

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

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THE JOURNAL.

NEW BERNE, N. C., JUNE 22, 1882.

German Immigration.

No topic of the year is more interesting in more ways than one, than the wonderful influx of German people to the United States. It has startled some into the belief that the hundreds of thousands who are coming to our shores will have the effect to rapidly diminish the population of the German empire.

In the period from 1871 to 1875 there was an excess of births over deaths of 1,988,318. Out of these 304,842 emigrated for the period just named, America being the principal destination. From 1875 to 1880 the excess of the births over the deaths was 2,887,882, and the emigration 212,745. Thus in the period of nine years, the immigration from Germany to this country amounted to about 517,567. In 1881 the increase was to the extent of nearly as many for the single year as for the previous nine years. It is estimated that for the year 1882 the number will reach six hundred thousand.

There is one thing to be observed in this matter, and that is the German immigration is from the younger class of people, persons who are included in certain conscription lists, and whose terms of military service are rapidly approaching. Family ties, which are perhaps stronger in Germany than in any other country on the face of the globe, occasion the exodus of parents, brother and sister, whole families in fact. They are people who come forward to gain a foothold in the soil. The steamship records all show that they are bone and sinew, brawn and industrial brain, with ample means to guard against want. Of course the transfer of so great an amount of moveable capital from one country to another, is a loss in one sense, but the recuperative power of Germany is proverbial.

These people come here imbued with the very spirit which lies at the foundation of our public schools. They come here also an educated people; that is they bring with them the rudiments of a common, useful education. In another sense they are suitably educated. They are the advocates of a Republican form of government in form as well as in spirit. Whatever of monarchical principle or tendencies were imbibed in the Fatherland, are thrown off by a transfer of allegiance, through an honest flexibility of character that is not perhaps consistent with the traditional and received opinion of stolid indifference which are generally attributed to the race. This change is the result of reflection, and when once acted upon, insures to the United States most loyal and devoted citizens. The German becomes Americanized easier than the impulsive Irishman.

The absorbent qualities of American society are unparalleled. In the second generation the German origin is scarcely recognized, though home traditions were invoked to keep alive the feeling that naturally belongs to the German born. It is too soon to predict what shall be the ultimate form of American society. It is in a transition period, but one thing is certain, that there is nothing to be

feared from an immigration that takes permanent root in the soil and assimilates itself to the best of our political thought and institutions. For that reason every inducement offered to the new comer to acquire a home and an interest in the land is a gain for internal quietude and peace. Insurrections come mainly from the landless and the homeless, and it is to the interest of all good governments to fix the people in homes, or extend the facilities for making them.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1882.

This promises to be a very busy week in Congress. The intensely warm weather of the past three days has created a longing, among our legislators, for green fields, groves, and the fresh salt air of the beach, and every effort will be made to complete indispensable legislation in order to adjourn at the earliest possible moment. Today the House bill extending the National Bank charters will be laid before the Senate and an effort will be made to press it to a final vote. Next, it is thought, the Republicans will endeavor to push through the Senate bill for the admission of Dakota as a State, but there will be great opposition on the part of the Democrats to this measure and it is doubtful if it can be carried through.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial appropriation bills and the general deficiency bill are still in the hands of the Senate appropriations committee but are expected to be taken up before the end of the week, and, when they come before the House, they will have priority over all other business. It is not now expected that anything will be done with the Bankruptcy bill during the present session of Congress, and the friends of the measure have decided not to urge its consideration before next winter.

There is, on the Senate calendar, a bill for the better protection of the immigrants. Also a bill to enlarge the scope of the Agricultural Bureau and to increase its dignity by making its chief a cabinet officer. It is probable that the tub will be thrown to the immigrants before taffy is dispensed to the granger.

Senator Maxey will to-day urge the payment of nearly half a million due to Southern mail contractors since 1860, before a wall of fire was established between them and Uncle Sam's pay office.

Senator Pendleton will thunder earnestly, but with trivial effect, against assessing Government clerks for political campaign purposes.

