

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

J. C. L. HARRIS, Editor.]

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace—unwarped by party rage to live like brothers."

[W. M. BROWN, Publisher.]

VOLUME I.

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We Ho Raleigh Register.

Italy has recognized Diaz as President of Mexico.

The business men of Cincinnati have adopted a resolution asking that resumption of specie payments be postponed.

There are 7,000 applications on file in Department of State at Washington for consulships. There is only one place vacant.

The campaign in Asia minor seems to have resulted in the defeat of the Russians and will have to be fought over again.

The Senate committee have unearthed damaging evidence against Gov. Grover, who is charged with procuring his election to the United States Senate by bribery.

No appeal was taken in the suits of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines lately decided in her favor by the U. S. Court at New Orleans. The suits have been on docket forty years.

A portion of the command under Gen. Ord crossed into Mexican territory the other day and pursued and caught a band of robbers who had been preying upon American citizens.

Official dispatches leave no doubt that the Turks, by force of superior numbers, have driven the Russians away from Kars and summoned Baysaid to surrender. They have also made a successful descent near Batoum.

Washington dispatches report that President Hayes has determined to recognize Diaz as President of Mexico. It is also said that Mexico has made arrangements to pay all just claims of our citizens who have lost property by raiders from Mexico.

The fourth annual encampment of the soldiers national reunion will be held at Marietta, Ga. A daily attendance of 25,000 people is expected. Letters signifying their acceptance of invitations to be present have been received from Gens. Sherman, Kilpatrick and Crook, on the Union side, and from Gens. Joseph E. Johnston, Cockerell and Bradley T. Johnson on the Confederate side.

A dispatch from Havana says the insurgent chief, Morejon, who was wounded and taken prisoner, has been shot in Remedios. More than one hundred and eighty insurgents are said to have been shot after being taken prisoners in various actions. Nothing has been heard of Gen. Martinez Campos. His operations are apparently paralyzed. The correspondents of Havana newspapers at his headquarters are quite silent.

This case, if true, is based upon the developments at the trial of Joshua A. Franks, late deputy marshal for the Western district of North Carolina, who was tried several days ago before United States Commissioner J. T. K. Plant, on the charge of presenting false vouchers amounting to \$411.50 to the Treasury Department, and causing the same to be paid, and who was required to give bail in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance for trial by the Circuit Court, at Asheville, N. C., on the 1st day of November next.

The Washington Republican of July 10th, says it was rumored about the city last night that information had been lodged against Marshal Robert M. Douglas, of the Western district of North Carolina, charging him with conniving with his deputy marshals to defraud the Government by presenting false vouchers. If reports be true the information was sworn to several days ago before a United States commissioner, and the warrant for Colonel Douglas was withheld at the request of the complaining witness.

Chicago papers report the presence there and other large cities of French agents contracting for provisions for war purposes. Specific instructions are given as to how the food shall be packed with a view to its preservation, and easy transportation and distribution in rations. Enough food has been ordered to sustain a large army during a long campaign.

These operations are considered significant in view of the condition of Western Europe.

This last campaign has proved the most disastrous to the Turks of any attempt they have ever made to overcome the Montenegrins. From the day that Sultan Pasha and Ali Saib set out to effect a junction and crush Prince Nikita's little army with their united forces, it has been one grand carnage. Out of 15,000 bashi-bazouks who entered Montenegro with the Turkish army fully 11,000 are now dead or missing. This is independent of the loss among the regular troops, who formed the bulk of the army. There are 2,000 Turkish wounded at Sentari, and 1,000 more are expected to arrive.

Prince Gortschakoff, in an interview with a distinguished statesman, stated that only the Serbian question induced him to accompany the Czar to the seat of war. He had prevented Serbian co-operation, although urgently offered. In order to avoid European complications Russia had acted on the principle—first, to avoid all interference with the actual affairs of Serbia and Roumania, and not encourage them to warfare against Turkey; and, secondly, to decline as long as the war lasted, any intervention by the Powers, who, at the conclusion of peace, would have an opportunity of protecting all their interests.

