THE JOURNAL.

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NEW BERNE, N. C., MAY 6 [illegible]

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THE leaders of the New York strikers are being arrested and taken into court. They are indicted for conspiracy.

THE Congressional Labor Investigating Committee is in St Louis taking testimony concerning the recent labor troubles.

THE workingmen in some of the larger cities north and west are moving for an eight hour law. If they can find employment at eight hours for a day's work no one ought to object to their so doing, but if others should chose to work ten hours a day it is none of their business.

THE Pamlico *Enterprise* and some other of our eastern exchanges are moving for Judge JAMES E. SHEPARD for supreme court judge. He is in every way qualified to fill the position, but he is such an untiring, efficient worker on the superior court bench that we would regret to lose him.

THE general conference of the M. E. Church South met in Richmond Wednesday. Rev. Dr. BURKHEAD, for many years the pastor of the church in this city, is a delegate, and is prominently mentioned in connection with the election of Bishops. His many friends in this city would rejoice to see him placed in that important position.

It is said that Senator SHERMAN is cutting out JEFFERSON DAVIS' speeches from the newspapers and putting them where he can use them in the next campaign. He was so successful in waving the bloody shirt last year in Virginia and New York that he certainly ought to try it again. Why should sentiments uttered by JEFFERSON DAVIS be treasured up and held for the outrage mill any more than if uttered by other Southern men?

THE last issue of *Bradstreet's* contains the substance of replies from 1,280 correspondents in 633 out of 663 counties in the South planting 500 acres or more in cotton in regard to the acreage to be planted in cotton the present year, and the general condition of the lands, planters, labors, etc. The replies show that planting has been generally delayed and that there will be a decrease in the acreage and use of fertilizers. It is rather early to begin to figure on the next crop, but there is nothing else to do at headquarters where the price is fixed.

THE discussion of the stock law in Buncombe county brought out the two members of the General Assembly, RICHMOND PEARSON, Esq., and Gen. JOHNSTONE JONES, who in explaining their position on the matter drifted into personalities which resulted in the former gentleman's sending a challenge to the latter. Gen. JONES in a letter which shows true courage declines such a barbarous mode of settling difficulties, and in this he will be endorsed by all law-abiding citizens. Public sentiment can and will eventually stamp out this foolhardy way of vindicating one's honor.

ADVICE NOT WANTED.

The people of the South should be careful not to overdo the Jefferson Davis business. Their respectful enthusiasm may be misinterpreted to their prejudice. —*N. Y. World.*

The people of the South do not want nor will they heed the *World's* advice on this point. They will never cease to honor JEFFERSON DAVIS though Northern fanatics may rave and howl when he speaks. The North has made him a target of persecution, and the South on this account will honor him the more. Had he been treated like other Southern men who responded to their country's call the South would not now be called upon to do him special honors. The Southern people believed with JEFFERSON DAVIS in 1861 that they were right, and still believe they were right, though an appeal to arms decided against them and settled the question forever. We will still honor the man whom they persecute, let the consequence be what it may.

A LITTLE INCONSISTENT.

The Democratic party is pledged to the reduction and reform of the Tariff. It may fail through the treachery of some of its Representatives, but it is pledged to make an honest, strong effort to accomplish. It is not believed in Washington that the Morrison-Hewitt bill will pass the House. And if it should pass it could not go through the Senate in all probability. It certainly would not if Democratic Senators were to desert to the enemy in the same ratio it believed they will desert in the House. —Wil. *Star.*

Now, we begin to understand the *Star*. Whenever members of Congress violate a pledge of their party which the *Star* approves, they are traitors and deserters to the enemy. But if they violate a pledge of the party which the *Star* does not approve, then they are commended for their patriotism and fearlessness in acting upon their own convictions, regardless of the wishes of their constituents. The *Star* may be incapable of error, but it will be hard for right thinking people to see how its simple endorsement makes a member of Congress a hero and patriot on the one hand, and a traitor on the other. It either claims perfection, or there is a little inconsistency in its position about these pledges.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The fact is, [illegible] national institution [illegible] white and black should have [illegible] school attached, and part of the money appropriated [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] practical farming [illegible]

