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I NEW ORDER.

in STAR noted recently that the capitalists were organizing. This is true. In Pennsylvania, in New York, in Massachusetts, and, perhaps, in other. States, an organization has been perfected that will be strong in money and not weak in numbers. Capital has been driven to organize against labor - not to oppress but to preserve. The Knights of Capital are now pitted against the Knights of Labor. A special from New York, dated the 25th inst., to the Boston Post, gives the following interesting information:

"It is learned that, from the day last summer when Mr. Gould was forced to bow the knee to the Knights and grant their demands for an adjustment of grievances on the Wabash system, capitalists and large corporations, seeing the handwriting on the wall, have been preparing for a final struggle Practically speaking a great union of the moneyed interests has been in course of formation for many months. At first the surface railroad corporations of this city did not belong to the union, and they were forced to grant the demands of their men in January. Since then it can be positively stated that the Presidents of the roads have joined the big union, subscribed anywhere from \$1,000,000 and upward, and are now prepared to give battle to the Knights To this union of capital more than anything else, is due the defeat of the Thud Avenue strikers To this union is due the defeat of the strikers, on the Southwestern system, the defiant attitude of Mr. Hoxie and the surrender of the

It is suspected that Mr. Gould is the General Master Workman in this new organization. When a great movement began in the large, rich centres on the part of the working men it was almost certain that a corresponding movement would begin also on the part of the employers. And it was equally certain that the movement would become as general -as wide spread on the part of the second organization as it had become on the part of the first organization. The one mu-t apprease pari passu with the other.

What the people are chiefly interested in in this new phase of the labor question is that the welfare of the country shall not suffer-that the clashings and criminations shall cease, and that all differences shall be wisely, justly arbitrated. It is to be hoped that the two powerful orders of Knights shall not antagonize, but that, governed by a conservative and honorable purpose, they may ad just in a kind and satisfactory manner all disturbing differences. Both have rights that are imperilled, and warfare will not secure right and justice. If the Kuights of Capital shall do what it is proclaimed they will do then good and not evil will follow their organization. They say that their purpose is to give each strike careful consideration, and only assist manufacturers who have been unfairly treated by their employes. But the trouble begins right here. They will be apt to take a selfish view a one-sided view of the question at issue. So the necessity for independent arbitration increases. If the organization of the Knights of Capital shall lead to arbitration then the great end of justice' will be

That the labor question is one of great perplexity and difficulty no one will deny. Its proper solution depends altogether upon the controlling power of public opinion and final arbitration. It is so easy to become one-sided and partial in a matter like this. It is so cary to be unjust to one side or the other. It should be remembered that there are thousands of manufacturers in the country who are small manufacturers and labor themselves. They succeed generally because they are industrious, calculating, saving and intelligent. They are not hostile to the working classes, and even if they finally become rich they are not apt to forget the day of small things and the men who helped them on to fortune.

But one thing remains as true: the laboring classes have genuine grievances. In many instances the employers have ground them down and have oppressed them, when it could have been avoided. Wages have been often too low and living hard. But let it be said, on the other hand, that scores of factories have lost money, and have been kept going only from humane considerations, to keep the la-

## HE WEEKLY STAR.

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CAROLINA YACHT CLUB.

THE OVATION. The speech of ex-President Davis at Montgomery, and the proceedings History of the Organization from its that marked his reception will no Formation in 1853 to the Present doubt prove very offensive to the Time-Its Commodores and Cham-North, and we may expect to see its plous-Famous Regattas-Triumphs press of both parties bitter and contemptuous in its criticisms. It was a memorable day for Alabama. It shows that the people of that section, however loyal to the Constitution and the Government of the United States now, have not lost their manhood, wiped out precious memories, eaten the bread of degradation because they were compelled to eat the bread of defeat, and believe that principles are immortal, the same yesterday, and to day, and forever. The Alabamians have given the head of the late Confederacy a grand welcome-a splendid ovation, and he ably to keep off sand-flies.

richly deserved it. The cruelties, the persecutions, the vile slanders, the unmitigated, ceaseless lying, the vindictive assaults of a mendacious press -these things have endeared Mr. Davis to the people of the Southern States as nothing that ever occurred in the war ever endeared him. He is the vicarious sacrifice of the whole South, and the North has made him so. Sinning no more than his fellows; at first opposed to seeession and only accepting it as a neces sity, this pure, honest, able, upright, true man has been hounded, abused, lied upon in a most infamous way, and has been treated by the whole North as if he was really a worse

"rebel" than all others. It is this foul injustice -this cruel and remorseless persecution of a noble and brave man that has drawn the people of the South to him. Tens of thousands revere, honor, love the old man to-day who cared not much for him in the day of his power. Jefferson Davis is one of the grandest characters of this century, and if history does him justice it will so write . Pure, incorruptible, conscientious physically and morally brave, a truth teller and truth lover, a man of convictions, a patriot, a scholar, a statesman of rare ability and a writer and speaker of consummate parts, he would be a conspicuous figure in any age or country. He has his faults of course, and he made many errors as President, but he was always true to

his God, to his country, to himself. THAT SPEECH.

Ex-President Davis's speech at Montgomery is a very noble and a very touching one. It will go direct to the heart of every true Southron. There will be few in the South among her sons to regret one word he uttered. It was the declaration of a man of high spirit and high principle-of one who loves the South better than life. He only voiced the sentiment of the men who wore the gray, and of all Southern men who have studied the Constitution and its history. The South fully believed in 1861, that secession was a Constitutional right. Albert Taylor Bledsoe has demonstrated it in his great book, "Was Jeff Davis a traitor?" Mr. Davis never held views that his Southern people did not hold. He was not for war. He never sinned above his fellows. His principles in 1861, were not different from those of ninety in every one hundred men who went into the fight. Why then should the North howl when Davis speaks? He is a banned man. He is a man without a country, but he is a Southron to the very core. He is a Democrat of the old school. The speech is not bitter, has no treason in it, and his moderation is most commendable under the great provocations. His concluding words will find a responsive thrill in

every Southern heart. He said: "In conclusion, permit me to say, though the memory of our glorious past must ever be dear to us, duty points to the present and future. Alabama, having resumed her place in the Union, be it yours to fulfil all the obligations devolving upon all good citizens; seeking to restore the General Government to its pristine purity, and, a best you may, to promote the welfare and happiness of your common country. [Long applause.]

