

THE REPORTER.

J. PEPPER, Sr., | J. T. DARLINGTON,
Editors.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1877.

BREAD.

The war between Russia and Turkey has actually begun, and when it will terminate no man can foretell. In consequence, it will be seen from our general news reports, the price of breadstuffs has already advanced in Western markets, and the tendency is still upward. Before another crop is made there will be a great demand for corn, and the price of this article is expected to advance. Should any disaster befall the coming crop, such as drought, or anything else that would perceptibly diminish the yield, it is certain that for every bushel produced there will not only be a market, but prices will go up to higher figures than has ever been heard of in this country in times of domestic peace. The result will be that many in the more populous sections will really suffer for bread.

It is also considered certain that the war in Europe will materially affect the market for our cotton, tobacco and naval stores. Cotton will probably go down to eight cents, and tobacco to almost nothing, as there will be a greatly diminished foreign demand for both these articles. Under such circumstances we hope the farmers of this section will not neglect to plant a full crop of corn. Many of the more Southern farmers are now plowing up their fields of cotton and planting them over in corn. If our people wish to avoid financial failure and famine this year and next, they had better plant tobacco sparingly, and give special attention to the production of bread and meat. Hard times are just before us unless we prepare for the evil hour.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Throughout the South to-day the people, irrespective of class, position or caste, will assemble around the graves of those who fell in the late war, and pay a tribute to the heroes who sacrificed their lives upon the shrine of patriotism. Over the graves of those who wore the gray, the gentle hands of fair women will plant evergreens and scatter roses; and over the mounds of those who wore the blue, the same hands scatter roses and will plant evergreens. The dust of the heroic dead is sacred in every soil, and Southern chivalry would scorn to ask under which flag the victim fell. Over each soldier's grave alike will fall to-day the tributes of a gallant people who can appreciate valor and self-sacrifice even in an enemy.

And when we spread wreaths of roses and garlands of cypress over the graves of those who fought beneath the folds of the Stars and Stripes, the people of the North will also be engaged in paying similar tributes to the memory of many of our own loved ones, whose bones repose far from the homes they died to defend. Around the graves of the immortal dead the nation will assemble, forgetting the bitterness of the past, and knowing no enemy beneath the sod. Thus let them rest in peace, until the revells of the Judgment morning shall summon them all to the roll call of eternity.

The annual decoration of soldiers' graves was first proposed by a Georgia lady, and her suggestions upon the subject were both patriotic and appropriate. Colossal monuments, dedicated to the memory and valor of the fallen, would be a tribute that no one would condemn; but in many places there are only a few of these honored graves, and often many of the living who could plant lilies are peculiarly unable to build monuments. But Spring flowers grow everywhere, and by gathering them afresh every year for this purpose, we will not only cultivate our own patriotism, but we will plant and stimulate the growth of heroic sentiment in the minds of posterity. Monuments, though built of granite, will some day crumble and pass away; but Spring flowers will continue to bloom as long as the sun shines and showers fall. We have only to transmit the discharge of this sacred duty to our children, and request that the observance be handed down the corridors of time to each succeeding generation, to be assured of a more enduring tribute to our dead than any monument could possibly be.

The Petersburg (Va.) Index is not afraid of any change of policy now. It says: "The South is safe, whether Mr. Hayes changes his mind or not. The right of local government having been asserted, the people of the South will take good care to retain control of their State affairs, whether the administration be favorable or otherwise toward them."

The Dream of the Deluded.

Our correspondent in New Orleans telegraphed on Sunday night as follows:

"Now that the Nicholls government has been recognized, the leading politicians here are outspoken about their policy in the future. They intend to defeat Randall in the contest for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives, because he is a pious economist and opposed to big appropriations. The South is now a solid phalanx, they say, and intends to dictate the policy of the Democratic party as a national organization; and if the Northern Democrats don't like it, and persist in opposing all Southern measures like the Texas Pacific and the appropriations for the Mississippi levees, the South will unite with Administration Republicans."

We have no doubt that Mr. Hayes' Commissioners have made some impression among the Louisiana politicians in favor of a new departure which looks toward a system of subsidies and vast Government expenditures for the benefit of the South, at the expense of the whole people of the country. It is the same scheme precisely as that developed by Mr. Secretary Thompson in his recent interview with the editor of a Washington paper.