That the hands should [illegible] educated as well as the [illegible] true, but is the *Hornet's Nest* will establish such a school with a part of the money now appropriated to schools we can not understand. In order to illustrate what we are driving at let us take the public school of New Berne as an example. There are between five and six hundred white children here within the school age. They get about seven hundred dollars a year from the school funds. To teach five hundred children properly would require at least eight teachers, and the money would not employ them over two months in the year. Take part of this money and establish an industrial school and any man of common sense will see at once that the schools would be on a pin hook basis.

It seems hard for some people in North Carolina to understand that the public schools lack money to make them what they ought to be. There is no use in telling what should be done and what ought to be done when there is nothing to do it with. Many good public schools in the State have been kept up by local assessments, but recent decisions of the Supreme Court will put an end to that mode of sustaining them. If the State is not able to maintain a system of public schools that will be beneficial to all the children, not simply a few in the towns, and make them better citizens, the attempt might as well be abandoned. There is now appropriated by the State the pitiful sum of about one to one and one-half dollars to each child within the school age for the purpose of educating him. Take part of this and establish industrial schools, then we will have a fine school system that will run itself.

THE Chicago pork packers have been called upon by their employees to adopt the eight hour law. The packers employ between twenty five and fifty thousand hands and it is thought they will accede to the demand and make eight hours a day's work instead of ten.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AT MONTGOMERY.

The laying of the corner stone of the Confederate Monument at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 29th of April was a notable event. It was at the first Capitol of the Confederate Government and the address was delivered by JEFFERSON DAVIS, a name that will ever be honored and cherished by the Southern people. We have not the space to give the entire proceedings, but as every ex Confederate would like to hear what their old Chieftain has to say in a public address after remaining silent so long, we copy his remarks:

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 cheers 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 wanted; 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 desired to lay my hand upon him again, [doing so amid applause.] Thus it was when we met the other night, after years of separation. Some people in the room gave a sardonic smile to see two old weather-beaten men embrace, but our hearts were young, though our heads were old. Associated here with so many memories, thrilling and tender, I have felt 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 anyone, but I am overflowing with love and admiration for our beloved people. [Long applause.] To avoid, therefore, anything which might 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 my self, I have prepared some notes that I might read which would not contain anything that would be constructive as hurtful. Voices—'Go on—say what you please; you are in the house of your friends.' My friends, partners in joy and in sorrow, in trials and suffering, I have come to join you in the performance of the sacred task to lay the foundation of a monument at the cradle of the Confederate Government, which shall commemorate the gallant sons of Alabama who died for their country—who gave their lives a free will offering in defense of the rights of their sires, won in the war of the Revolution, and the State sovereignty, freedom and independence which was left us as an inheritance to their posterity forever. Those rights the compact of union was formed not to destroy, but better to preserve and perpetuate. Whosoever denies this cannot have attentively read the Articles of Confederation or the Constitution of the United States. The latter 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 a manner as to require no supplement from me. They were laid before you in one which [illegible] Gen. Gordon was our soldier who when our times seemed darkest at 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, to disperse those here, he failed; but his failure was due to the failure of his guides to carry him where he proposed [illegible] Again that man and gallant soldier was for one forlorn hope, he called at Appomattox, when he wanted to know whether it were possible to break the line that obstructed his retreat towards the mountains of Virginia. He answered that it was impossible that after four years of hard fighting his division was worn down to a mere [illegible] If being then asked to break the line that obstructed his march to the mountains, Gen. Lee, like Washington without knowing [illegible] said if he could get to the mountains of Virginia [illegible] years. But when he found [illegible] who obstructed his retreat could not be broken, he said there was nothing to do but surrender. I remembered, however, that Lee was not a man who contemplated surrender as long as he had power 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.' 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 review the past, except in vindication of the character and conduct of those to whom it is proposed to do honor on this occasion. That we may not be misunderstood by such as are not willfully 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 virtute 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, has never had more powerful illustration than the present attitude of the two sections towards one another. Policy, in the absence of magnanimity, would have indicated that in the restored union of the States there should have been full restoration 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 am proud of you, my countrymen, for this additional 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: 'It commemorates the deeds of Alabama's sons, who died that you and your descendants 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 instituted, and with others of like mind proceeded to form a new confederation, organizing its powers, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, in such form as seemed to them most likely to effect their safety and happiness. This was not revolution, 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 solecism [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 preparation 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, if this without injury to their late associates. The right to withdraw 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 required 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. One sentiment inspired all classes. Yet I believe there were very few who failed to regard the necessity which compelled their State to act against her Mothers, wives and daughters, clasping back their sons, cheered them on to the [illegible] and duty. With fearless tread these patriots [illegible] to look death in the face. Though [illegible] were tempered by the [illegible] which surrounds the memory. For more than a century after his death, it was said that Patrick Henry, if living, was given to the rebel [illegible] and [illegible] sacrificed from the [illegible] [illegible] would be [illegible] They are all [illegible] of a grateful people. [illegible] where they died and point upward to the Father who knows the motives as well as the deeds of his [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COTTON MOVEMENT

