

### AN OLD DOCUMENT.

#### The Will of Peter The Great, Autocrat of the Russians.

Editor Messenger.—Upon a recent looking over the contents of a closet, in which are deposited old books, periodicals, manuscripts, newspapers, &c., I chanced to find an "Eclectic Magazine," of September, 1859, in which is the "Will of Peter the Great, of Russia," as copied from "Chambers Journal." It was found deposited in the archives of the palace of Peterhoff near St. Petersburg. It is said, this authentic document, (the supreme foundation and law of Russian politics since the time of Peter I.) was confidentially deposited in the hands of the late John B. Burnes, Minister of foreign affairs in the year 1757. And also in those of Louis XV.

"Buthary, one of the best Russian writers, said 'to steal and to lie' are two auxiliary verbs in the Russian language."—Certainly Peter I. has made good use of them in his will; adding now and then, the verbs to extend, to advance, to divide, to share, to dominate, to subdue, to corrupt, &c.

I have carefully transcribed the document, believing that in view of the foreign political agitation that now is, and has for years existed, in which Russia takes so prominent a part, would make it of much interest to your many readers.

Its masterly, and surely the most ambitious, and doubtless has directed the policy of Russia, ever since it was written—1757. Evidently it accords with her spirit and policy of to-day.

Yours truly,  
H. L. T.

#### THE WILL OF PETER THE GREAT.

"In the name of Most Holy and Invisibly Trinity;—We Peter the first Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russians, etc. To all our descendants and successors to the Throne, and government of the Russian nation;—God, from whom we derive our existence, and to whom we owe our crown, having constantly enlightened us by his spirit, and sustained us by his Divine help, allows me to look to the Russian people, as called upon hereafter, to hold sway over Europe! My reason for thus thinking is, the European nations have mostly reached a state of old age, bordering on imbecility, or they are rapidly approaching it. Naturally, then, they will be easily and indubitably conquered by a people strong in youth and vigor, especially to select a man worthy and able to lead its all strength and power."

I look on the future invasion of the Eastern and Western countries by the North, as a periodical movement, ordained by Providence, who, in like manner, regenerated the Roman nation by barbarian invasions.

These emigrations of men from the North, are as the reflex of the Nile, which, at certain periods, in the time of fertilize the impoverished lands of Egypt by its deposits.

I found Russia as a rivulet, I leave it a river; my successors will make it a large sea, destined to fertilize the impoverished lands of Europe; and its waters mid overflow, in spite of opposing dams, erected by weak hands, if our descendants only knew how to direct its course. This is the reason I have then the following instructions:

I give these countries to their watchfulness and care, as Moses gave the tables of the Law to the Jewish people.

I. Keep the Russian nation in a state of continual war; so as to have the soldier of ways under arms, and ready for action, excepting when the finances of the State will not allow of it. Keep up the forces, choose the best moment for attack. By these means you will be ready for war, even in the time of peace. This is in the interest of the future aggrandisement of Russia.

II. Endeavor, by every possible means, to bring in, from neighboring civilized countries of Europe, officers in time of war, and learned men in times of peace; thus giving the Russian people the advantages enjoyed by other countries, without allowing them to lose any of their own self-respect.

III. On every occasion, take a part in the affairs and quarrels of Europe; above all, in those of Germany, which country being the nearest, more immediately concerns us.

IV. Divide Poland by exciting civil discord there, win over the nobility by bribery, corrupt the diets, so as to have influence in the election in Kings; get partisans in office, protect them; bring to sojourn there, the Muscovite troops, until such time as they can be permanently established there. If the neighboring powers start difficulties, appease them, for a time, by parceling out the country; until you can retake in detail all that has been ceded.

V. Take as much as you can from Sweden; and cause yourselves to be attacked by her, so as to have a pretext for subduing her. To accomplish this, sever Denmark from Sweden, and Sweden from Denmark, carefully keeping up their rivalries.

VI. Always choose as wives for the Russian Princes, German Princesses, so as to increase family alliances, to draw mutual interest closer, and by propagating our principles in Germany, to enlist her in our cause.

VII. England requires us for her Navy, and she being the only power that can aid in the development of ours, seek a commercial alliance with her, in preference to any other. Exchange our wood, and the productions of our land for her gold, and establish between her merchants, her sailors, and ours, a continual intercourse; this will aid in perfecting the Russian fleet for navigation and commerce.

