The Weekly Star.

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1 Square, (10 lines)	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00
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3 "	3.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	16.00	22.00	35.00
4 "	4.00	6.50	9.00	11.00	15.00	20.00	28.00	45.00
5 "	5.00	8.00	11.00	13.00	18.00	24.00	33.00	55.00
6 "	6.00	9.50	13.00	15.00	21.00	28.00	38.00	65.00
7 "	7.50	11.00	14.50	17.00	24.00	32.00	43.00	75.00
8 "	9.00	12.50	17.00	19.00	27.00	36.00	47.00	85.00
9 "	10.00	14.00	19.00	22.00	30.00	40.00	53.00	95.00
10 "	11.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	33.00	44.00	60.00	105.00
11 "	12.00	16.00	22.00	28.00	36.00	48.00	64.00	110.00
12 "	13.00	18.00	24.00	30.00	39.00	52.00	67.00	120.00
13 "	14.00	19.00	26.00	32.00	42.00	56.00	72.00	125.00
14 "	15.00	20.00	28.00	34.00	45.00	60.00	76.00	130.00
15 "	16.00	21.00	30.00	36.00	48.00	64.00	80.00	140.00
20 "	20.00	26.00	36.00	45.00	60.00	80.00	100.00	175.00
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LEE AND DAVIS.

The South is honoring both the living and the dead. While Georgians and people of other States assemble at Macon in immense numbers to do honor to that pure, upright, very able, eminent citizen, JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, who was chosen by the people to be the Chief Executive of the young and puissant Southern Confederacy which they sought to establish by their own strong arms, the people of Virginia, and visitors from other States, are doing honor to the memory of ROBERT EDWARD LEE, the knightliest soldier of all the world. There is no treason or stratagem in these things. It is a brave, great people showing their love and admiration for devotion to principle and to the highest types of Christian manhood. With the utmost deliberation we have again and again asserted that the noblest qualities of manhood in highest development were most happily united in Lee. Where else but in Shakespeare, the greatest master of expression this world has seen, can you find fitting words for the portrayal of such a grand and peerless character? The great poet thus described Lee in two passages:

"He is the mould of men; like a descended god
He hath a kind of honor sets him off,
More than a mortal seeming."

"This was the noblest Roman of them all.
* * * * * *
His life was gentle; and the elements
So mix'd in him, that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, *This was a* MAN."

Lee was chivalrous, courageous, noble, generous, great. He was more: he was gentle, sweet, just, lovable, full of human sympathy and human attachments. He loved truth and duty as but few men ever loved those cardinal virtues. He loved his wife, his children, his friends, his country, as only the tender-hearted and good ever love them. With all of his high genius for war he was as gentle as a lamb and open to every appeal from the lowly as well as from the high. He lacked that sternness of character that was sometimes necessary in a great leader in a great crisis.

There was too much of gold and not enough of iron in his character for a perfect leader in a time of utmost peril. He had all the other high qualities, and no man was ever loved more by troops that the ragged and often bare foot soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia loved Lee. There was nothing that he could ask them to do that they would not try to do. His appeal to them was as the appeal of the honored father to the devoted son. In Europe he is justly regarded as the greatest soldier ever born on the American continent. The South knows him to be as pure and good and generous and kind and lovely in character as he was great in command and in action. Long's fine life of the great Confederate soldier will do much in letting the world see the true nobility and grandeur and beauty of Lee's superlative character.

Virginia has been indeed the mother of States and Statesmen. No American State ever produced anything like the number of great men that she has produced. The roll of her men is long and illustrious. We can name a half hundred and still leave the list incomplete. A Commonwealth that can name as its sons Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Henry, John Randolph, Henry Clay, and many other men of celebrity and high abilities in statesmanship and oratory may well be proud of her offspring. A State that can point among her children to such soldiers as Washington, "Light-Horse Harry," (Gen. Lee) father of the great Confederate, to Robert E. Lee, Jackson, Jo Johnston, Thomas, Jeb Stuart, Early, and A. P. Hill may well claim that she stands foremost. We honor Virginia for what she has been and what she has done. When her living sons gather in her beautiful and delightful city to rear a monument in memory of the greatest American soldier and the most exalted type of manhood they do well, and all manly men in the North will say well done.