Foreign Exports for April. The following is a statement of the foreign exports from this port for the month of April, as compiled from the books at the

Custom House: Belgium-3,462 barrels of rosin, valued at

France-1,840 bales of cotton, 835,945 onude, valued at \$79,250. French West Indies-235,000 feet of lumer, valued at \$3,466; miscellaneous, \$275.

Germany-4,085 barrels of rosin, valued at \$3,834; 24,342 gallons of spirits turpentine, valued at \$9,088; lumber and timber, 247,000 feet, valued at \$4,948. England-1,173 bales of cotton, 541,408

pounds, valued at \$48,900; 8,333 barrels of rosin, valued at \$8,366; 3,644 barrels of tar, valued at \$4,600.

Scotland-1,100 barrels of rosin, valued at \$1,005; 1,650 barrels of tar, valued at British West Indies-197,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$3,173; 120,000 shingles, valued at \$494. Porto Rico-105,000 feet of lumber, valued

Total value of exports \$174,603.

Fingers and Toes to Spare. Dr. Potter, city physician, informs us of remarkable family of colored people living on Nixon street. The mother, Eliza There 90 or 100 North Carolina soldiers are buried at Charleston, S. C.

Octob, has three children—two boys and one girl, aged two, four and six years. Both boys have six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot, and the girl has six fingers on each hand.

Out the Frincess held her honors.

During the winter of 1859 Mr. Sol Morse, of this city, produced a model which was thought to be perfect, and a boat was built from it by him under the superintendence Cobb, has three children -two boys and one

The genial breezes dimpling our waters and the whiz of sods fountains jointly announce the arrival of that season when all true yachtmen launch their hopes, get the rigging of happy anticipations drawn taut, and sail to victory o'er imaginary seas, without one pound of the dead ballast of past defeat. The peak of ambition is hoisted to a wrinkle, and in dreams he glides along under the roseate shadow of the champion flag, lashed permanently to his mast-head with the halliards of faith. There has always been something in salt atmosphere which begets the spirit of competition and contradiction. So it comes to pass that even the champion boat is eventually beaten, and any deliberate statement as to merits of a yacht is promptly and flatly denied. This vehemence of argument only demon-strates, however, the loyalty of adherents, and violence of gesticulation serves admir

With the vain hope of putting an end to these disputes (which were of most violent character on Sundays) a few gentlemen, among them Richard Bradley, Danie Baker, Parker Quince, John Reston, R. J. Jones, Talcott purr and T. M. Gardner, in the spring of 1853 met and organized the Carolina Yacht Club. Mr. Bradley was elected Commodore. It was believed that by regular club races it would be decided who was the most skillful sailor, and where anchored the swift-st yacht. Ah! little did these worthies dream of the result. In lieu of settling matters, the astonishing fact was developed that every member of the new club was a nautical genius and every

During the ten years prior to the formation of this club, the Sounds had been ruled consecutively by Abevna, owned by E J. Bernard; Saucy Jack, owned by Richard Bradley, father of the present member; Little Girl, owned by Capt. Gautier; Sue, Hazel Burgwin. The Sue was the first catboat ever floated on Wrightsville. She developed great speed and demonstrated thus early the capacity of cat-boats for quick capacity. She was also the first boat in our waters possessing that innovationthe centre-board. It is handed down to us as a fact, that her crew saw the bottom of this board nearly as frequently as its top. After many victories and upsettings, the

due was retired, and the Eliza Ann came to the front She was an open keel boat, about 18 feet long, with sprit-sail, and ib clewed to cut-water. Her owner, Mr. Henry Bradley, thought her perfection. The writer remembers her well and recalls with pleasure Mr. Bradley's legends of her wonderful performances. Among other hings, he stated that when he sailed over o Masonboro, the residents drew the blinds o shut out so odious a sight. The Columbia, owned by Mr. Talcott Burr, was the special rival of the Eliza

Ann, and they had many a tilt for the

championship. It was then, while this boat was glory, that our club was formed. defeat of the Eliza Ann by the Young America, owned by Capt. C. D. Ellis. She was the first regularly fitted yacht in this section, being decked and completely rigged as a sloop, and was considered a marvel of speed and elegance. Her reign, lowever, was short.

In 1854 Mr. Daniel Baker was elected commodore, and Mr. Parker Quince of Masonboro built, that year, a boat or cance of three logs pinned together, which he called the Jennie Q. She was in fact the old Rough and Ready, split in half and widened. This craft developed considerable speed and not only beat the Young America but the Caty-did, owned by Charlie Burr, and the General Scott, owned by

Jimmie Giles. Then were the people of Masonboro glad and the ladies, who had taken such care of heir complexions in the days of the old 'Liza Ann, went forth in the sunshine. Roger Moore was the mate of this new champion and his hoastings-are they not written in the Wrightsville chronicle? At his approach the small boy, with gourd bailer, fled under the cap of his boat and refused to be comforted. Never was mortal man so hated as was this bragging mate. Many a boy would have gone to bed supperless during months for the small satis-faction of one fair crack at him with a clump of raccoon oysters.