VIII. Extend your possessions towards the North, along the Baltic; and towards the South by the Black Sea.

IX. Approach as near as possible to Constantinople and its outskirts. He who shall reign there, will be the true sovereign of the world. Consequently, be continually at war. Sometimes with the Turks, sometimes with the

### THE RAILROAD MEN.

#### Marching Through Chicago and Jeering the Clerks Rolling Barrels.

CHICAGO, May 4.—A crowd of freight handlers numbering at least 3,000 men started to make the rounds of the various freight houses of the city at an early hour this morning. It moved in military order and went first to the St. Paul houses. These were found closed. It then turned and marched south along canal street. At Polk street the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy yards were passed. Here the clerks, at the number of about fifty, were disposing of the freight that had arrived in the loaded cars, and taking care of the little freight which was being delivered by the few drays standing around. The procession stopped, and without breaking line, began jeering, hooting and hissing. The clerks paid no attention to the demonstration but kept at their work. After a five minute halt, given to hooting and yelling, the march was taken up again, the procession heading south and marching, as it was supposed, toward the Northwestern freight house, on the south branch.

At Eighteenth street the procession halted, but no demonstration was made toward the Northwestern house. One of the leaders of the procession said: "We will soon have a band of music. It is to join us here at Eighteenth street. We will then march through the principal streets of the city. All our men are sober and quiet and will remain so. We will not disturb any of the freight houses or any men whom the roads may get to work for them. If they can get any. There will be no disturbance of any kind from our men. We are a good-natured, law-abiding set of workmen."

The situation at the freight house of the railroads was this morning as it was anticipated Saturday it would be. The blockade was almost as complete as if there were no railroads at all. The freight house of the Port Wayne was closed up and no work was being done either toward getting freight in or out. At the Chicago and Alton the situation was the same. At the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy about twenty-five clerks in the freight department, and such other muscular fellows as could be drafted from the desks in the different departments, were trundling trucks, rolling barrels and sliding boxes along. The leaders of the strikers also said that the company had a few laborers at work at \$2 per day. At the Milwaukee and St. Paul depots the company had about sixty new men at work, guarded by about 200 police and special officers. At the Illinois Central the men were at work, not having demanded an advance before noon to-day. The Lake Shore men in the out freight house, numbering about sixty-five, demanded an increase of wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day in the cases of laborers, and from \$55 to \$60 per month for chief clerks. They said they were willing to work ten hours a day. The company was given until May 5 to return an answer.

#### SAMPSON COUNTY ITEMS.

##### Gleaned From the Clinton "Caucasian."

Dr. Isaac D. Caison, a well known citizen of this county, died at his home three miles east of Clinton on the 27th ult., of paralysis. He was about sixty-five years of age, we suppose.

The regular annual election for town commissioners was held last Monday. The vote was light and there was no excitement. The affairs of the town for the ensuing year were committed almost unanimously to the following gentlemen: C. Patrick, J. E. Royal, W. B. Stewart, W. H. Stetson, and R. H. Hubbard.

Hon. George V. Strong is mentioned as a candidate for the Supreme Court Bench. His qualifications for the position are equal to those of any man in the State. Judge Strong is a native of Sampson county, and doubtless our people would rejoice to see one of her sons thus highly honored.

Capt. J. L. Antrey passed through Clinton Tuesday on his way to Wilmington. He informs us that he sold over 600 casks of spirits of turpentine while the market was on a boom a few weeks ago, and has purchased over 300 barrels of virgin this season already.

Mrs. Eliza J. Matthis, relict of the late Abram N. Matthis, died at the home of her son, J. T. Matthis, Wednesday morning, the 28th ult. She retired in her usual health the previous night. As he was dressing Mr. Matthis heard his mother struggling. Before he could get into her room life was extinct. Mrs. Matthis was about 75 years old, and leaves six children, besides a large circle of other relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

#### THE SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

##### The Thirty-First Session of the Convention.

The thirty-first session of the Southern Baptist Convention was held in Montgomery, Ala., on May 7. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, of Georgia, will preach the Convention sermon. The Southern Baptist Convention was organized at Augusta, Ga. There are now in the United States 2,572,238 Baptists. Of these 2,000,000 are in that scope of country over which the Southern Baptist Convention does its work through two boards, viz: the foreign mission board, located at Richmond, Va., the Rev. H. A. Tupper, D. D., corresponding secretary. The receipts of this board last year were \$1,289,510. The board has missions in Mexico, Brazil, Africa, China and Italy. The Rev. Charles Manly, D. D., of Greenville, is vice president for South Carolina. The second is the home mission board, located at Atlanta, Ga., the Rev. J. T. Fishner, D. D., corresponding secretary. Last year's receipts were \$71,431.65. They

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Mr. Editor.—Among some unfinished manuscripts of the late Nixon P. Clingman, was found the following "Memorial address," intended for the Confederate soldiers who sleep in the Goldsboro cemetery. It was written some years ago, but was not spoken:

IN MEMORIAM.

