeW. STEVENSON, Chm'n.

NOTICE.

The County Commissioners have ordered that all lands sold by the Sheriff to the county for taxes due for the year 1882, can be redeemed by the owners without paying the additional 25 per cent. allowed by law provided the taxes on said lands are paid by the first of July. Parties interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
 D. N. KILBURN, County Treasurer.
 May 24 & 25 & 26 July
 P. M. SIMMONS, CLEMENT MANLY.

SIMMONS & MANLY,
 Attorneys at Law,

Opposite Gaston House, New Berne, N. C.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE STATE AND Federal Courts and regularly attend all sessions of the Courts in the following counties: Craven, Carteret, Pamlico, Jones, Onslow, Lenoir. [Mar. 30—w-ly.]

C. ERDMANN,
 MANUFACTURER OF
 CHOICE HAVANA
 —AND—
 DOMESTIC
 CIGARS.
 POLLOCK Street,
 NEW BERNE, N. C.
 Apr. 1 D 1y

A. H. HOLTON,
 DEALER IN
 FOREIGN
 AND
 DOMESTIC
 WINES & LIQUORS,
 TOBACCOS & CIGARS.
 MIDDLE STREET,
 Opposite Ice House,
 NEW BERNE, N. C.
 Apr. 1, 1y daw

MEAL, MEAL, MEAL
Corn! Corn! Corn!
HAY, HAY, HAY, HAY, HAY.



CORN AND MEAL IN CAR LOAD LOTS.
Orders For Corn and Meal Solicited.
 No Goods Quoted Unless on Hand. Prompt Shipment Guaranteed.

Have also on hand a large supply of **Choice Timothy Hay** and all kinds of **Feed**. Purchasers will do well to call at

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J. A. MEADOWS,
NEWBERN, N. C.

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NEW GOODS.
Read, Ponder and Remember.

I take pleasure in informing the citizens of this and surrounding counties, that I have just returned from the North with one of the newest and best selected stocks of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
 Hats, Millinery, White Goods, etc., etc.,
 ever shown before.

I have ransacked the Northern cities for twenty days in order to secure my goods at the very lowest bottom figures, and can safely say that I have succeeded in securing my stock so that I can offer great inducements to my numerous friends, customers and the public generally to examine my stock. A call will be sufficient to convince the shrewdest of buyers of what I say.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
 are especially invited to examine my stock before buying elsewhere.

Respectfully,
S. A. MUNTZ.
 Pollock Street, next door to Post Office,
 New Berne, N. C.
 apr 21-d and w t f

Gaston House
SALOON.

The quietest and most retired place in the City.
 The best of
WINES,
LIQUORS,
& CIGARS.

Billiard and Pool Tables.
 All the Illustrated and Sporting Paper of the Day on File.
 "D B's and Plants" will not be tolerated.
JAMES CAMPBELL,
 Proprietor.
"REMEMBER"
THAT HANCOCK'S CHILL PILLS
 are not recommended for every disease, but are warranted to cure every kind of chills. Our motto is, No cure, no pay. Try them. Price 50 cents per box. Manufactured and sold by
HANCOCK BROS., Druggists,
 New Berne, N. C.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of Craven county made at Fall Term, 1881, in an action wherein John Hughes and James B. Hables were plaintiffs and Luke Mason defendant, I will sell at public auction at the court house door in the city of Newbern at 12 o'clock M. on Monday, July 22d, 1882, the following real estate situated in the city of Newbern: A certain piece or parcel of land on the south side of South Front street, between Middle and Hancock streets known as the McElin wharf and warehouse, and bounded on the north by South Front street, on the east by lot owned by John Bell, on the west by Trent river and on the sea by the lot of Miss Justice. Terms cash.
LYCURGUS H. CUTLER,
 Receiver.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a Mortgage Deed executed by S. Yeater Lawhorn and wife Alice Lawhorn, registered on the 10th day of June 1874 in Book 43 page 15, together with a power of sale, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Kingston on Monday the 15th day of July 1882 at 12 M. the real estate conveyed in said Mortgage, consisting of six lots in the town of Kingston. Terms Cash. **Wm. C. HOBNER,** Feb. 9th, 1882. Mortgagee

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F. BESSER

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ALWAYS ON HAND
Give him a Trial

Corner of Broad and Middle Streets, NEW BERNE, N. C.
 Mar. 30, 6m w

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 DEALERS IN

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 New Berne, N. C.

HACKBURN BROTHERS,
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GROCERS
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 NEW BERNE, N. C.
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LORELLARD'S SNUFFS AND TOBACCOS
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ROBERTS & BROS.

Keep on hand a full line of
Boots, Shoes Dry Goods, Crockery NOTIONS
 AND A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
FAMILY GROCERIES.
 Call on us before making your purchases at South Front St. near Gaston House. Mar. 20, 1y

HORNER SCHOOL
 OXFORD N. C.

The next session of this school will begin the second Monday in June. For circular giving terms and other particulars, apply to the principals, **J. H. & J. C. HOBNER,** Jan. 1, 1y.

WM. LORCH,
 DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
 GARD HOUSE ACCOMMODATIONS.
 Broad St. New Berne, N. C.
 Mar. 20, 1y