The venerable President of the Southern Confederacy, now nearly

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eighty years old, still lives, feeble and broken in health, but with his mental faculties preserved in full vigor; with the same high convictions of duty; with the same undying attachment to liberty and to a constitutional government; with unfaltering love and gratitude to his countrymen; with brimming ardor for the right and an unconcealed dislike for the wrong; with the virtues that surpass all stoicism; with a soul without taint and a character without stain, a lover of truth and honor and manliness and of his own Southern people; with the faith of a believer in the Son of God, the Saviour and Redeemer of sinners; with high intellectual faculties disciplined by study and broadened by age, Jefferson Davis is this day the highest expression of Christian manhood and statesmanship that walks the American continent. The Southern people but honor themselves in honoring him. They would deserve the censure of all men if they failed to pay just homage to the vicarious sufferer of the whole South. With this noble Southron we rejoice to believe old age brings much of solacement and joy. There is "music at the close." When the last summons shall come, we have no doubt all will be well, and then it may be said,

"He gave his honors to the world again,
His blessed part to Heaven, and slept in peace."

When Southern people assemble to receive such a man—so typical, so representative—they are discharging a duty and are ennobling themselves. Long live Jefferson Davis!

Both Gen. Lee and Mr. Davis were members of the same Christian communion—the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Onslow Railroad Matter.

Telegrams were received here yesterday from Tarboro which stated that Judge Phillips, sitting in Chambers, at Tarboro, had decided in favor of the railroad company, and that the injunction applied for to restrain the city authorities from issuing the $100,000 of bonds voted as a subscription to the W., O. & E. C. R. R. was refused. Messrs. D. L. Russell and E. C. Martin appeared for the defendant railroad company, and Mr. Junius Davis and Thos. W. Strange for the parties seeking an injunction.

The case will now go on appeal to the Supreme Court at Raleigh, and will probably be considered next week when cases from this—the sixth district will be called.

The Cape Fear S. F. E. Co. in Raleigh.

The Raleigh *Visitor* of Thursday, gives the visiting firemen from this city the following complimentary notice:

"Captain Robert Morrisey, of Cape Fear Steam Fire Engine Company, is here with seventeen men of his company, and with a handsome engine. At 11 o'clock this morning they gave an exhibition at the corner of Hargett and Fayetteville streets of their proficiency as firemen, and of the power of their engine. At least twenty-five hundred people witnessed the test, and the visiting firemen were highly complimented. They showed the people here some things they had never before seen. A single stream was thrown over 200 feet horizontally, with 70 pounds steam pressure and 160 pounds water pressure. With the same steam pressure and 120 pounds water pressure four streams were thrown through siamesed hose to a height of over 100 feet. Chief Blake, of the Raleigh Fire Department, paid Capt. Morrisey special compliments for his steamer's excellent work.

Black River Improvements.

Capt. Wm. Skinner has the contract for dredging and removing obstructions in Black river. He began operations about two weeks ago at the mouth of the river, and is now at work about twelve miles above. Capt. D. J. Black, who came down yesterday, says that Capt. Skinner is doing excellent service and clearing away obstructions at a rapid rate. A few days ago he pulled out a large cypress log, which was six feet in its largest diameter, has long been a formidable obstacle and has caused the destruction of a number of rafts.

A New Steamboat.

The *Lisbon*, a new steamboat built by Capt. D. J. Black, near Point Caswell, arrived here yesterday, and will remain for a few days awaiting a visit from the government inspectors. The *Lisbon* is intended to take the place of the old steamboat of the same name. She will be under the command of Capt. Black and will run between Wilmington and Clear Run, Sampson county, for passengers and freight. She is 88 feet long, over all, 19 feet beam and 4 feet deep. She will draw about one foot when light and has a carrying capacity of 350 barrels of naval stores.

Foreign Exports.

Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son cleared the British barque *George Davis* yesterday, for Liverpool, with cargo of 2,300 bales cotton, weighing 1,080,575 pounds, and valued at $98,600.

Mr. Edward Kidder's son cleared the schooner *M. C. Mosely*, for Gonaives, Hayti, with 199,718 feet of lumber, 25,000 shingles, one barrel coal tar and one barrel rosin; the whole valued at $2,607.88.

Bone Taylor's Mule.

Sheriff Manning reports that he is unable to find that Pender county mule, accused of engaging in illicit distilling operations and thought to have been spirited to this city. It is surmised that the wicked brute has reformed and may be seeking to earn an honest livelihood between the shafts of a dray.

— Receipts of cotton yesterday 1,294 bales. Total receipts since September 1st, 80,373 bales; last year to same time, 52,200 bales. Increase, 28,173 bales.

GOLDSBORO.

Second Day of the Fair—Weather Still Unpleasant, but an Immense Crowd in Attendance—The Races—Exhibits, Etc.

[Special Star Report.]

GOLDSBORO, Oct. 27, 1887.

Thursday at the Fair grounds was a busy day. Thousands of people were there, in spite of such a rain as must, if it continues much longer, put out the inward fires of the earth. Atlanta and Georgia can't beat Goldsboro and North Carolina for turning out in the rain to see the sights.