A Washington dispatch to The Philadelphia Times of July 8th, says: Marshal Douglas, of North Carolina, is now in daily fear. Hester, the detective has filed a series of charges against him, one of which is

that he paid a Treasury detective under a false name, and knew at the time the facts; another, that by his negligence the frauds were committed by his deputies against the government, etc. Attorney General DeVeau required Douglas to file his answer or defense to these charges, and does not give him any assurance that he will be retained. Douglas called on the President in reference to the matter, and was informed that nothing would be definitely done until the Attorney General submits his statement and opinion of the matter. Douglas is considered here a very clever fellow, and no one for a moment judges him dishonest.

HON. R. P. DICK.

We are not given to anything like indiscriminate eulogy, nor would we attempt a defence of any public functionary if we did not deem him to be justly deserving of it. It is one thing to assail and defame an ordinary politician, and another to cast odium on a man who occupies a high judicial position. In the former case, the public is but little injured if all the charges preferred are made good; but in the latter case, every one is concerned, for that which affects the bench, which is the fountain of justice, operates for good or evil equally upon all.

It has never been the habit of the Republican press of this State to assail Judges except on the clearest proof of their corruption or inefficiency. The fact that they differ politically with a man who is a Judge, does not move them to, as it would not justify them in, impeaching his integrity, or in underrating the weight and the influence which a Judge ought to have among the people. For example, Judge Schenck, who is a Democrat, has rendered a decision in a very important matter which is repugnant to nearly all Republicans, yet no Republican paper has charged him with corruption or even intimated that he is actuated in the decision referred to by motives of political or personal ambition. How different has been the course of many of the Democratic presses towards Judge Dick! The latter, who is a good Judge, and as honest a man as ever broke bread, is assailed and ridiculed, and his name cast out as evil, simply because he is the father-in-law of Marshal Douglas, and because, as it is alleged, certain accounts

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ASSAILING THE PRESIDENT.

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain made a speech on the 4th of July, at Woodstock, Connecticut, in which he arraigned President Hayes for withdrawing the troops from South Carolina and Louisiana, with ability and fierceness seldom equaled. The speaker contended that the action of the President was in direct violation of the constitution: that there was such a State of insurrection in the States mentioned, which justified and demanded the interference of the military arm of the government; that the President made no effort to ascertain this fact: therefore, his action was a violation of the constitution; Gens. Hampton and Nichols are usurpers, and their State governments are monuments of an outraged constitution. This is the substance of the speech and fully states the position occupied by the distinguished speaker.

If Gov. Chamberlain had referred to the order of the President to the Secretary of War, directing the withdrawal of the troops, he would have ascertained that the President stated in that order

that there was not such a state of insurrection in Louisiana and South Carolina as justified the interference of the military power of the government." Congress not being in session the President was left to construe the situation in the contested States for himself. In doing this, he thought that his oath compelled him to withdraw the troops. Governor Chamberlain was mistaken in asserting that the President made no effort to acquaint himself with the condition of affairs in Louisiana and South Carolina before he issued orders to withdraw the troops. The President was fully informed; he was the sole judge as to his duty under the constitution, and he acted according to his view of the requirements of that instrument.

We might stop here as we have swept away the foundation upon which Gov. Chamberlain built his ferocious speech, but we desire to make a few more remarks in this connection:

As soon as the contest ended in South Carolina, Gov. Chamberlain left that State at the earliest possible moment and took up his residence in New York City. By this action he showed to the American people that he was a carpet-bagger in the full sense of that term. His hasty exit from his adopted State gives strength to the assertion that he went South for office; that he obtained office; when he could no longer hold office he hesitatingly left to his fate, thousands of men who had periled their lives in an effort to elect him Governor, and went North to feed on long corn, while his humble followers were left among the swamps and sand hills of South Carolina to feed on nubbins. Gov. Chamberlain should have remained South; had he done so, he would have been entitled to respect and consideration as a State leader of the Republican party. His removal North was a desertion of his party and must have been the result of downright cowardice. He did not possess nerve, back-bone and courage sufficient as a private citizen to stand up and lead his party in South Carolina. When he left South Carolina he forfeited his place as a leader of the Republican party; and now, in his ease and security, he attempts to revenge himself upon President Hayes by attacking the administration, and to that extent disrupt the party and put the whole country under Democratic control. He would pull down the house and slay himself to be revenged on the occupant thereof. For North-siders who have come South and have identified themselves with our people, about regard to politics, we have respect for the kindest feeling; for men who fight the South for office and who remain in their adopted States only while they hold office, we have supreme contempt. We regret that Gov. Chamberlain has proved that he belongs to the latter class; the less he has to say against the President the better so long as he leaves New York City his home. The Woodstock speech, made at his home in South Carolina would have sounded much better, and would have been weighed and considered as coming from a man who was not seduced by his acts that he intended to get it out on that line until success rewarded his efforts for freedom.

The President is right: we shall sustain him against all assailants, whether they be Bourbon Democrats or dissatisfied Republicans. The Republican party has all to lose and nothing to gain by following the lead of Gov. Chamberlain. Instead of making war, every Republican should uphold and sustain President Hayes until the measures for the pacification of the country, and a reform in the civil service, are fairly and thoroughly tested. Any other course inevitably leads to defeat and disaster.

DAVIS' FLIGHT.

HOW THE CONFEDERATE PRESIDENT ESCAPED FROM THE CAPITAL AND WHERE HE EXPECTED TO GO.

On the first Sunday of April, 1865, while seated in St. Paul's church in Richmond, Jefferson Davis received a telegram from Lee, announcing the fall of Petersburg, the partial destruction of his army, and the immediate necessity for flight. Although he could not have been entirely unprepared for this intelligence, it appears that he did not receive it with self-possession or dignity; but with tremulous and nervous haste, like a weak man in the hour of misfortune, he left the house of worship and hurried home where he and his more resolute wife spent the rest of the day in packing their personal baggage. Those who are acquainted with the character of Mrs. Davis can readily im-

agine with what energy and determination she must have prepared her family for flight, and with what rage and disappointment she resigned the sceptre she had wielded over the social and domestic life of "Richmond on the James." They may be sure, too, that although heart sick and disgusted there was nothing irresolute or vacillating in her actions. At nightfall everything was in readiness; even the gold then remaining in the treasury, not exceeding in all \$40,000, was packed among the baggage, and under cover of darkness the President of the Confederacy, accompanied by his family, and three members of his cabinet, Breckenridge, Benjamin, and Reagan, drove rapidly to the train which had been prepared to carry them from Richmond. This train, it is said, was the one which had carried provisions to Amelia Court House for Lee's hard-pressed and hungry army, and having been ordered to Richmond had taken those supplies to that place where they were abandoned for a more ignoble freight. As a matter of course the starving rebel soldiers suffered, but Davis succeeded in reaching Danville in safety, where he rapidly recovered from the fright he had sustained, and astonished his followers by a proclamation as bombastic and empty as his fortunes were straightened and desperate.