The Wrightsville folk were delivered from this persecution by the addition to their fleet of the La Favorite. This boat was clincker built and originally intended for a fishing craft. Her feats at Savannah were such, however, as to excite comment, and Mr. Rich'd Bradley purchased and fitted her as a yacht. She was very successful from the first, and the Jennie Q retired in

In 1855 (Mr. Daniel Baker being commodore) this La Favorite was undoubtedly the smartest vacht in the fleet. The season was one of excitement and warm competition, but the La Favorite was the gem of the Sound, and beat not only the old boats, but all the new ones brought to compete Among others the Flying Cloud, by Daniel Baker, 21 feet long; Star, by F. A. L. Cas-sidey, 19‡ feet; Nina, by Edward Hall, 17‡

The Flying Cloud was quite a handsom yacht and was said (by her owner) to be fast. Among her numerous fittings was a small closet at the stern where the commodore kept what he called his "life preserver." This arrangement that generous officer refused to patent, and at this day every boat in the fleet is supplied therewith, for the purpose hereinb Commodore Baker was reelected in 1856 and rejoiced to witness (though at a safe and respectful distance) the overthrow of the La Favorite by the Twilight, of Ma-

sonboro. This Twilight was owned and Her splendidly handled by John Quince. forte was going dead to windward. had an iron centre board, very hard to manage, which so mutilated the fingers of the Masonboro boys that not one could pick

The La Favorite and Twilight were nearly a dead match, but the latter's superiority on the wind earned for her first distinction. Roger Moore, as mate, again came to the fore, and smiling peace fled from Wrightsville. His carryings on were such (backed as they were by Oscar Pars-ley) that war must have inevitably been declared but for the arrival of a pacificator At the Club meeting in 1857, Gen. Alex McKae was elected as Commadore. Prior.

to adjournment it was whispered that Mr. Bradley would soon have something to "clean up" the Sound. This rumor proved true. Mr. Joseph Flanner bought the new Though but 18 feet 6 inches long, she cost \$700. She was built in New York, by Bob Fish—celebrated for his work—upon an original model. In everything she differed widely from all other boats of her day, having the then unusual beam of 71 feetthe greatest width being near the stern. She bore resemblance to a great smoothing iron. Moreover, she had a bow-sprit hanging twelve feet over the cut-water. Such | dore, Wm. A. Wright, who had held that form and rig created much comment, and as she had beaten every boat of reputation in and about New York, the Sounders were excited. Of course she was severely criticised by the knowing ones, on account

see that part of her in every contest. She was called the Princess, and was never The entrance of this craft in our waters The entrance of this craft in our waters created a revolution in boat building. The cry was, anything to beat the Princess. Many yachts were bought and built to defeat her. Mr. F. A. L. Cassidey alone built the Coquette, Wenonah and Retta, for this purpose. Mr. Bradley was elected commodore in the spring or 1858, and stir-

of the very sharp, lean bow and ugly stern.
Alas for them, and for all competitors, that
it was so ugly! for they were destined to

ring times were anticipated and realized, but the Princess held her honors.

of Captain Ellis. This boat was put up for same cunning hand that turned out the lessrs. T. M. Gardner and C. C. Morse. The Carolina, for such the new yacht was called, was launched in the summer of 1859 and proved speedy and reliable. Mr. Gardner was Commodore this season, and the new boat was all the talk. In the July regatta she was defeated by the Princess, but t the finish the amount of water intervening was not great, After making some alterations in her rig, her owners hoped to have another chance at the invincible Prin-cess, but Mr. Bradley had retired her and was then sailing the Hiawatha. This has

always been a source of regret to many. The Hiawatha and Minnehaba were our waters this year, but being 27 feet and 25 feet respectively, were not allowed to compete in regattss. They were both built by Bob Fish, but upon a different style from the Princess. The names of these large boats threw our fishermen into conternation. The idea of putting such heathenish names on boats! Hiswatha might be Irish for higher water, but what in the thunder did Minnehaha mean? In their trouble arose a Daniel in the person of Mr. Fails, that saline oracle, who solved the matter. Fail's interpretation of Minnehaha was as follows: Minne—I'm going to best you; Haha—I'm done done it. This was satisfactory and conclusive.

The Carolina now took the first place in

the Club and maintained it in 1860, when Mr. Gardner was re-elected Commodore. Our Club at this time was in a flourishing condition. We not only had reguttas, but bank porties. The whole society of Massonboro and Wrightsville would meet on the beach and enjoy an entire day, return-ing by mocnlight. This last was arranged by the young ladies. Ah! many an old barnacle studded turtle was puzzled to know what animal made such curious tracks as were left by some happy couples strolling up the beach. Such a mixture of number eights and number twos so close and then every few paces evidence that the number twos had been on tip-toe. No wonder that the present generation of sand crabs have prominent eyes, when we consider the astonishment experienced by their ancestors at such carrying on.

Not only were these bank parties social gatherings, but a time to display huge watermelons and fine fruit. A pleasant sight it was, I warrant you, to see the small boys with brilliant noses and indescribable straw hats, up to their ears in lucious rinds. Pleasanter perhaps than the odors wafted abroad from antiquated shrimp and clams stored for bait in the pockets of those happy young rascals.