[illegible]

The past week was somewhat similar to the preceding one on the New York Cotton Exchange in the rather dull and tired feeling shown by the market early in the week, independent of the "overlapping" of May notices on the future delivery months. This pursuit, which was indulged in to a large extent, was the chief business of the brokers, and the fluctuations shown were due chiefly to that cause. Some influence was exerted on Friday by New Orleans coming up stronger, both for spots and futures. The interior markets ran rather light this week, which might also be charged with some influence on the market. Spots at New York gained 1 16c. on Tuesday, and the sales were in excess of last week's.

The total future sales this week were 293,400 bales, against 224,200 bales last week. Spot sales amounted to 4,165 bales, against 2,810 bales last week.

The receipts of spots this week will range at about 17,000 bales, against 14,558 bales last week, and 13,662 bales last year.

The following comparative figures are given to April 30:

	1886	1885
Visible supply	2,559,000	2,317,606
Expositions Sept 1	4,746,096	3,519,251
Six days in ports	46,242	41,888
Exports to Britain	127,739	20,633
Exports to France	8,000	2,333
Exports to Europe	1,000	1,241
Stock New York	196,700	147,282
Consumption [illegible]	339,000	354,035

The following table shows the closing quotations for futures at New York Friday evening, with comparisons:

	1886	1885	1885
	April 23	April 22	May 1
May	9.25	9.19	10.64
June	9.[illegible]	9.22	10.76
July	9.42	9.[illegible]	10.79
August	9.[illegible]	9.49	10.84
September	9.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	10.78
October	9.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	10.71
November	9.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	10.75
December	9.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	10.79
January	9.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	10.83
February	9.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	10.88
March	9.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Provisional cotton market is steady and prices are quoted at 9[illegible] for middling uplands and 9[illegible] for middling gulfs. The Philadelphia market is sluggish and unchanged at 9 7-16c. for middling uplands. Cotton on New Orleans [illegible] is [illegible]

[illegible] is very decreasing.

Aurora Items.

[illegible]

Oyster Survey.

[illegible] the last Legislature [illegible] the Agricultural Department to cause a survey to be made as follows:

Whereas, It is necessary for the information of the oyster interests of this State, as the areas and positions of the natural oyster beds and of private oyster gardens shall be accurately known and located, and whereas it is probable that a better knowledge of the present condition of shell fish industries would result to the future benefit of the people of this State; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Board of Agriculture shall cause to be made a survey of said natural oyster beds and private oyster gardens, together with an examination of the waters of the State with reference to their possibilities for the culture of shell fish, and shall report upon the same to the next session of the General Assembly of North Carolina. And be it further, the Governor, is hereby requested to ask the Federal Government to detail some person of the proper service who is an expert in these matters, to assist the necessary surveys and examinations. Provided, that the expert so detailed by this request shall be in the direction of the said Board of Agriculture.