When gallant souls take their departure we love to pay a tribute to their worth—when the honored pass away 'tis wisdom to revere their memory. And although the present occasion is one that must drape our hearts in gloom because of the unhappy reflection it brings, yet it is a sad pleasure to assemble where glory keeps its glowing vigil—to strew with wreaths of immortelles the resting place of our silent veterans who yielded up their fearless lives for a cause they nobly tried to save. To-day each pure daughter of our melancholy land is scattering with pitying hand tear-bathed flowers upon their stainless graves, as her tokens of affectionate remembrance. Though brightening grief with pallid brow, sits brooding 'er the vanquished South, and though her idols are all gone, she still is proudly grand in her wide desolation; for her pyramids of whitened bones are monuments reared to fame, and her willow-decked sepulchres teach, in mute eloquence of deeds, that shall awake to admiration centuries yet to come.

Though victory has deserted the sword her daring leader drew, mirrored on his shattered blade are right and heroism. Though the red cross is borne no longer, and the flag of the bars is lowered, eager hands from the future reach to grasp the broken staff. Wanderers from each varied clime shall come with mournful brow, to look upon her ruin, and to muse on her decline, and the Bard in touching verse shall shape her living song.

At her cypress-trellised altar themes of love, and devotion, inspiration shall secure; and by her wreck the sage will linger to weep upon her tomb, while the dirges of the south-wind, trembling on her crimson plains, will calm with their soft sweetness the martyr's sleep beneath; and the starry streams, that in their silver windings sob through her vale, will whisper up to Heaven a psalm of their praise. Though their last shout for liberty is reverberating along the shores of Eternity, history will not permit their names to be forgotten, but true to its impartial mission, will record them on its brightest page. Then, place upon their moss-crowned brows your perfume-laden garlands, for springtime's rosy offerings are eager to twine their calming incense at a shrine so pure, and when their blossoms all have faded and their aromas gone, the withered stems will serve to point where our warriors lie.

#### BLOODSHED IN MILWAUKEE.

##### The Militiamen Fire on Rioters with Deadly Results.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 5.—The militia fired a volley of riotous shots that was advancing on the North Chicago Rolling Mills at Bay View, at 9 o'clock this morning, and five men and boys were killed instantly and eight seriously, probably fatally, wounded. There are many slightly injured. One of the killed was a schoolboy with his books under his arm, who had stopped in the crowd to attend to a child. This terrible scene was witnessed at Bay View a large crowd of socialists and strikers gathered at Milwaukee Garden, on the west side, and were preparing to carry out the programme of riot and destruction. A platoon of sixty police men and three infantry companies were dispatched there and cleared the premises. The mob then reassembled and proceeded to Best's brewery, and there was just been received at military headquarters, that a disturbance took place there, which it became necessary to report to the city and that two persons were killed. The city is in a state of excitement equalled at no time since the present trouble commenced.

#### CLUVERIUS DOOMED.

##### The Supreme Court Sustains the Lower Court.

RICHMOND, Va., May 6.—The Supreme Court of appeals, of Virginia, to-day rendered a decision in the case of Thomas J. Cluverius, convicted in the Hustings Court, of this city, of the murder, March 13th, 1855, of Fannie E. Madison. The case is not so generally known as the "reservoir murder mystery." The judgment of the lower court is fully sustained, eight bills of exception filed by the prisoner's counsel being elaborately discussed and successively over-ruled.

The opinion was delivered by Judge Fauntleroy, the court standing four to one in favor of sustaining the judgment of the lower court. Judge Cluverius dissented, being in favor of a new trial. Cluverius will surely hang unless Executive clemency interposes. The time first fixed for his execution having long since passed by, he will have to be brought before the Hustings Court for re-sentencing.

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##### Many Houses Destroyed.

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BALTIMORE, May 5.—Miss Constance Eager, the beautiful and accomplished step daughter of Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, renounced the world and its pleasures this morning at the convent of the Visitation where she took the vows of a nun.