But to the Club. At this stage of our prosperity the tide of war swept over the and and carried off many of our best members and boats. The military took posses-sion of our yachts and at roll call after the war the following failed to respond: Flying Cloud, owned by Daniel Baker; Twilight, owned by W. A. Wright; Alice Haigh, owned by Wm. Lippitt; Fool Who, owned by A. G. Lippitt; Sand Crab, owned by C. C. Morse; Fiddler, owned by E. Savage; Eleanor, owned by John and Wm. Giles; Atalanta, owned by C. and N. Giles; Hiawatha and Princess, owned by R Bradley; Vashti, owned by R H. Grant; Rob Roy. Thomas C. Wright: Dew Dron by Gen. Alex. McRae; Mollie, owned owned by Dr. W. B. Meares; Undine, owned by Geo. Harriss; Callie, owned by Notwithstanding this serious blow and

the troublous times immediately succeeding

the war, our club lived, and on July 4th 1866. Commodore Gardner lined the follow ing boats for action: Carolina Retta and Annie. The Carolina was declared victor. During the next six years, through which term Mr. Harry Burkhimer was commodore, not much interest was manifested in the club, though the annual 4th of July regatta was never neglected, and about an equal number of victories were scored by the Carolina and Retta. The feeling between the friends of these boats was very Commodore Burkhimer was in no way to blame for the apathy above referred to, but the times were such as to forbid much sport or recreation. A few new boats were added during this term, but none could eclipse the Carolina. Among these new boats I mention the Qui Vive. She was brought from Beaufort and was said to be a regular "cracker." So far as rigging was concerned she proved herself such There are men in this community who will wager their all that the great wire ropes of Brooklyn bridge would be as cobwebs if used as stays for this yacht. The

In the spring of 1873 the Little Walter (now Restless) appeared upon the scene. She was the most handsomely fitted boat ever hereabouts. Her rigging was a wonder of neatness. She was is known as a "Philadelphia cat," only fifteen feet four inches long, and bore an immense sail. Her mast was stepped in the cut-water. After a few upsets on the river, her owner, Walter Coney, stated that he was ready to try her against anything floating In her first race while the Caro lina. Retta and the balance of the fleet were tacking and zigzagging, she walked straight to the Dram tree buoy without shifting sail. Her triumph was complete. She was deemed a marvel and repeatedly led the fleet. Cat-boats were now the rage, and In June, 1873, it was considered desirable

yacht Teazer, afterward the Little Sister.

was added at this time.

to perfectly reorganize the Club, and obtain a more liberal charter. This was effected and renewed interest was the immediate result. Mr. F. A. L. Cassidey was elected Commodore. Twelve yachts participated in the July regatta, wherein the Carolina defeated the fleet, the Little Sister making close second

Wm. A. Wright, Esq, was elected Commodore in 1874. Soon after the annual meeting in May of that year Mr. J. M. Cazaux brought out his fine yacht Rosa beaten in the first three contests, but when afterward sloop rigged, was very fleet, and a perfect witch in light weather, working to windward. Her performances on the river are especially worthy of note, beating the Ripple there always, and on one occa-In June, 1875, the Ripple (built in New York for Norwood Giles) was launched in

our waters. She was a departure from our former boats, having a beam of 84 feet to the length of 181 feet. This homely craft was not admired. She was unsuccessful in the first race on the river, being beaten by the Rosa and Little Walter, and again by the Little Walter in the 4th of July re gatta. It is a fact, however, that this i the only annual race ever lost by her. She gained the champion flag in August, 1875, and held it two whole years, without defeat. In September, 1876, the time made by her-1 hour, 24 minutes and 01 secondis the best on record. Though beaten by the Restless and Rosa at times, she is cred ited with more victories than any boat or the club register. The yachts Frolic, Lizzie and Foam (now Mascotte) all built in our own city, though speedy and well con-structed, failed to eclipse her. The Rip-ple's reputation has been built upon two acts-speed, and the power of speech exhibited by her mate, Archie Campbel This enthusiastic sailor has seldom failed to produce a ripple of sentiment if granted a

In May, 1878, the Club sustained a great loss in the death of its venerable Commoposition four years. Capt. I. B. Grainger was elected to the position thus vacated Commodore Grainger threw his whole ardor into the Club and, not only as Commodore but as master of the yacht Foam, did much to promote its interests. He died in August of the same year, regretted by every member of our organization. No election was held to fill the vacancy—Mr. O. A. Wiggins, second efficer, acting as Commodore. This gentleman was elected to that position

in May, 1879, and continued in affice until May, 1884, when he was succeeded by Pembroke Jones, Esq.

The yacht Foam was purchased by Messrs, Geo. D. and W. L. Parsley, in 1884, and such alterations made in rig and trim as wonderfully improved her. She is now known as the Mascotte. Under this title she was successful, and secured some brilliant victories. She did not compete

In the last Fourth of July regatta the Idler was beaten by the Ripple, but in August twice handsomely led the fleet. She is the property of Commodore Jones, and is really named after him, in recognition of the fact that he never sllows himself to ome fatigued. This boat exhibits great speed on all points. Great feats are ex-pected of her in the near future. If she

fails to perform them, or if one iots of her power is averted, her reputation is lost. sister yacht, the Vixen, owned by H. R. Latimer, now carrying the champion flag, which she captured in the race of September last, is a fair match for her. So "here's a prelty mess" The Ripple has twice beaten the Vixen; Vixen has defeated Idler, who twice defeated Ripple; Idler has twice defeated Vixen. This shows the Idler to have beat the average, but can she maintain it? The Mascotte has never measured strength with either of these

Surely, the coming season bids fair to be the most interesting in our history. Monday evening we hold our 84th annual meeting. Ours is the oldest yacht club in America. We have as fine boats of their class as can be found. Our roll shows one hundred and thirty names. Our club house is commodious and is in charge of a courteous janitor. We have furnished the citizens of Wilmington for many years amusement and been the source of never ending disputes. Our Commodore is young and hand-ome and, believing in "civil service and "tenure of office," is likely to retain

Let every man be in his place Monday evening, with the name of a recruit in hand, and with full determination to make this the grandest season on record. And let all delinquents beware of CRAB CLAW.