Your correspondent, under the escort of Maj. Wm. A. Deans, the efficient director of Agricultural and Machinery Hall, made the circuit of the many fine exhibits displayed there. He found among the agricultural products a display from Alamance of corn pink, corn white, blue grass, clover, timothy and millet seed, three varieties of wheat and four of peas. This was an exceedingly fine display. Mr. J. H. Caldwell, also of this county, exhibited German millet, oats, Egyptian peas, grass, black and rust proof oats, peas of several other varieties, wheat and corn; all of fine quality.

Mr. Bell, of Beaufort, exhibited "fish scrap," which had the genuine fertilizer smell.

H. W. Humphrey, cotton stalks with bolls, one hundred of which he claimed made 1½ pounds of cotton.

We noticed some fine tobacco exhibited by Messrs. Jordan Ham and J. H. Caldwell, of this county. Messrs. McD. Pate & Co., of Snow Hill, and Messrs. Hackney Bros., of Wilson, exhibited buggies of their own manufacture, which to our eyes look as fine as any of Northern manufacture.

Maj. H. L. Grant, of Goldsboro, had some tile drains and brick on exhibition that do credit to his skill as a manufacturer.

The Goldsboro Oil Mills had on hand of their products, crude and refined oil, and oil for cooking purposes, which is preferred by many to lard; cotton taken from the seed, cotton seed meal, and fertilizer. Altogether, a fine exhibit.

Dr. J. E. Person, of Wayne, had some very fine corn and cotton. Messrs. J. H. Sasser and Will Hall, both of Wayne, had some very fine cotton, and the latter gentleman some fine Irish potatoes which were planted in August.

Mr. Swinson's thirty-nine articles of farm products were there also, to speak in eloquent tones for a diversity of crops.

Mr. W. H. Smith, of Goldsboro, had some potatoes of immense proportions.

These are a few of the articles which attracted the eye in passing through.

There was a little diversion in the afternoon, in the form of a running race—one half mile. There were four horses entered; R. S. Wynis' Lark, Dr. Ferguson's Florence, Richard Holmes' Thos. Bacon, Joshua Bullock's Lightwood. Two heats were run—first heat, 56 seconds; second heat, 57 seconds. Lark came out ahead in both heats; first heat, Florence was second, Thos. Bacon third, and Lightwood fourth. Second heat, Lightwood second, Thos. Bacon third, and Florence fourth. The rain having begun with renewed energy the races were declared off until to-morrow, when, if the weather is favorable, the lovers of the sport anticipate some fine racing.

In Floral Hall, there was a vast throng of strong men and fair women, which in itself was an exhibit of which any country might well be proud. Your correspondent stood bewildered, as he gazed in astonishment at the many beautiful things the ingenuity of the ladies can suggest, and their skillful heads can execute. In that portion presided over so gracefully by Mrs. J. B. Whitaker, Jr., we noticed lambrequins, especially one of straw, hand embroidery, silk embroidery, banners, pin cushions, drawn linen, chereille work, embroidery slippers and chairs. Some of these of perfect workmanship. We noticed some of these of such fine quality that we were tempted to give them special mention, but refrain from want of space.

Miss Jennie Wilson, with great kindness, showed your correspondent the articles under her care, among which were noticeable for the fineness of their execution some hand-painted lambrequins and patchwork tidies, afghans, crocheted quilts and fascinators.

It ought not to seem invidious when we say that those who had paintings and drawings to exhibit were fortunate to have had them placed in the care of Miss Mary Dewey. To her your correspondent is indebted for a very pleasant half hour spent in looking at the pictures in her department, which in number and merit far exceed anything of the kind ever exhibited here, which under the intelligent direction and description of Miss Dewey assumed new beauties. The largest collection was the work of Miss Kate Galloway of this city, and she had some fruits painted from nature that, we could easily believe the tradition, birds might peck at. There were some flowers painted by Miss Lizzie Kirby, of this city, that we actually believe we could detect their fragrance so natural were they, and there was some crayon work from casts by Miss Annie Moore, of this city, which to us seem to indicate rare talents. Each of these ladies had other paintings and drawings of equal merit perhaps. Then there was a large picture, "Christmas," by Miss Lena Moore, of Duplin, and perhaps others, that attracted our attention by their artistic finish.

We find our article growing to a considerable length, and we are not half around the hall. We will reserve the rest, however, for another day.

Notwithstanding the fearful weather, the Fair to-day approached very near to a success. We believe that there were at least 3,000 persons on the grounds, although we have heard lower estimates put upon the number. The Davis Cadets, to the number of 180, and Kinsey's school, to the number of 60, were there in all their manliness and loveliness, and added no little to the attractions of the occasion.