#### Never Give Up

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### THE GREAT STRIKE AT AN END.

#### The Conference Between the Congressional Committee and the Workmen.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Midnight.—The great railroad strike is officially declared off by the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, to take effect to-morrow, Tuesday morning. This result has been brought about through the efforts of Representative Curtin's labor investigating committee.

Late last Saturday night J. W. Hayes, Wm. H. Bailey and J. B. Barry, members of the Executive Board of Knights of Labor met with the congressional committee informally. The meeting led to the result of the knights declaring the strike off, which is fully explained in the following correspondence:

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—To the general Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, America: The testimony taken to-day by the congressional investigating committee is overwhelmingly in favor of the commercial, agricultural and other interests of the entire country and has resulted from the labor troubles upon the lines of railroad belonging to the southwestern system and other railroads in the states of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas, and that by reason of said troubles a large number of persons not directly connected therewith have been thrown out of employment. Unwilling at this time to express an opinion in regard to the causes which produced this lamentable condition of affairs or to indicate where blame lies for its continuance, and animated solely by desire to consider all assistance in our power for the endeavor to restore peace, individual happiness and commercial prosperity to the citizens of the country and particularly of the five States named, we do hereby respectfully but earnestly request you as American citizens having the welfare of our common country at heart, to devise through the proper official channels a discontinuance of the strike upon the lines of the above mentioned, and to leave the question of the employment of officers of the corporation justifiable, to that public opinion may form when the congressional committee which has that matter under investigation shall have completed its work. Feeling assured that a compliance with the request will merit for your Board and for those who may act in concert with you, the people of the United States, we remain, your obedient servants, A. H. Curtin, W. H. Crane, James H. Outhwaite, A. X. Parker, James Buchanan, J. W. Stewart.

The following reply was sent to-day:

HURD'S HOTEL, St. Louis, May 3, 1886.—To Hon. A. G. Curtin, W. H. Crane, James H. Outhwaite, A. X. Parker, James Buchanan, J. W. Stewart, Gentlemen: Your communication of May 1st was placed before the joint Executive Board, and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the communication from the Congressional committee be filed and their request be granted, the time for calling the strike off to be left to the general Executive Board. In view of the fact that the business interests of the country are suffering and the Knights of Labor having the interests of the whole country at heart, they will comply with the request of the nation's representative, and that of the citizens committee of St. Louis and declare this strike at an end, to take effect Tuesday morning, May 4th, 1886. Trusting that this action will meet with the approval of the public and assist in bringing capital and labor in closer relationship, we remain very truly yours, the general Executive Board of the Knights of Labor.

JOHN W. HAYES.

The Congressional Committee, after having heard the testimony of prominent business men in St. Louis Saturday, endeavored, if possible, to have the Knights of Labor declare the strike off in the interest of peace and business, and that the prosperity of the country be restored, and at an informal meeting held on Saturday night the matter was broached by the committee to the Executive Board. A letter addressed to the Board was then drawn up and signed by all members of the committee, except Burns, who had gone to his home at St. Joseph, and he was said to be heartily in favor of this course. The letter was left with Mr. Curtin, chairman of the committee, to deliver to Mr. Hayes, chairman pro tem of Executive Board, and concluded the arrangements which were finally closed late on Sunday night by an extended conference between Mr. Curtin, on the part of the Congressional Committee and Messrs. Hayes, Bailey and Barry, of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor. Governor Curtin said the result was due, in a great measure, to the efforts of this Executive Board of Knights of Labor. After having been approached by the investigation committee, they at once used every effort to have the strike terminated for the sake of peace and the interests of all people, and especially the business interests of St. Louis. After receiving the committee's letter by the Board, a joint conference was held, composed of the general Executive Board and the Executive Boards of District assemblies Nos. 17, 93 and 101, which resulted in the adoption of the resolution contained in the reply to the Congressional Committee.

Mr. Hayes, of the Executive Board, said that to-morrow morning this strike would be obeyed by all the striking knights, and that they would present themselves for employment to the different railroad companies. Thus ends the greatest railroad strike that the country has seen since the memorable event of 1877.

#### TAKOOL STRIPES.

##### Ladies, this is a handsome Japanese Goods, and you will be pleased with it. Call and see them.

SOL EISENBERG & Co.