his position

Look at Your Insurance Policies. An insurance agent says it makes all the difference in the world what kind of policy the insured holds as to the amount he can recover in case of loss Holding the ordinary policy he will recover the full amount of his loss up to the whole sum of his insurance. But if his policy contains a condition that in case of loss his recovery shall be in proportion that the amount in-

sured bears to the whole value of the property, then he can only recover in that propertion. If the property is worth \$20,000 and it is insured for \$10,000 he can only recover half the loss. If the whole property was destroyed, thus wiping out \$20,000 in value, he would recover his \$10,000 and lose the other balf. If the loss was \$10,000 he would only recover \$5,000, and if the loss was \$5,000 he would only get \$2,500 under his \$10,000 policy, provided it contained such a clause as de-

day from Mr. H E. Dillon, Mayor of La Grange, Lenoir county, N. C., in relation to James A. Lassiter, the man who committed suicide in this city recently. Mayor Dillon says that Lassiter was a resident of La Grange, where he left a wife and three children, dependent upon his labor for their support. He went from that town shortly after the fire in Wilmington in February last, expecting to get work here at his trade as a carpenter. His wife desired to know

The Recent Suicide.

the full particulars of her husband's death; whether or not he had been sick for any length of time; whether or not the laudanum was administered by his own hands. the effects of the deceased and pay his expenses. She requested, also, that the grave of her husband should be so marked that when she gets able she can have the body exhumed and taken to La Grange, Coroner Jacobs has taken steps to carry out the re quests expressed in the letter.

One Hundred Years Ago. The form of the bills of lading as used a century ago reads rather quaintly now, as will be seen by the following:

Shipped, by the grace of God, in good order and well conditioned, by Messrs. H. Vanderburgh & Co . in & upon the good Brigg called Betsy and Suky whereof Giles Hollister is master, under God for the present voyage, and now riding at anchor in the port of Newbern and by God's Grace bound for New York, 417 bbls. of Tar; 47 bbls. Turpentine; 44 bbls. Pitch; 6 Venison Hams; 4 Deer Skins, & one bbl. of Fat, to be delivered in good order unto Mr. Hamtramock, or to his assigns, he or they paying freight, with primage & average accus tomed-In witness whereof &c-and so God send the good ship to her destined Port in safety. AMEN. Dated at Newbern, 16th

Feb. 1785, "Giles Hollister." An Important Decision. The case of the State vs. Bloodworth,

tried at the November term of the Criminal Court, involved the question whether a planter or farmer was now, as previously to the adoption of the new Code, indictable for not keeping around his cultivated ground a sufficient fence, five feet high.

The statute upon the subject, as it now exists, is to be found in the second volume of the Code, section 2799, and reads as follows: "Every planter shall make a sufficient fence about his cleared ground under cultivation, at least five feet high, unless there shall be some navigable stream or deep water course that shall be sufficient instead of such fence, and unless his lands shall be situated within the limits of a county, township or district wherein the stock law may be in force."

It will be observed that the statute fixes no penalty, nor does it declare a disobedi ence of its command to be a misdemeanor. It is the same statute, however, as is contained in the Revised Code, chapter 48, section I. But the Revised Code, chapter 32, section 43, provided that "all persons neglecting to keep and repair their fences during crop time, in the manner required by law, shall be deemed guilty of a misden meanor." This last statute was not brought forward in the Code, and hence the law on the subject, as contained in the statute first quoted, was left mandatory only.

When the above case came on to be tried, there was a special verdict, upon which Judge Meares held that no indictable offence had been committed, from which ruling Solicitor Moore appealed Supreme Court.

Hearing that information had reached here that an opinion in the case had been filed, we called upon the Solicitor for this information, when he handed us the following postal, received by him on yesterday from the clerk of the Supreme Court:

"Error in State vs. Bloodworth: Opin ion will not be certified down before Supreme Court adjourns. This has been the rule for a long time. Yours, &c.,
Thos. S. Kenan." It will be seen upon a moment's reflection, that this decision is of far-reaching importance, and affects planters throughout the State, except in those sections

wherein the stock law may be in force,' last season, but mighty things are expected of her during the coming one.

The famous yachts Idler and Vixen arrived in 1885. They were built by the — Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co. cleared yesterday, for Bowling, Scotland, the barque Veranda, with 3,500 barrels of rosin, valued at \$3,328. ALABAMA.

Another Memorable Day at Mont gomery - Address of Ex-President Bavis at the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Confederate Monument -An Enthusiastic Assemblage. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.1

MONTGOMERY, April 29.-The Capito grounds at 11 o'clock to day presented an animated scene. The whole hill top and premises were covered with people, gathered to witness the laying of the cornerstone of the Confederate Monument-or, as some expressed it "official burial of the Confederacy." The skles above were cloudless, and pleasant breezes wafted the breath of flowers from the city. The foundation of the monument only was ready, presenting a surface of 85 feet square. Near at hand stood the cornerstone, on which, in raiseu lead by ex-inscription : "Corner stone laid by ex-President Davis. April 29, 1886" Opposite this was a large platform for the speakers

The procession formed in front of the Exchange Hotel Mr Davis, his daughter. ex-Gov Watts, and Hon. H. C. Tompkins, chairman of the committee of arrangements, were in a carriage drawn by four white horses, each led by a negro in liv ery The next carriage contained General and Mrs Gordon, his daughter, and Mrs. Clement C. Clay, and was surrounded by survivors of the Sixth Alabama and other Confederate veterans The procession was preceded by a cavalry and artillery escort, and was further made up of other local military, uniformed Knights of Pythias, Grand Commanderies of Knights Templar, and Masonic bodies from different parts of

The demonstrations along the route were as enthusiastic as they wereyesterday. The ex-President was, as is usual, whenever the people could catch sight of him, cheer ed enthusiastically. He took his seat with the committee of the Memorial Association behind him, Mrs. Gordon, Misses Davis and Gordon on his left; Gen. Gordon on his right Ex-Gov. Watts, officers of the Sixth Alabama and others were on the platform. The Sixth regiment was present also, as were the trustees of the Soldiers Monument Association, Col W. L. Bragg, Mayor Reese, Gen. W. W. Allen, Col. W. R. Jones, Col. W. W. Screws and Gov.