GOLDSBORO, October 28.

It is a cause of gratulation that the managers of the fair association are able at the close of this, the last day of the exhibit, to state with a good deal of confidence that the fair has paid expenses.

This, under the circumstances, is a high compliment to the executive ability of these gentlemen. It is safe to say that if there had been favorable weather this week that this Fair would have been one of the finest held in the State, as it is it is a fair of which our people are justly proud. The poultry supply would have done credit to an exhibit of the products of any people on the globe. The number of articles and their meritorious quality in this department so taxed the judges to decide that they had to adjourn over until to-morrow to complete their work.

If there were no praise to the particularly meritorious, half the incentive to success would be gone. With this view controlling us we cannot fail to call attention to the fine display of groceries made by Messrs. I. S. D. Sauls and Edgerton Finlayson & Co., of this city. The useful and the beautiful were never more harmoniously blended than in this display.

Messrs. Smith & Yelverton had a quantity and variety of hardware that ought to be sufficient to make any firm feel proud. The kind and quality are indicated by the premiums awarded.

There were some newell posts and balasters made at the shops of Messrs. N. O'Berry & Co., of this city, that for beauty of design and artistic finish we have never seen surpassed, if equaled.

The space occupied by Messrs. Royall & Borden was carpeted with carpeting of pine straw from the Acme Manufacturing Company's establishment, of your city, hence of great interest to us on account of its being a peculiarly North Carolina industry.

Your correspondent was to-day placed under general obligations to all who were in charge of the fair for kindnesses and courtesies, but under special obligations to Mrs. S. S. Spier, Miss Rebecca Humphrey and Messrs. J. B. Whitaker, Jr., and T. H. Bain, secretaries. The premiums had not all been awarded, but through the kindness of those in charge we obtained a partial list of those which had, and while not official, it is nearly if not entirely correct.

In Department "C," Mrs. J. B. Whitaker, Jr., was awarded the first premium on the following articles: Best jar peppers, best jar chow-chow sour, best artichokes, best jar onion pickles, best jar preserved oranges, best preserved ginger, preserved pears, strawberry jelly, blackberry marmalade, best canned lima beans, canned corn, canned tomatoes, canned pears, canned grapes, sweet pickled pears.

Mrs. N. O. Berry, first premium for best jar pickled mangoes, tomato catsups, apple jelly, preserved damson, green tomatoes, pickled.

Miss Jennie Wilson, first premium for best preserved grapes, grape jelly, cranberry jelly, whortleberry jelly.

Mrs. L. H. Castix, first premium for preserved peaches, brandy cherries.

Mrs. J. H. Sasser, first premium for preserved citron, pear jelly, blackberry jelly, peck apples dried by natural process.

Mrs. B. F. Howell, orange jelly; Mrs. J. R. Brooks, best apple marmelade; Mrs. R. C. Freeman, best canned whortleberries; Miss Sudie Fulghum, canned plums; Mrs. D. M. Pearson, sweet pickled green tomatoes, watermelon pickled, sweet; A. L. Swinson, honey-comb; Mrs. J. C. Pass, best five pounds North Carolina butter.

In department H, the following first premiums were awardtd: Miss Kate Galloway, best oil painting other than portrait; Miss Lizzie Kirby, best hand painted screen; Miss Georgia Hicks, best painting on silk, satin or plush; Miss Annie Moore, best crayon drawing, best and largest exhibit of crayon drawings, not less than ten, by one person, best pencil drawing; Mrs. M. O. Humphrey, best painting on glass or porcelain; Fletcher Brooks, best mechanical drawing; Miss Kate Galloway, best ornamental penmanship, representing animals, birds, or fancy writing.

In same department for children under 16 years of age: Miss Phœbe Whitaker, best oil painting, best painting on silk or satin, best painted plaque, best crayon drawing; Miss Kate Galloway, when under 16, best pencil drawing. Master Lott Humphrey, best practical penmanship by a boy; Miss Maggie Smith, best painted panel.

The following without reference to department: Mr. J. C. Hale, best sign painted in N. C.; Mrs. F. L. Hartsfield, best display of wax work; Miss Lina Budd, best display of flowers in paper; Miss Nora Midyette, best feather work; Mrs. Thomas Edmundson, best display of dallias and cut-flowers, not less than ten varieties; Miss Rebecca Humphrey, best display of roses, not less than ten varieties; Miss Ida Clark, best display of tube roses; Mrs. L. D. Giddens, best display of colens, not less than three varieties; Mrs. J. E. Peterson, for best hanging basket, with growing plants, best basket of choicest and most tastefully arranged flowers; Miss Sue Collier, best collection of tastefully arranged and correctly named forest leaves; Mrs. Walter Crews, best pair of bouquets of native grasses.