This is certainly a very curious plot to have originated with an Administration which owes its existence to a furious campaign of sectional hatred, in which the allegation that the Democrats were too well disposed to open the doors of the Treasury to the South formed the main ground of the Republican party's claim to popular confidence. We were warned that if Tilden should be elected we would have to pay fabulous sums to discharge Southern war claims, cotton tax claims, and the like; and some of the leading Republican organs, like our esteemed neighbor, the Times, were especially apprehensive of the success of the Texas Pacific scheme under Democratic auspices.

But that day is past. Honest Sam Randall and the Democratic party in Congress are now held up as a parol of "pious economists," who are mean enough to observe the limitations of the Constitution, and decline to crush the struggling people with new burdens of taxation, so that a vast surplus may be distributed to corrupt rings and greedy corporations. Mr. Hayes and his Fraudulent Administration have taken the place falsely assigned by the Republican press and orators to the strict constructionist and anti-subsidy Democracy. They propose to return to the paternal system of largesses on a scale hitherto unknown, and beyond the wildest dream of the most fanatical Federalist or Whig believer in Mr. Clay's American system.

No one imagines that the subsidies contemplated by the idle dreamers who are leading the Fraudulent President would be confined to the South, whose impoverished condition is supposed to furnish a pretext for the folly in hand. Every community would present its claims; everybody would want to eat out of somebody else's dish; and the political managers who attempt to buy the support of one section, must be prepared to buy the support of all.

But there are several reasons why the plan will fail. In the first place, the Texas Pacific is to be the entering wedge. It is the golden hook with which the Hayes Commission has angled in the dirty political muddle at New Orleans. Now, the Texas Pacific asks twice as much as is necessary to build the road. It offers as security for the loan of Government credit a title which has nothing to rest upon but one of Joe Bradley's infamous decrees, which will never stand review in the Supreme Court. It is not in reality a Southern enterprise, and is intended to benefit only a far-off corner of the Southern country. Its through freight will pass north over the Pennsylvania line, and the growth of Southern ports and Southern commerce, which Col. Scott is fond of depicting in glowing language, will never be realized through its agency. It is to be built by a ring of Northern men, who will pocket all there is of it or in it, and all the United States may think proper to give it. These facts are well understood in the South, and not one-half the Southern Representatives ever were or ever will be in favor of Col. Scott's bill. Why, then, should the men of Louisiana or of Texas desert a party which has so covered them with its broad shield, and has at length rescued them from carpet-bag tyranny, for the sake of a measure which can never succeed? What shall they gain by the sacrifice of their principles? Nothing can be more certain than that the Northern Democratic vote, the Northern anti-Hayes Republican vote, and at least one-half the Southern Democratic vote, will be cast solid against

this unconstitutional Administration scheme.

In the second place, there will be little in the political situation when Congress meets, and less every day thereafter, to encourage deserters from the rising and powerful Democratic party, to the falling cause of the Fraudulent Administration. Even if the offer of subsidies and offices should prove sufficient for the seduction of a Democratic member here and there, who might be willing to incur lasting infamy for momentary profit, the deficiency would be immediately made good by Southern Republicans, who feel that they have been betrayed and outraged by the modern Tyler, who, by various foul and crooked ways, has crept into the seat of Samuel J. Tilden.

In the third place, no politician in his senses will attempt to break from the leadership of Sam Randall, or try to overthrow the Democratic organization, because the reforms and economies instituted in the last Congress and promised at the next make them too strong. The reduction of expenditures accomplished by the late House under Mr. Randall's indefatigable leadership does not appear to the suffering taxpayer like a pious affair at all. Forty millions per annum is a saving which sends a thrill of hope through the hearts of a people who have been staggering under a load of hopeless debt of one kind and another. The party which has done this and promises more, will not be exchanged for the party which proposes to turn the public revenue into private pockets; to mortgage the future to the extent of thousands of millions for the benefit of men like Col. Scott and Mr. Huntington; to swell appropriations and launch a corrupt and reckless Government in a period of general prostration and popular suffering. Public opinion will not permit Mr. Randall to be struck down because he has been the most rigid and persistent economist in the Democratic House, nor because he has opposed, and still opposes, the schemes of public plunder which the Fraudulent has now taken under his wing. He may be beaten, but not on that ground. The party which should oppose, or the party which should abandon a conspicuous and faithful leader for that reason, would be doing that which no party can afford in the present state of the public mind. We use Mr. Randall's name only by way of illustration. Substitute another, if another there be, equally identified with the policy of retrenchment and reform, and the argument is quite as sound.—N. Y. Sun.