Before the services began Col. Bragg presented Mr. Davis with an elegant bas-ket of flowers from Maj. Boling Hall, who lives near this city. Major Hall is a descendant of Georgia's Lyman Hall. He was a noted opponent to secession, but had eight sons in the war, seven of whom gave their lives to the Confederacy, and the eighth carries lead in him as evidence of his devotion A pretty picture was witnessed when some old soldier brought forward the muster roll of the Sixth Alabama, and two ladies-Misses Gordon and Davis-examined it with his assistance; the old veteran standing by with gratification and pardon-

Ex Gov. Watts, presiding officer of the occasion, opened the exercises with reference to the importance of calling down the benediction of heaven upon the oceasion, and requested Rev. Mr. Andrew, pastor of the M. E. Church, to pray. The prayer was earnest and simple

Ex Gov. Watts then spoke and was fol lowed by Mr. Davis. The scene as Mr. Davis arose and grasped the hand of his old Attorney General, was very affecting. It was some minutes before he could proceed as chiers were again and again repeated. When there was sufficient quiet, Mr. Davis said: It is deeply gratifying to me to be presented to you by one on whom I leaned for advice when advice was want ed; whose sterling qualities always made me sure that the judgment he was drawing was from the bottom of his heart. When you called him away the place was missing which he once filled, and I have always de sired to lay my hand upon him again, [do so amid applause.] Thus it when we met the other night, after years of separation. Some people in the room gave a sardonic smile to se two old weather-beaten men embrace, but our hearts were young, though our heads were old. Associated here with so many nemories, thrilling and tender. I have fel that it were dangerous for me to attempt to speak to you as my heart would prompt me. Not that I am always treasuring up bitterness against any one, but I am over flowing with love and admiration fo our beloved people. [Long applause To avoid, therefore, anything which migh be prompted by the fullness of my heart for I believe I am case-hardened in that condition of non-citizenship, which leaves me very little to fear, [Applause]; for the purpose of guarding others rather than myself, I have prepared some notes that

might read which would not contain any thing that would be constructivess hurtful Voices-"Go on-say what you please you are in the house of your friends. My friends, partners in joy and sorrow, in trials and suffering, have come to join you in the performance of the sacred task to lay the foundation of nonument at the cradle of the Confede rate Government, which shall commemorate the gallant sons of Alabama who died for their country-who gave their lives a freesires, won in the war of the Revolution, and the State sovereignty, freedom and indepen-dence which were left us as an inheritance to their posterity forever. These rights the compact of union was formed not o destroy, but better to preserve and per-Whosover denies this cannot have ttentively read the Articles of Confederation or the Constitution of the United States. The atter was formed and designed better to effect the purpose of the first. It is not my purpose to dwell upon the events of the war; they were laid before you yesterday by that great soldier in so able a manner

to require no supplement from me. The were laid before you by one who, like Æne as, "Cuneta querum vidi et magna pati fui." General Josa B. Gordon was the sol dier who, when our times seemed darkest Petersburg, was selected by his Chieftain Gen. Lee, as the best man to lead a charge to repel the besieging army, to make a sortie and attack in flank and reverse, to double up Grant's army, and, if I may so, in his presence here, he failed; but his failure was due to the failure of his guides to carry him where he proposed to go. Again that man and gallant soldier was the one person whom Lee called at Appomat tox, when he wanted to know whether it were possible to break the line that ob

structed his retreat towards the mountains of Virginia. He answered that it was in ble; that after four years of hard possible; that after four years of hard fighting his division was worn down to a fragment. It being then impossible break the line that obstructed his march to without knowing perhaps that Washingto reach the mountains of Virginia he could continue the war for twenty years. But when he found the line which obstructed his retreat could not do but surrender. Be it rememb however, that Lee was not a man who con templated surrender as long as he had nower to fight or retreat, and when he came to the last moment of surrender he said to General Grant, "I have come to treat with you for the purpose of surrender; but, Gen: Grant, understand, I will surrender nothing that reflects upon the honor of my army," Gen. Grant, like a man, said he wanted nothing that would have that effect, and that Lee might draw up the papers himself. It is not my purpose either to discuss political questions, on which my views have elsewhere and in other times been freely expressed, or to re-view the past, except in vindication of the character and conduct of those to whom it is proposed to do honor on this occastion. Thal we may not be misunderstood by That we may not be misunderstood by such as are not wilfully blind, it may be proper to state in the foreground that we have no desire to feed the fires of sectional hate, while we do not seek to avoid whatever responsibility attaches to a belief in the righteousness of our cause and the virtue of those who risked their lives to defend it. [Long applause and cheers]. Revenge is not a sentiment of a chivalrous people, and the apothegm that forgiveness is more to the injured than to those who inflict an injury,

NO. 27 has never had more powerful illustration than in the present attitude of the two sections towards one another. Policy, in the absence of magnanimity, would have unticated that in the restored union of the States there should have been full testora tion of equality, privilege and benefits as they had pre-existed Though this has not been the case yet, you have faithfully kept your resumed obligations as citizens, and in your impoverishment have borne equal burdens without equal benefits. I sm proud of you, my countrymen, for this ad ditional proof of your fidelity, and pray God to give you grace to suffer and be strong. When your children's children shall ask what means this monument, there will be the enduring answer-"lt com-memorates the deeds of Alabama's sons, who died that you and your descen dants should be what your fathers in the war of independence left you," Alabama asserted the right proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence as belonging to every people. She found that the compact of union had been broken on one side, and was therefore annulled: that the government of the United States did not answer the ends for which it was izstituted, and with others of like mind proceeded to form a new confederation, organizing its powers, in the lang rage of the Declaration of Independence, in such form as seemed to them most likely to effect their safety and happiness. This was not revo-lution, because the State government having charge of all domestic affairs both of person and of property, remained unchanged. To call it revolution is a gross solu-[applause] as sovereigns never rebel and as only sovereigns can found a national league. If the States had not been sovereigns, there could not have been a compact of union. [Applause.] That the South did not anticipate, much less desire war, is shown by the absence of p eparation for it, as well as by the efforts made to secure peaceful separation. The successful party always hold the defeated responsible for the war; but when passion shall have subsided and reason shall have resumed her dominion, it must be decided that the general government had no constitutional power to coerce