In Department "B," Wiggins & Ellis, best stallion 4 years old; T. J. Southerland, second premium for same; Hill & Wood, best brood mare, colt by her side; Linster Duffy, best entire colt, 2 years over and under 3; J. W. Lamb, best single harness mare or gelding, best double harness horses, best saddle horse; D. L. Farrior, best colt under 1 year old, best yearling heifer, best cow for dairy purposes; D. E. Stevens, second best cow for dairy purposes; J. A. Stevens, best yoke of oxen; Dr. J. E. Person, best fat ox; D. L. Farrior, best fat cow, best thorough-bred sow; J. W. Lamb, best boar not thorough-bred, best pigs under 10 months old; D. L. Farrior, largest fat hog, not to weigh less than 400 pounds; J. A. Pearson, best sow, not thoroughbred; Mrs. K. L. Hurtt, best crochet carriage afghan; Mrs. Thomas Edmundson, best child's crochet shawl; Mrs. Musco Wilson, best crochet child's sack; Mrs. S. D. Hankins, best crochet child's overdress; Mrs. Musco Wilson, best child's crochet hood; Mrs. E. G. Miller, best crochet lady's fascinator; Mrs. R. C. Freeman, best crochet infant's sacks, and set of table crochet mats, toilet mats and cushions, crochet chair tidy; Miss Sue Collins, best crochet child's leggings, crochet mittens; Miss Annie Shepherd, crochet worsted edging; Mrs. Walter Crews, best crochet cotton edging; Mrs. Charlotte Taylor, knit worsted edging, specimen side-board cover, specimen tea-tray cover; Miss Annie Shepherd, specimen drawn linen, tatting; Mrs. R. C. Freeman, feather-edge braid trimming; Miss Sue Smith, best and largest exhibit in crochet and knit work; Miss Phoebe Whitaker, best machine-made dress, best made apron, wall protector; Miss Sallie Borden, specimen of darning; Miss Rachel Sasser, best made quilt; Miss Lena Bassett, best made quilt No. 2; Miss Octavia Wellons, crochet tidy; Miss Daisy Smith, crochet toilet mats, crazy patchwork tidy; W. B. Scott, best corn; P. A. Pearson, best peas; J. W. Thompson, best flour; J. H. Sasser, best cotton; Geo. W. Parker, best potatoes; J. B. Ham, best tobacco; Kerr Bros., oats; Mrs. Thos. Edmunson, best dozen tomatoes.

The most of the premiums in the agricultural department are for yield and have not as yet been awarded.

M. D. Edwards, best mule colt raised in North Carolina under one year old; F. K. Borden, best pair mules in the State, 12 years; Miss M. F. Pass, best bull; L. B. Parker, second best bull, best cow for dairy purposes; Thos. Dewey, best set buggy harness; Hackney Bros., buggies; Smith & Yelverton, all kinds of hardware too numerous to mention.

There was one running race which was decided in favor of "Lark."

Thus ended the fourth annual exhibit of this association. It was a credit to all concerned. The visitors were the best humored and well behaved of any crowd we ever saw under similar circumstances.

—Winston *Daily:* Mr. M. O. Hankins, chief engineer in charge of the work on this end of the Wilkesboro extension, drooped in to see us on Saturday. He informs us that he has a force of hands busy erecting winter quarters, and will be able some time this week to place 150 hands on this end of the road.

EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS.

Great Torchlight Procession in His Honor at Macon—Gen. Henry Jackson's Speech to the Confederate Veterans.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A Macon (Ga) special to the *Herald* says last night a great torchlight demonstration occurred in honor of Jefferson Davis.

General Henry Jackson, ex-Minister to Mexico, in his speech to the Veterans, yesterday, said:

"Confederate Veterans:—There stands upon the soil of Georgia a distinguished Mississippian, who, within the life of the present generation, was a so-called traitor, the leader of the so-called lost cause. We, Confederate Veterans, relict of the armies which fought for that cause, are here to meet him, to move before him, in the pride and pomp of no Roman triumph, it is true, but bending our necks to no Roman yoke of subjugation. By invitation of the State of Georgia, speaking through her duly empowered officials, all have come. Behold majestic Truth revealing herself. State sovereignty is not dead; Georgia is sovereign still; and calls upon her people to glory with her to-day. Her glory is in her history. Her history is the memory of her dead, and this day is consecrated to her Confederate dead. They were guilty of no treason to her. To whom then could they be traitors? Where shall we seek their higher sovereign? Shall we find him in the Federal constitution? Then there was a sovereign smitten to the earth by traitor hands and trampled in the dust by traitor feet, but the hands and feet were not theirs. Do we hold that the men who fought against them were traitors? Not at all. They, too, were loyal to their sovereign. The constitution was but a treaty between high contracting sovereign parties, without one atom of sovereignty in itself. Since, with impunity, after long years of painful agitation by the sovereign parties of the North, they enacted into crime the mere attempt of the Federal power to force its decrees within their dominions; and because, after decades of endurance, as patient as it was delusive, the sovereign parties of the South declined to accept their revolutionary will in the permanent place of the constitution, the compact breaking sovereigns of the North, with numbers overwhelming and material unbounded, made an aggressive war upon them to force them to accept it.

The world has been told that the people of the South made war to perpetuate African slavery. This is false. They did not create the institution, nor do they now wish to restore it. The principle for which we fought, the only principle of government expressive enough to meet the requirements of advancing civilization, made of late by Gladstone's eloquence so familiar to European thought, was American born. Red with the blood of Confederate heroes, moist with the tears of Confederate widows and orphans, eastward shall it continue to roll, carrying with it the blessed light of Christian civilization all round the globe, and so surely as it moves it shall bring the day of final triumph. In that triumphal procession Abraham Lincoln shall not move as a rightful President, but Jefferson Davis, the so-called traitor leader of the so called lost cause.

We, as Confederates, can echo from our hearts the patriotic cry of Webster, the great, "Thanks be to God that I, too, am an American citizen;" but if the so-called new South be a base surrender of the old, the false confession, meanly false, of shame in our past, shame in our sires, shame in our dead, which none but the silliest fool can honestly feel, then, with all of the power given to us by the God of Truth, we cry, "Avaunt, false South, avaunt rotten trunk, upon thy cursed root thy fruit must turn to ashes."

CHOLERA.

Over Four Hundred Passengers from an Infected Port Landed at New York and Scattered Over the Country.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—The steamer Independente, from Mediterranean ports, which touched at Palermo, a cholera infected port, brought to New York over four hundred steerage passengers, who were landed in Brooklyn after a day and a half detention at quarantine, and have been scattered abroad throughout this country. There had been no infectious disease on board during the passage of twenty-two days, and all the passengers were well.

Surgeon General Hamilton of the Marine Hospital service, was to-day interviewed on this subject, and said: "The first information received here was the receipt of a New York evening paper of yesterday, which contained a list of the places where the immigrants from the steamer had been sent. I immediately telegraphed the facts to the health offices at the places named, which I was required to do by section 4 of the act of April 29th, 1878. Responses have been received from Chicago and Baltimore, that the immigrants are being looked up, and all necessary measures will doubtless be taken in regard to their baggage. I have similar information from the health officer of this city, who was advised by me that two of the Independente's immigrants had left New York for Washington. As to the power of the government to restrain a vessel from an infected port from entering, I have to say that there is undoubtedly such authority found in the act above cited, which requires that regulations shall be issued by the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, and approved by the President." The Doctor cited precedents covering the case. It is probable that no further action will be taken by the United States authorities until a request be made by the local authorities, as the law forbids interference in any manner with State quarantines. Consequently the initial steps for Federal action must come from local authorities, when, in their judgment, the time for such action has arrived.

Some of the telegrams received by Dr. Hamilton from health offices of distant cities are couched in very indignant terms. The quarantine authorities in New York have given out assurances that no danger is to be apprehended from the emigrants on the Independente, and they defend themselves from criticism directed against them in the matter of the Independente and Britannia—another vessel from the same port now under detectives at quarantine—and sustain Health Officer Smith in all he has done. But a dispatch from New York to-night says: "At a special meeting of the Quarantine Commissioners this afternoon it was decided to ask the Secretary of the Treasury if ships coming from ports where cholera prevails cannot be sent back, it being the opinion that if that power exists, it is now time to enforce it."

TENNESSEE.

Knoxville Subscribes $100,000 to the Carolina, Knoxville & Western Railroad.

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 29.—Knoxville to-day voted on the proposition to subscribe $100,000 to the Carolina, Knoxville & Western Railroad subscription was carried by an overwhelming majority. In a population of nearly forty thousand, fourteen votes were polled against the proposition. The new road will runs from Knoxville to Augusta and Port Royal. All the counties in East Tennessee and North Carolina through which the road is to run, have voted liberal subscriptions. The road is to be completed in eighteen months. Work is now in progress on the South Carolina end of the line. Surveys are now being made to extend the road from Knoxville westward to the Cincinnati Southern R. R. Only two months ago the city of Knoxville subscribed half a million dollars to the Powell Valley Railroad and Knoxville Southern Railroad, both of which are in rapid process of construction.