Effect on Us.

The Cornack and the turbaned Turk cannot come together in the grip of deadly conflict without effecting us on this side of the globe, our smart American self-dependence, to the contrary notwithstanding. Somebody will wax fat on the spilling of Oriental blood, and somebody will be plunged in ruin. The manufacturers of Springfield, Ilion and Manchester—the men who make rifles and sabres and bolts and cartridge boxes—will evolve good luck from a nation's misfortunes; but how will it fare with us? Experience has long since demonstrated the fact that an advance in United States bonds does not brighten Southern prospects, for we do not hold them, and that the accumulation of wealth in the Eastern and Middle States has no appreciable effect on our condition. Mason and Dixon's line divides us as effectually as would the Atlantic ocean.

It is well to consider the facts embraced in this subject carefully, and weigh well their bearings upon our immediate future. If Southern planters and farmers are wise they will turn cotton (and tobacco) gingerly, and use the turpentine hack sparingly. Raise all the corn and meat possible; use, as far as practicable, home-made manures for your crops; render the farm self-sustaining, and the European complications need not disturb you. But the man who risks his all on cotton or naval stores in the year 1877 is doomed to financial destruction.—Puyettville Gazette.

The uses which are made of Gov. Vance's name and face are as curious as they are numerous. They have "Zeb Vance" cigars with the picture of the statesman on the box. There are bank checks with the benign countenance of the Governor adorning the upper corner. There is a beverage called "Zeb Vance Whisky." Four thousand dogs wag their respective tails at the call of "Zeb," and should there be a resurrection day for dogs, as many more would claim the title. There are others still, but the latest is a cooking stove which is now being cut as the "Zeb Vance," and which will also be decorated with his picture in cast iron.—Charlotte Observer.

Mr. Blaine's New Court.

It is said Mr. Blaine intends to introduce, at the coming session of Congress, a bill proposing a grand court of arbitration, composed of the Chief-Justices of the Supreme Courts of each State in the Union—38 in all—for the purpose of considering all questions relating to the legality of Mr. Hayes' tenure, whether in the nature of *quo warranto* or otherwise. This, it is stated, is the revenge which Blaine intends to take on Hayes.

It is also said, however, that Mr. Blaine denies that he has any such purpose, but the country has learned not to put implicit confidence in Mr. Blaine's denials, and it may not be amiss to examine into the composition of this new court of arbitration. It will be seen from the following that the Democrats would have a positive majority in the proposed court:

Democratic Chief-Justices—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.—Total, 20.

Republican Chief-Justices—Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont.—Total, 17.

South Carolina has no Chief-Justice, owing to the recent death of Judge Moses. His successor will be elected in a few days. Oregon, California, Nevada and Wisconsin, though they voted for Hayes, have Democratic Chief-Justices, while Delaware and North Carolina, States that voted for Tilden, have Republicans at the head of their judiciary. The Chief-Justice of Florida, though nominally a Republican, is said to be almost as good as a Democrat.

As we said, Mr. Blaine denies the whole business, but in spite of his denial it is evident he means mischief to Hayes. Precisely what shape it will take remains to be seen. The proposition to submit Hayes' title to the decision of a court, a majority of whose members are opposed, politically, to Hayes, is doubtless thrown out as a feeler to the Democratic party, to be followed up or repudiated as circumstances may require.

The opposition to Mr. Hayes, in his own party, is unquestionably crystallizing into definite shape and promises, ere many weeks have passed, to break out into open hostility. Our readers will bear in mind that we have all along said the real question was, not what Hayes would do for the South, but what the South would do for Hayes, and events are rapidly proving that our judgment was good. No man in all the country will be so helpless if left to the tender mercies of the people of his own party as Rutherford B. Hayes, who, through perjury, fraud and forgery, writes himself President of the United States.—Raleigh Observer.

The Russian Advance.

The matter may be summed up thus, says the New York World, in the words of that very competent critic, M. Ernest Dettain:

"The occupation of Bulgaria is not so simple an operation as many think. It implies the continual passage of a stream difficult to cross, the reduction of four or five great fortresses and the defeat of a large army in the field. It is possible that if Russia employs all the resources of her vast empire in such an enterprise she will, in the long run, exhaust the resources of Turkey and subjugate her. But this would without a doubt take two or three campaigns onerous to herself as well as to Turkey—and Russia needs a prompt and destructive triumph, such a triumph as is not likely to be had in a war of positions against a Turkish army."