a State and that a State had the right to repel invasion. It was a national and constitutional right. [Applause] From the early part of the century there had been prophecies and threats of a dissolution of the Union. These began at the North on the question of preserving the balance of power, and culminated during the war of 1812 on the decline of their trade Though the war was waged for the protection of sailors' rights, in the course of years the balance of power passed to the North, and that power was so used that the South, despairing of peaceful enjoyment of their constitutional rights in the Union, decided to withdraw from it; this without injury to their late associates The right to with-draw was denied, and the North made ready for war. The distant mutterings of the storm were readily understood by the people of Alabama. Gray-haired sires and beardless boys, all unprepared as they were, went forth to meet the storm 'ere it burst upon their homes and their altars. It re red no Demosthenes to arouse them to the duty of resisting invaders; no Patrick Henry to prepare them for the alternative of liberty or death. It was the people, not the leaders, who resolved and acted timent inspired all classes. Yet I believe there were very few who did not regret the necessity which left them no alternative between fighting for their State or against Mothers, wives ond daughters, choking back their sobs, cheered them on the path of honor and duty. With fearless tread these patriots, untrained to war, advanced on many a battlefield to look death in the face. Though Alabama, like Niote, must mourn her children in death yet is her woe tempered by the glorious halo which surrounds their memory. For more than a century after his death, it is said that Phillip Devoloque's name was borne on the roll of the grenadiers to whom he belonged. and when his name was called it was an swered from the ranks, "Mort sur le champ d'honneur." Long, very long, would be the list which would contain the name of Alabama's sons, whose valor and fidelity would justify the same response. To name a few would be unjust to many. They are all therefore, left where they securely repose in the hearts of a grateful people. monument will rest upon the land for which they died, and point upward to the Father who knows the motives as well as the deeds of his children; and at last resting in a land where justice may be rendered, which may have been denied them

In conclusion, permit me to say, though the memory of our glorious past must eve be dear to us, duty points to the present and future. Alabama, having resumed her place in the Union, be it yours to fulfil all the obligations devolving upon all good citizens; seeking to restore the Genera Government to its pristine purity, and, as best you may, to promote the welfare and happiness of your common country. [Long

Citizens of Alabama, and ladies, (facing the ladies on the stand), for, to whatever side you may belong, it is your sex that has been true always in war and desolation. We hear of the valor and virtue, and endearing names of Spartan mothers; but tell me where, in all history of nations, nessed in the Valley of Shenandoah? How the tide of war ebbed and flowed. Some times the Confederates retreated, and some times they pursued. Those people, who be our brethren, had burned everything except the fences. (Ex-Gov Watts interrupting-"And they would have burned them had they not been stone.") Mr. Davis turned, and smilingly continued, and why do you suppose they did not burn fences: because they were stone ! [Loud applause ] And yet, there never was a time when a Confederate body of troops marched down that valley, that the ladies did not hang out little Confederate flags from their windows and give bread to the hungry soldiers. that I would not speak extemporaneously, and I will not do it. God bless you, one and all; I love you all from the bottom of my heart, and give you thanks now for your kindness. [Tremendous and long continued applause and cheers.]

NEW YORK.

Protest Against the Ovation to Mr. Davis at Montgomery.

ALBANY, April 29.-A call signed by Gen. H. A. Barnum, of N. Y., Major George H. Treadwell, of Albany, and Capt. Bailey, of Batavia, has been issued for mass meeting at the Capitol Park at 8 p. m., to protest against the ovation given to Jefferson Davis at Montgomery yesterday, and the disloyal sentiments uttered there.

TENNESSEE. reat Excitement in Coffee and Grun

dy Counties-The Moonshiners Defy ticipated.

Chicago, April 29.—A special from Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Coffee and Grundy counties, Tenn., are in an uproar of excitement over the sensational attack on United States deputy marshal Purdom, at Manchester, Monday night. The deputy marshal, who shot down five of the moonshiners, before he succumbed, is in a criti-cal condition, but it is thought he will recover. The wounded moonshiner, Clark, who was left at Purdom's house for dead by his comrades, is still alive and may sur-vive. The other four wounded men were carried to the mountains by the moon-shiners, and are now secreted in a cave in the Cumberland range. Thirty of the mountaineers have banded together to protect them, and are defying the officials. State and county officers are scouring the country for the band, and a bloody conflict will ensue when they meet. The mountaineers are armed to the teeth, and declare they will defend the wounded men with their lives. It is feared at Manchester that an attack will be made to forcibly rescue the wounded moonshiner, and a strong posse of armed men is organized to guard him. Much boodshed is feared.

- Warrenton Gazette: Mr. M. V. Perry of Littleton has three mineral springs within thirty yards of his store which un questionably possess excellent medicinal

Spirits Turpentine.

- Durham Recorder : There are at least five hundred girls in Durham who earn their livelihood. They are making cigarettes, working in the bag factory, and are earning their bread by the sweat of

- Hickory Press: We hear of a good deal of complaint among tebaccoplanters of the damage to plant beda by the
fly. — Concord Presbytery was held at
Third Creek Church, April 15th, at 11 a.
m., and was constituted by a sermon by
Rev. E. C. Murray, pastor of Marion
Church, Rev. C. A. Monroe, pastor of
Hickory Church was glosted Moderator. Church, was elected Moderator, and J. A. Ramsay and Ruling Elder Leazer, Temporary Clerks. Third Creek Church is one of the oldest in the Presbytery, and has an interesting history. Connected with it s an ancient cemetery, where is the tomb of Peter Stewart Ney (supposed to be Mar-shal Ney,) who died in 1846.