The above is, as nearly as can be predicted, what the Senate will do in the "fiery light" during the week, but it will hold more than one secret, or executive session, when the President's nominations for the Tariff Commission will be measured, weighed, and probably found wanting in some of its members.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Bills to build a new Congressional Library, to reduce Internal Revenue taxation, to redeem the silver trade dollar at its face value, by the Treasury, in order to withdraw this unhandy coin from circulation, and various appropriation bills will be taken up in the House this week. A Republican caucus will decide the order of business to-morrow.

President Arthur is not going to Long Branch as has been extensively advertised by the real estate speculators who wish to increase the value of property at that resort. The son of the President, Mr. Allen Arthur, has arrived at the White House. Miss Nellie Arthur, his daughter, is expected this week from Albany. The President's cottage at Soldier's Home is being refitted for the family, and it is expected that they will remove there the latter part of this week. The President will not leave Washington until after the adjournment of Congress.

The National Post Office building is draped in black cambric in honor of the memory of ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, who was formerly Postmaster General. It has been only a few days since the black drapery hung in honor of ex-Postmaster General Maynard, of Tennessee, was removed. On the day of the funeral of an ex-Cabinet officer, though it may occur hundreds of miles from Washington, the Department of which he once had charge is closed, and hundreds of Government clerks celebrate his memory by picnics, excursions and general conduct that is the reverse of lugubrious. It is quite common for the clerks to calculate the number and time of their prospective holidays by rules familiar to life insurance agents, and contingent on the death of a Cabinet officer.

Salem Female Academy celebrated its 78th annual commencement last week.

Graded School.

MR. EDITOR:—Your course is to be commended for the efforts you have made and are still making for a first class graded school in New Berne. This is a philosophical maxim—that all permanent growth is slow growth—so you are not to become discouraged. The slowness of the movement may be a favorable indication. New Berne must move forward and get in the line of progress, or else step back in the shaded background. If I understand the system of a graded school, one of the chief arguments for it, is that all classes can be educated, the well-to-do and the poor. But this argument comes in contact with selfishness. But there can be no material substantial prosperity without the education of the masses.

No doubt that opposition arises from the fact that the excellent private schools (and I dare say you have as good as can be found in the State) may be damaged.

But can these private schools meet the demand? In Raleigh the Graded School numbers over 600—and yet Messrs. Fray & Morson have a private school so large that assistant teachers must be employed, though there are two female colleges that are largely patronized by the city.

Goldsboro with her splendid Graded School, numbering near 500, and yet Mrs. Chapman's private school is well sustained. Brain and pluck, energy and adaptability to impart knowledge will be in demand anywhere, and would succeed even in the shadow of Colleges or Graded schools.

Wilson has a fine graded school, said by many to be one of the best in the South, and yet Prof. Hassel has a full school, and I dare say that half of his pupils are children who live in the town of Wilson. Every private school in New Berne might retain its full number and yet a first class Graded School in New Berne would have on its roll more than any like school in the State. I once heard the venerable Dr. Closs preach a sermon on the support of the ministry. The theme being, *the Gospel is worth more to society than it takes to support it.*

Just so with a Graded School; it is worth more to the town that supports it by taxation than the money is worth, to sustain it.

MAC.

[From the New York Sun.]

Jute.
It is singular that since the war, which gave a severe blow to the production of cotton in the South as a source of opulence contributing to individual fortunes, the attention of Southern planters has not been fixed upon the productive wealth of other fibres. There is now the dawn of a new and kindred industry to that which made the whole South smile with prosperity before the war, viz., the culture of Indian jute, the annual productive value of which is not less than \$100,000,000. It has long been contended that the Gulf States were well adapted for the naturalization of this product, but in commercial matters the Southern disposition is conservative, and what now promises to be an enriching field of industry has been long neglected. Jute was found growing wild in Florida in 1880 by Richard Macalister, an American merchant of Calcutta engaged in the jute trade, and he worked out some of the fibre and sent it to an agricultural fair at Jacksonville. Although this hint of a clear-headed business man was so significant, it does not seem to have been utilized. Finding that the whole Mississippi delta was adapted for the cultivation of jute, Mr. Macalister urged upon Louisiana planters the importance of this source of wealth at their very doors, and assured them that the product would thrive better in the delta than in Bengal, and would be of better quality. Experiments that followed show that Indian jute can be grown in the Gulf States as easily as Indian corn, and since it appears that there is a virtual identity between the Indian and American conditions of growth, there seems no ground for intelligent disbelief in the possibility of making jute culture an important Southern industry. There is already in New Orleans a jute factory which consumes over nine millions of pounds of raw material annually; and to stimulate the industry and encourage domestic production, the managers offer for home-grown fibre the same prices they have to pay for foreign jute. There was an interesting exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition of jute baling made of native fibre, and there are reports from the South that many plantations will be partly given over to jute culture. The South should certainly discern that its commercial strength is in its fibrous productions.