— Pittsboro *Record:* The freshet in Haw river has washed away several thousand feet of lumber that was being used in building the bridge at Pace's mill. —— A citizen of Moore county informs us that there is a family in that county consisting of four brothers and four sisters, who together have 49 Christian names.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Argument Begun in the Case of the Condemned Chicago Anarchists.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The anticipated argument before the U. S. Supreme Court to-day upon the petition for a writ of error in the Chicago anarchists' case, attracted to the Capitol a crowd of eager people who seemed anxious to gain admission to the court room, as if the anarchists themselves were to be present in chains and leg fetters, and to argue their own case in person. More than an hour before the Court assembled the court room was densely packed with people, who not only occupied all of the seats provided for spectators, but encroached upon the precincts of the bar and stood in closely packed throngs in the open spaces on each side of the door. Even out in the corridor there was a crowd endeavoring to at least get a glimpse of the interior of the court room through the entrance. The audience was destined, however, to be at least for a time disappointed. When the Court was called to order at 12 o'clock, and candidates for admission to the bar had been sworn, the Chief Justice announced that the Court would proceed with the unfinished business of yesterday. This unfinished business was the case from Louisiana, which, however important to the litigants, had very little popular interest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Argument in the Louisiana case was concluded at five minutes past 1 o'clock, and the Chief Justice said: "We are ready now to hear the motion for a writ of error in the case of Spies and others."

Gen. B. F. Butler asked the Court how much time would be allowed for argument. His brother, Mr. Tucker, represented, he said, a majority of the petitioners: he himself represented two of them, whose cases were in some respect different from those of the others; he would not speak merely for the sake of speaking, but he would not like to be hurried.

The Chief Justice asked him how much time he desired.

Gen. Butler said he would like an hour and a half for himself and an hour and a half for his associate, Mr. Tucker. The Chief Justice said: "Very well; we will allow you three hours on a side."

Attorney-General Hunt, of Illinois, said that as he and his associates did not yet know what scope the argument would take, he could not say how much time they would desire. He would like, however, to have an opportunity given to his associate, Mr. Grinnell, to speak. The Chief Justice said that each side would be allowed three hours, and that Mr. Grinnell might speak.

At a quarter past one J. Randolph Tucker opened argument in support of the petition for a writ of error. He said that it was not necessary for him to show, as a condition precedent to the granting of the writ, that the action complained of in the Court below was actually repugnant to or in violation of the constitution. It was only necessary to show that a conflict had arisen; that there was a question whether the action complained of was not repugnant to the constitution. That was enough to give this Court jurisdiction. It was the object of the statute of 1867 to give free access to this Court in all cases where there was a question of this kind. It was not necessary to show repugnancy, but only conflict. If there is conflict, then this Court has jurisdiction; and if it has jurisdiction, then petitioners are entitled to their writ as a right. This Court, said Mr. Tucker, is a city of refuge from the avenger of blood, and any man who came here and takes hold of the horns of justice, should not be repulsed. The policy of this Court, he said, had been to deal liberally with petitions for writs of error in civil cases. How much more should it deal liberally with a petition for a writ of error in a criminal case involving issues of life and death—in a case where life was about to be taken in violation of the constitution.

Mr. Tucker then proceeded to a careful analysis of the Fourteenth Amendment and an attempt to ascertain the meaning of the words, "due process of law." Mr. Tucker finished speaking at 2.35 o'clock, and was followed by Attorney General Hunt, in behalf of the State of Illinois, who spoke till the Court adjourned.

A TRUE SOUTHRON.

Gov. Gordon's Speech in Cincinnati—Noble Defense of Jefferson Davis and the Southern People—Makes Some Home Thrusts at the Haters of the South.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Oct 29.—In his speech here last night, Governor Gordon, of Georgia, alluded to the reception of Jefferson Davis, at Macon, as follows:

"It is charged that we cheered Jefferson Davis. Does that mean going to war again? Let us reason. Suppose we did not. Suppose we turned our back on this palsied, broken-down old man? What did he do that I have not done? I don't think I shot anybody, but I tried pretty hard. You might ask me to turn the cold shoulder on the wife of my bosom She went with me to the front; she followed me to the camp, shared my dangers, even to the picket, and at times in danger of the battle, and under Providence I owe to her tender nursing that my life was spared me. Why should I hate her? If we should turn our backs on that man, refuse him our sympathies, we should merit the scorn of every brave man in this audience, and you would feel an absolute contempt for us. When Jeff. Davis left the United States Senate, he left it rich, with regret, and full of political honors. For our sakes he became poor, and debarred forever from political honors in his own country. He lingers to-day with broken health and scarcely a place to lay his head, dragging after him wounded limbs, with increasing suffering, that followed him from Buena Vista. What would you think of me if I said, 'Go hence; I have no more use for you.' I am not going to do it. I would have contempt for Gen. Merijon (who sat on the stage), if he went back on the grand old name of Abraham Lincoln. Put yourself in the other fellow's place.