"On the whole, it is not very probable that the Grand Duke Nicholas within the next month will have got very far on his way to water his horses in the Bosphorus; and, failing this, the Russian prospect of ending the war in a single campaign will become so clouded over that Europe will be compelled to confront the necessity of dealing with two exasperated empires, both of them financially ruined. And that will mean a general European war."

On last Saturday the train from the east brought Monroe Rector, a citizen of this county. Desiring to get off at Hunting Creek, two miles east of this place, he requested the conductor to "slack up" for him that he might jump off. The conductor told him, so he says, not to get off till the train stopped, but Rector, insisting there was no need of a stop, sprang off, striking the bank of a "cut" and rolling back, had both legs cut off near the knees. In this condition he was taken up and brought on the train to the station here, and thence carried home, where he died in three hours after the occurrence.—Burke Blade.

Will There be an Extra Session of Congress?

Amusing, indeed, to watch the actions of the "pacification" wing of the Republican party, and their anxious devices, to avoid an extra session of Congress, in order, if possible, to postpone a collision with the extreme wing of their party. As long as the actual crisis could be put off, says the New York Sun, they encouraged the delusive hope that reconciliation was possible, and that opposition would be crushed out by delay. Hence every expedient has been tried to evade a meeting of the opposing forces, and to soothe the existing irritation. They first sought for precedents to carry the army along on credit, until the regular meeting of Congress in December. By a stretch of the law, contracts for supplies might be made, subject, of course, to review before the appropriation should be made hereafter. No device of construction, however, would cover the great item of pay; and bankers who were approached on the subject, in this city and elsewhere, paused about advancing money illegally, and taking the risk with so uncertain a paymaster as Congress is known to be.

After exhausting these methods, prominent Democrats were sounded to learn whether the House would grant a bill of indemnity, if the Administration took the responsibility of supporting the army by contracts and loans, until December. Of course, they had no authority to speak in behalf of the majority of the next House, and therefore these advances were decisively discouraged. Thus an extra session is seen to be indispensable, and it is occasioned by the obstinate refusal of the Senate to reduce the army within appropriate limits, and to provide against its unconstitutional employment for political purposes.

Hayes and his Cabinet, who expected to have an easy and prosperous time, after the villainy was consummated by which they obtained office, will in a few weeks have to confront the bitter hostility of some of the very men who were most active and instrumental in that iniquity, and who now regard Hayes as the author of a baser fraud and a darker treachery than that which they aided. The retribution for this great crime is likely to come sooner than was anticipated, and to be inflicted by hands that were least expected to administer the punishment.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE NEWS.

The Southern Home supposes that more corn was planted last week in Mecklenburg county than in any one week of its previous history.

The deed is done, and a paper has been named the Centennial. North Carolina, the State where all new papers start, is its birth-place, and Warrenton its station. May it live a hundred years.

Ansonian: "The gentleman from Ireland," Mr. Pat Grady, informs us that he killed on Lane's Creek, last Saturday, a moose snake measuring sixteen inches in circumference and eight feet long. Trot out your snakes.

The Elizabeth City North Carolinian puts it delicately when it says that there are people in that town who complain that now and then it happens that not as many chickens come off the roost in the morning as went on at night."

Salisbury Watchman: The trial of Bill Locke, colored, for the murder of Mr. Pleasant Barringer, in this county last spring, came off before Judge Kerr, at Lexington, this week. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 25th of May next.

Greensboro Patriot: A mole as white as ermine, was caught by Mr. A. L. Stanley at the Guilford battle grounds last week. It has been stuffed and sent by Mr. T. J. Sloan to Hon. Kemp P. Battle, to be placed in the Museum at the University.

In this county, on last Wednesday, Mrs. Fincher, wife of John M. Fincher, fired an old stump some 10 or 12 feet high, in the field in which Mr. Fincher was at work, which burned down and fell on their little son, aged about six years, from the effects of which he died in a short time.—Monroe Express.

On Friday, Alex. Register, a worthy young man in the employ of the Carolina Central Railroad, had his head mashed between the "false bumpers" of two freight cars, which he was attempting to couple. The skull was broken in two places but he was still living yesterday though his case was considered entirely hopeless. The accident occurred at Laurinburg.—Charlotte Observer.