#### ON EXHIBITION TO-DAY—ONLY 537 PIECES

Swiss Edgings from 10 to 89 cents per yard at H. M. SROUSE'S.

#### GENTLEMEN, YOUTH AND BOYS:

Now you can call and examine the latest styles in Clothing, Hats, &c.

At SOL EISENBERG & Co's.

### RIOTING IN CHICAGO CONTINUED.

#### The Militia Under Arms and Seizures of Arms and Dynamite.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Noon.—The sheriff has not yet been called on, but the militia are in their armories, ready to turn out at a moment's notice. Between three and four hundred of the police have been armed with Springfield rifles and every man on the force is armed with 44 calibre revolvers.

Three thousand men employed in the great car shops at Pullman laid down their tools and went out this morning, joining one thousand who worked yesterday. There are no men working in the town to-day except men employed in the truck shops who do not number more than five hundred.

The police are rapidly collecting evidence against the chief conspirators among the Anarchists. They searched Spies' office this morning and found absolute proof that the inflammatory circulars mentioned in these dispatches, and headed, "Revenge! Workmen to arms!" and another headed, "Attention workmen!" were found with the form in type. These were taken possession of and locked up in the Central Station as evidence that Spies and Schwab directly incited the riot and bloodshed. The Anarchist Parsons has not been captured, as first reported. He is still hiding. Editor Schwab was mistaken for him when the first arrests were made at the office of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*.

Inspector Bonefield raided Zeipf's hall, corner of Lake and Desplaines streets, this morning. Here were found a lot of muskets, red flags and German books expounding socialistic doctrines.

Nearly \$10,000 has already been subscribed on "Change for the families of the wounded and dead officers."

Shortly after noon the police made another raid on the office of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. They arrested a man in the office, who upon being searched produced a large revolver and a dirk-knife. In the office was discovered several boxes of dynamite and a number of red flags and incendiary banners. They were all seized.

Mayor Harrison, with several detectives, visited the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office to-day, and held a consultation with Oscar Neibe, who said he did not belong to the office, but was employed to get out the paper. The mayor told him that the paper would not be issued until inspected by Mr. Hand, whom he would send for that purpose. Neibe promised that nothing of an inflammatory nature should appear in the paper. Before the paper was issued, however, another raid and twenty-five printers were arrested and arraigned before Justice Merchand, charged with murder.

Their cases were continued until May 14th. Bail was refused.

The dynamite found in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office was taken to the lake

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Resolved, That the communication from the Congressional committee be filed and their request be granted, the time for calling the strike off to be left to the general Executive Board. In view of the fact that the business interests of the country are suffering and the Knights of Labor having the interests of the whole country at heart, they will comply with the request of the nation's representative, and that of the citizens committee of St. Louis and declare this strike at an end, to take effect Tuesday morning, May 4th, 1886. Trusting that this action will meet with the approval of the public and assist in bringing capital and labor in closer relationship, we remain very truly yours, the general Executive Board of the Knights of Labor.

JOHN W. HAYES.

The Congressional Committee, after having heard the testimony of prominent business men in St. Louis Saturday, endeavored, if possible, to have the Knights of Labor declare the strike off in the interest of peace and business, and that the prosperity of the country be restored, and at an informal meeting held on Saturday night the matter was broached by the committee to the Executive Board. A letter addressed to the Board was then drawn up and signed by all members of the committee, except Burns, who had gone to his home at St. Joseph, and he was said to be heartily in favor of this course. The letter was left with Mr. Curtin, chairman of the committee, to deliver to Mr. Hayes, chairman pro tem of Executive Board, and concluded the arrangements which were finally closed late on Sunday night by an extended conference between Mr. Curtin, on the part of the Congressional Committee and Messrs. Hayes, Bailey and Barry, of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor. Governor Curtin said the result was due, in a great measure, to the efforts of this Executive Board of Knights of Labor. After having been approached by the investigation committee, they at once used every effort to have the strike terminated for the sake of peace and the interests of all people, and especially the business interests of St. Louis. After receiving the committee's letter by the Board, a joint conference was held, composed of the general Executive Board and the Executive Boards of District assemblies Nos. 17, 93 and 101, which resulted in the adoption of the resolution contained in the reply to the Congressional Committee.

Mr. Hayes, of the Executive Board, said that to-morrow morning this strike would be obeyed by all the striking knights, and that they would present themselves for employment to the different railroad companies. Thus ends the greatest railroad strike that the country has seen since the memorable event of 1877.

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