FOR RENT.

House and Lot in New Berne, corner Neuse and Craven streets. Apply at house to

Mrs. WM. BAKER, Receiver.

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

Union Point Steam Flouring Mills, South Front Street,
J. A. MEADOWS,
NEWBERN, N. C.

THE OLD RELIABLE

BERGNER & ENGEL BOTTLED BEER

I call the attention of my friends and patrons to the fact that I am offering

BEER as PURE and FRESH

as can be obtained anywhere in the United States except in the place where it is brewed. I have been handling for a long time **Bergner & Engel's Celebrated Bottled Beer** and claim for it, that it is

Equal and Better

than any other Bottled Beer sold in New Berne and adjoining towns. This beer is brought to Elizabeth City Packed in Ice and then bottled and delivered in New Berne in a better condition than if brought in barrels, thereby losing its temperature and having to be cooled again before bottling.

The claim made for Bergner & Engel's bottled beer is that it is better to have the **BEER KEPT FRESH and COOL** up to the

MOMENT OF BOTTLING,

than to let it get warm, as it necessarily must do coming from Norfolk in barrels, then cool it again before bottling.

I respectfully solicit a trial from merchants and dealers, and will give them the best **Beer on the Market and as Cheap as the Cheapest.**

Patrons on the line of the Railroad may rely on getting beer from me fresh at all times, and at the very lowest price. Freight will also be at lowest rates. Arrangements will be made with Railroads to get freight reduced.

To our former patrons we return thanks for past favors, and can guarantee to them that we will endeavor to act in the future as we have done in the past, striving at all times to give satisfaction.

Remember that we never make any charge for drayage. Very respectfully,

James Redmond.

NOTICE!

The 28th General Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company will be held at Morehead City on Thursday, 29th June, 1882.

F. C. ROBERTS, Secretary.

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WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

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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. Hughes 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 2nd, 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 McLean wharf and warehouse, and bounded on the north by South Front street, on the east by lot owned by John Bell, on the south by Trent river and on the west by the lot of Miss Justice. Terms Cash.

LYCURGUS H. CUTLER, Receiver.

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ON AND AFTER

Friday, July 1st, 1881

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

STR NEW BERNE

Will leave, upon arrival of train on Norfolk and Elizabeth City Railroad at Elizabeth City, every Monday for New Berne direct. Returning leaves New Berne for Elizabeth City direct, Tuesdays at 2 p. m., making close connection with Norfolk and Elizabeth City R. R. for Northern cities. Close connection made at Washington with company's steamers for Greenville and all landings on Tar River, and at New Berne with steamers Neuse and Contentnea or Kingston, Pollockville, Trenton and all landings on the Neuse and Trent Rivers.

Freight received daily until 6 p. m., forwarded promptly and lowest rates guaranteed to destination.

E. B. ROBERTS, Ag't, New Berne, W. L. PETER & TERNER, Ag'ts, Norfolk, V. A. W. H. STANFORD, Gen'l Frt. Ag't, Mar. 30 1881 New York City.

N. S. Richardson,

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE

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Mar. 30, 1881

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MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a Mortgage Deed executed by Sylvester Lawhorn and wife Alice Lawhorn, registered on the 30th day of June 1874, in Book 43 page 17, Register's office at Lenoir county, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Kingston on Monday the 15th day of May 1882 at 12 M. the real estate conveyed in said Mortgage, consisting of two lots in the town of Kingston. Terms Cash. Wm. C. FIELDS, Mortgagee Feb. 9th. 3mo.

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