The case of Isaac Berry, the negro wife-murderer, was the most important case disposed of. The prisoner was defended by Messrs. McCorkle and Linney. Col. W. H. Cowles, solicitor for the State. The evidence was such as to admit of but little possibility of the innocence of the prisoner. After a short recess, the jury returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree. He was then sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 1st day of June next. A rumor has reached here that after leaving this county, Berry married and murdered a woman in Tennessee or Alabama.—Lenoir Topic.

GENERAL NEWS.

The notorious Wm. G. Brownlow, of Tennessee, died last Sunday.

Dudley Kimball, aged six years, shot and killed Stephen Fox, aged seven, in Boston, on Saturday.

In Oregon it is against the law to sell a drink to a man who cannot show a license from the State to buy the same.

A movement of United States troops on the Rio Grande has given rise to a rumor that trouble is imminent between the United States and Mexico.

The war news has put up flour in New York fifteen to twenty-five cents, and in exceptional cases to fifty cents; wheat improved seven to ten cents; rye, oats, pork and lard are also higher; freights are decidedly stronger.

The war news has created much excitement in Chicago in grain and provisions. Since the first of April wheat has advanced forty cents per bushel, and flour over a dollar. The sales by the barrel are larger than within five years.

It has been decided that our government, as soon as officially informed of the war in the East, must issue a proclamation of neutrality, and that all arms shipped to the combatants after that event will be at the risk of the shippers.

A jury in Baltimore, Maryland, rendered in favor of Mrs. Murtaugh, a verdict for two thousand and nine hundred dollars, for her son, who was killed on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad. The suit was brought for twenty thousand.

Secretary Sherman, in alluding generally to the impending war in Europe, says that while lamenting this calamity, there is no question that the effects of the struggle, upon the United States, will be to quicken industry, stimulate trade and strengthen the national credit.

A Memphis man thought he was compelled to have the blood of an Arkansas chap, and accordingly a duel was arranged. They met and fought—fought nobly, but couldn't hit anything. They became disgusted with their marksmanship and quit the field. There were no bullets in their pistols. Rascally seconds.

POLITICAL NEWS.

It is reported that frauds have been unearthed in South Carolina that will cause the expulsion of three Republican Senators.

Republican Senator Wallace, of Chester, South Carolina, who is under indictment for larceny and breach of trust, has resigned.

The President has finally decided to call Congress in extra session on the 4th of June. He does not believe the session will be a long one, but others differ widely from that opinion.

The New Orleans Picayune calls upon both city and State authorities to lose not a moment in appointing a day for a general thanksgiving to Almighty God for their deliverance from worse than Egyptian bondage.

Of the fifty-seven white and ninety-eight negro Legislators of South Carolina, last session, twenty-four whites and sixty-seven negroes paid no taxes, and eighty-five of the hundred and fifty-five Legislators were not mentioned on the tax-books.

The Republican State Executive Committee of South Carolina was in session on the 21st. A thorough organization of the party forces under the leadership of Mr. Chamberlain and other well known politicians has been determined upon, and all indications point to a stormy session of the coming Legislature, the Democrats having a majority of only one on joint ballot.

Senator Chester, of South Carolina, who was arrested and put in jail, was released by Judge Mackey and has resigned. The Senate stands 16 Democrats and 16 Republicans, the Democratic Lieutenant Governor having the casting vote. Twenty-one of the 55 Republican members of the House have been seated. It is said that a Democratic caucus voted to declare the seats of 29 Republicans vacant.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Russian army has crossed the Pruth.

The town of Pohl has been bombarded and burned by the Turks.

It is reported that Egypt will assist Turkey in the war with Russia.

The Turkish preparations for the defense of the Danube are of the most formidable character. The army is well armed and in good spirits.

Prince Bismarck thinks a general European war is close at hand, and that every government will be compelled to strain all its strength to perpetuate existence.

The indications are that England is preparing to take a hand in the row between Russia and Turkey. It is more than probable that all the European powers will be dragged into it.

The Turks repulsed the Russians in the first battle of the war, fought near the Asiatic boundary between the two empires. A telegram reports the Russians as driven back with a loss of 800 men.

The war cloud is shadowing France and Germany. Von Moltke's speech attracts much attention as indicating the German sentiment that France is ready for war at the earliest opportunity. England is also preparing her army and navy for active service at a moment's notice.