-Charlotte Observer: I am told that Judge Bennett is the only member of either House who has had the kindness and forethought to send Hon. Jefferson Davis the Congressional Record. — It was reported on the streets last night, that a woman was accidentally shot in Salisbury vesterday, but we were unable to learn any particulars. — An accident occurred in the freight yard of the Richmond & Danville depot yesterday afternoon, resulting in the painful wounding of a colored man named Henry Holt, who is employed in the yards as a car greaser. — Purgatory is the name of a newly established postoffice in this State.

- Wilson Mirror: On Friday of last week the thermometer went up to 92, and gave us the first hot passionate kiss of summer. — The revival is still in progress at the Disciples Church. Seven persons were baptized on Sunday night, and a large crowd witnessed the impressive ceremony. — Mr. Britton Edwards, father Wiley and Jacob Edwards, of this place, died at his home near Toisnot on the 26th of paralysis. He was a gentleman of honor and integrity.

On Saturday Col. R. R Bridgers and other officials of the Atlantic Coast Line, established a depot on the Wilson & Fay-etteville road, and marked out streets for the new town which is to spring up at that point. It is twelve miles from where the new road turns away from the main line below Contentnea, and that makes it about afteen miles from Wilson. The new town

is named Watkins. - Lincolnton Press: W. B. Woodward, one of the students at Catawba College, at Newton, stole \$25.00 from his room mates and left for parts unknown, last Sunday night. — On the 14th inst., David Whittenberger, colored, of Whittenberger township, Alexander county, killed his sister's four-year old child. He lived on the land of his young master, D. M. Whittenberger; had been in a South Carolina penitentiary until about three months ago. — Mr. Adderholdt, who has charge of a bridge repairing force a few weeks ago, was attacked by several of his railroad hands on the Western North Carolina Road, and struck in the head and badly hurt by a slung shoe. — Mr. J. L. Henkle, a well known carpenter of this county, fell from the top of a house which he is building at Denver, last Tuesday, and came near being killed. His injuries were at first regarded as fatal, but he is recovering. - A heavy hall fell in Catawba Springs township, near Denver, last Wedwheat and oats.

-- Charlotte Observer: Mr. Kirby, one of the contractors of the Boston and Southern Construction Company, arrived in the city yesterday. He reports that the grading between Black's Station and Shelby is almost completed. — A negro boy, about nine years of age, on ednesday evening found a quart bottle of liquor in a trunk in his father's house, and zing the bottle, he drank about a pint and a half of its contents. The boy was unconscious for fifteen hours and at times it was feared that he would not recover. Washington notes: Mr. Skinner and his Congressional associates, who went out to inspect the water-ways on the coast, returned this morning very much pleased with their trip. They visited the Chesa-peake and Albemarle canal, the Pasquotank river and Croatan sound, the latter being he extreme point reached. There is hope of legislation ultimately, and a favorable report as the result of this excursion. By Mr. Reid's prompt action in having the Blair bill placed on the calendar, which was taken instantaneously with the report of the other bill, the object of the friends of the measure, to get it where it can be reached, was achieved. This has been the point aimed at all along. The friends of the measure assure me that it is in better plight now than at any previous time. They are sanguine of its passage whenever it can be got at, and a meeting will very oon be held at which ways and means are

- Raleigh News-Observer: It as been decided to hold the next State fair during the week beginning October 24th. The prospects for a first-class fair were never brighter. The State gives \$1,-500 in cash for premiums. The State sum. The Board has also promised to make a very extensive and of course handsome display of the State's resources. —— Capt. James R, Thigpen died near Baltimore Monday morning. He had gone there for treatment of an affection of the eyes. His death was sudden and unexpected. He was widely known in the State as a thoroughly practical farmer. At one time he edited an agricultural paper at Tarboro. At the outbreak of the war he went into the service of the State as a lieutenant in Co. E., 43rd regiment, and rose to the captaincy of that company. His age was about sixty-eight years.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Henderson is preparing to build a new house of worship, and its committee has advertised for 800,000 brick. The building will doubtless be a handsome one. -ROCKY MOUNT, April 24 .- A very deserving compliment has been bestowed our worthy young townsman, T. M. Ar-rington, postoffice inspector. He has orders to visit Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in an official capacity. — Washington letter: "Bennett is the boldest speaker in the House," said a Congressman to me the other day, and he voiced a general sentiment which has obtained in the House ever since the Judge's famous civil service speech. It is really remarkable to witness the universal ntion he now commands when he arises to address the House.

- Favetteville Observer-Gazette:

The new ice factory on Donaldson street,

now about completed, is quite a neat build-ing. — The ladies of the Memorial Asciation of our neighboring town of Greensboro are fortunate in having secured Dr. J. A. Hodges, of Fayetteville, as their orator for the commemorative services that the suggestion made by the Observer-Gazette of the 15th instant, that an association be organized of the ex-Confederates of the town of Fayetteville and county of Cumberland, has met with very general favor. — "The sentiment in this community is in favor of temperance but no third party"—Salisbury Watchman. We think we can venture to assure our continuous and a lichary temporary that Fayetteville and Salisbury can be counted off in the same file on this question. — A large circle of friends heard with grief the aunouncement of the leath of Mrs. Charlotte Elam, which occurred in this town on yesterday morning, 28th instant., at about 1 o'clock. Mrs. Elam was in the 79th year of her age, and had been a pious member of the Methodist Church for nearly 67 years.

— Capt. J. B. Smith, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Third Congressional District, has requested the members of the committee to meet him at Magnolia, a convenient point on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, on Wednesday, May 19, for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the Congressional Convention and for the congressional Convention and for the consideration of other matters within the province of the