"It was my fortune, a few weeks ago, in Philadelphia, to take part in the celebration of the adoption of the Constitution, and where Georgia had taken her part. I was proud, as I stood in the streets, to see the shattered remnants of the Union army bearing the shattered remnants of the old flags, and as they were viewed by that October light amid the shouts of ten thousand throats, I felt that the thrill that I knew was pulsating in the veins of the strong, grand men, remnants of the Grand Army of the Republic. Why shouldn't I? They were consecrated to a cause which, to those who gathered around them, was as holy as honor and truth. I would have no faith in home and liberty if those men did not love their old flags. So, too, we loved ours. Let us get out of the universe when hatred of the South is called loyalty to the North.

"I am going to show you that our children should love their flags. A man is better who has the nerve to do justice, whatever it costs. Was there any honor in carrying these old flags? They, too, were woven by the patriotic hands of Southern women. They were delivered to husbands and brothers, consecrated by tears and prayers. Some were rent with bullets, blackened with gunpowder and reddened with the blood of the brave. Don't we build monuments to the Confederate dead? Why, Gen. Grant, the greatest General of the Union army, said he was willing to share in the dedication of the monument to the Confederate dead. There isn't good sense in it, and the man who tries to stir your passion does not deserve your votes.

"You see in some of your papers column after column about rebel flags. This is truth; I was there. There were in all that great central city of Macon, Ga., a dozen Confederate flags and fifty thousand of the stars and stripes, and yet some people are so color-blind that they could not see anything but the rebel flags; and yet the very carriage that bore Jefferson Davis, and the horses that drew him, were literally covered with Union flags. The very house that he was in was so covered with them as to almost blind him. Some speeches were made, a leader was chosen to present a memento of affection to his wife, and the great climax of it was that the Union was rehabilitated on the firmer basis than ever."

NEW YORK.

The Paying Teller of the Sub-Treasury Escapes to Canada with $10,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Sub-Treasury has now its representative in Canada in the person of Henry Jackson, its paying teller. He has gone with exactly $10,000 of Uncle Sam's money, but there is this satisfaction for the treasury officers, that Jackson might have taken more. He did not, however, have access to the vaults, as more stringent rules concerning admission to the vaults were made under the present assistant treasurer. Jackson took the money, as assistant treasurer Canda said to day, on last Saturday, the day of his departure. His cash was carefully examined on the 13th inst., and found to be correct. On the 17th inst., when Jackson was absent through illness, Mr. Canda said his accounts were again gone over, and the deficit found. On Monday morning last the discovery was made, and measures were taken to intercept him, his default meanwhile being kept secret.

Mr. Canda said to-day, "I know no way that has been devised to prevent paying tellers in banks or other institutions from taking part of the money necessarily committed to their charge, if they are dishonest."

Jackson was appointed in February, 1879, and was recommended by several of the most influential men in the city. He was previously in the National Currency Bank and other financial institutions of this city, occupying a smaller salaried position. When he was first appointed he was promoted successively until he reached the position of paying teller at $3,000 per annum, under the present assistant treasurer. He was a self possessed and capable man. Jackson was not under bonds, so Mr. Canda will have to bear the loss.

Mr. Canda spoke of the default of $185,000, under assistant treasurer Millhouse, of several years ago, showing that this is not the first loss of the kind to the treasury.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Whitney Troubled with Severe Headaches and Unable to Work—The Contest for Carlisle's Seat in Congress—Threatened Conflict Between Civil and Military Forces—Norfolk Navy Yard—The Cape Charles Quarantine Station.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary Whitney is now in New York and will not return to Washington for an indefinite period. Although not suffering from any disease, he is forbidden by his physician from undertaking any work. For the past year the Secretary has had troublesome headaches, which have grown more and more severe and frequent until he is unable to work. For the past two weeks he has not been able even to read his letters, and although he has accumulated some of the material, he has written no word of his annual report, and there is no prospect that he will be able to prepare one. A physician states that with the necessary rest the Secretary will be perfectly well again; and it is probable that he will go to some quiet country place to recuperate. During his absence Commodore Harmony will