The services of Lieut. Winslow of the U. S. N. have been secured. The Lieut. will make the oyster survey for the State. He will be a special guest of honor the occasion. He invites [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] Hoke, Governor Scales and other prominent men to be present. The oyster grounds will be turned into oyster beds, and upon proper development and new million bushels to the present supply. Through the efforts of our Representative in Congress, the Government has supplied Lieut. Winslow with a schooner fully manned and equipped suitable in every way for the work. And now all that is needed for the complete success of the undertaking is for the Board of Agriculture to do its duty. Will they do it? Will they give the enterprise that encouragement and support needed to make it reach the demands of our Eastern people? Our State authorities have become so accustomed to ignoring the feeble demands of Northeastern Carolina that it is a question that is asked with some trepidation. The Board of Agriculture is in no good favor with us, for we have heard our representative of the Board from this district criticised in no mild terms for his lukewarmness in his support of our interests.

Our people are fully aroused on this subject and demand that they shall receive the full benefit of the survey as intended by the Legislature.—*Elizabeth City Falcon.*

Pelletier's Mill Items.

Capt. A. W. Dennis, of schooner Ray and Miss Mattie Webb concluded to fulfill the promise they made sometime back to get married, which they did last Thursday, the 29th ults., in Swansboro, Onslow county. We glad of it.

A glorious rain has visited our crops, and the cotton is shining all over fields. Corn looks nice, and the melon crops are more promising than at first thought to be. Dr. Sanders' crop of corn is fine; his melon crop of 50 acres looks pretty, though at first he thought his come up was bad, now he thinks he has a nine tenth stand. Benj. Taylor, our good old Ben, as he is called, has a promising crop of cotton, corn, peanuts and a few melons—about 7 acres. J. Watson's melons look well; he has only an acre; his hog—that "sick hog"—is dead at last.

Mrs. F. Morse has about 60 young turkeys, and as many goslings, and more young chickens than we could count, if we had tried. She is in the poultry business—we guess. Ed. Watson is in the alligator business. He has several skins nailed upon his barn shed, wants to know what 'gator skins and teeth are worth. Buck Morton is in the watermelon business; has 15 acres up, so he says, for the grasshoppers and worms are doing them bad. He worms them every day or two. Yesterday he caught 50, and thinks he saved one little cucumber at least. It set his pard.

Our schools—Sanders and Ward—have ended, the former on Monday last, 26th inst., Watson on the 28th. Mr. S. states he didn't have any examined march, Mr. Ward had a school exhibition. An examination in spelling, reading, arithmetic, geography, grammar and history, and all the scholars did well, especially in spelling, arithmetic and geography, and in sounds of letters, emphasis, accent, right, syntax, [illegible] and punctuation. We venture to say that the majority of the scholars could not be beaten in any private or country school. Mr. Ward had 45 scholars in attendance from Sept. 3rd. Mr. Sanders had [illegible] scholars, averaging 30 in the first part and [illegible] in equal proportions. Prizes were not given to [illegible] but asked [illegible] Mr. Ward for [illegible] school in Mr. Sanders' school, Miss Lillie A. Pelletier, aged 12, Miss W. Thomas, deserved equal honors, Miss Cora Morris, and gave it to Miss S. Morris, 12. Miss Cora Irwin, daughter of L. H. Irwin, 25, Miss Lottie Weeks, 22, Miss Addie Thomas, 18, while little Misses Hattie Meadows, Annie Bryan, Thomas and Laura Taylor, Nannie Thomas and Master Leon H. [illegible] and Miss Lottie Meadows, [illegible] Miss Cora Irwin, Lottie and Ada Irwin, Miss Lottie Weeks and Lena Thomas, [illegible] Miss Lottie Meadows, [illegible] Mr. Wood's [illegible] Mr. Ward's [illegible] Miss Annie A. [illegible] Mr. Ward's school [illegible] Mr. Ward [illegible] Mr. Ward [illegible] school exhibition [illegible] Mr. Ward [illegible] school [illegible] Mr. Ward [illegible] school [illegible] Mr. Ward [illegible] school