It is stated upon what appears to be good authority that Davis had, many weeks before Lee's catastrophe, made "the most careful and exacting preparations for his escape, discussing the matter fully with his cabinet in profound secrecy; and deciding that in order to secure the escape of himself and his principal officers, the Shenandoah should be ordered to cruise off the coast of Florida to take the fugitives on board." These orders were sent to the rebel cruiser many days before Lee's lines were broken. It was thought that the party might make an easy and deliberate escape in the way agreed upon, as the communications with the Florida coast were at that time scarcely doubtful, and once on the swift sailing Shenandoah, the most valuable remnant of the Anglo-Confederate navy, "they might soon obtain an asylum on a foreign shore." When Davis and his companions left Richmond in pursuance of this plan, they believed that Lee could avoid surrender only a short time longer. A few days thereafter the news of this expected calamity reached them, when they turned their faces again toward the South. Breckenridge, the Secretary of War, was sent to confer with Johnston, but found him only in time to assist in drawing up the terms of his celebrated capitulation to Sherman. The intelligence of this event caused the rebel chieftain to renew his flight, but while hurrying onward, some faculty induced him to change his plans and to adopt the alternative of trying to push through the Southwest toward the region which he fondly believed to be yet under the domination of Forrest, Taylor, and Kirby Smith, and within which he hoped to revive the desperate fortunes of the rebellion. He confided his hopes to Breckenridge, and when he reached Abbeville, S. C., he called a council of war to deliberate upon the plans which he had conceived for regenerating what had now become in fact "The Lost Cause." This council was composed of Generals Breckenridge, Bragg, and the commanders of the cavalry force which was then escorting him. All united that it was hopeless to struggle longer, but they added that they would not disband their men till they had guarded their chieftain to a place of safety. This was the last council of the Confederacy.—Weekly Times.

A POOR MAN'S BONANZA.

HOW THE SUM OF \$50,000 WAS NETTED IN THREE DAYS.

The following gold discovery took place in California within the past three weeks. It is a specimen of the unrecorded "strikes" occurring from time to time in a country sometimes supposed to be "worked out." Had the incident happened in the Black Hills, it would, by this time, have been told in ten thousand papers. This story, relating how a fortune was made in three days near Auburn, Placer county, is from The Herald:

The richest strike made in this country for many years, and as rich perhaps as was ever made, we here have the pleasure of recording. A. O. Bell, commonly called Pike Bell, who, with his family has resided for many years on Bald Hill, a few miles north of Auburn, as many know, is a dauntless prospector. Though occasionally making a strike of some considerable importance in the past, he has managed, like most modern prospectors, to keep poor. Last winter, in particular, he was in very straitened circumstances, and having no money, he offered his only horse, worth about \$50, for \$10, that he might buy bread for his children, and, failing in his efforts to sacrifice his horse, he pawned the ring off his wife's finger to obtain the necessities of life. Day by day he continued his searches for the glittering treasure, and whether the passing day had revealed a color or not, his spirits were always jubilant, apparently kept up by the hope that seemed never to desert him of doing better on the morrow.

At last the lucky day came. It was about three weeks ago, when hunting around over the hills he struck his pick into a little mound which resembled somewhat in appearance an ant hill, and to his delight he unearthed some pieces

of decomposed quartz, attached to which were some colors of gold. Encouraged at this prospect he began to sink on his new lead, and was rewarded by finding more or less gold at every stage of descent. Last Saturday he had reached a depth of about thirty feet, and had taken out in sinking that far rock estimated to be worth about \$1,500. The rock being extremely rotten, or what is called by quartz miners decomposed, he had with little effort pounded out in a mortar enough to pay expenses as he progressed. He had hired men to assist him in working the mine, and on last Monday morning they went to work as usual. The gouge, as we would call it, as it is too rotten to be properly called a ledge, was discovered by noon to have become suddenly richer. In the afternoon chunks of almost pure gold were taken out, and the decomposed stuff that filled the interstices between the rocks was so rich in gold that Pike began to wash it out with a pan. From three panfuls washed Monday afternoon he obtained gold estimated to be worth between \$4,000 and \$5,000. That evening he came into town, and giving us a hint of what he had got, invited us to go and see it. On Tuesday afternoon, in company with Sheriff McCormick, we visited the mine. We found Bell with a pan of gold in his hand worth from \$1,000 to \$1,500, which, he assured us, all came from one pan of dirt. "But," said he, "if you don't believe it, I will wash another pan and show you." We told him to wash. The pan was sent down into the shaft and soon returned filled with a mass of muddy, rocky stuff that sparkled all over with pieces of gold. This was washed and found to contain fully as much of the precious metal, if not more, than the one he had just finished panning when we arrived.

It was really the greatest sight we ever saw, and McCormick, who had mined in California in its palmy days, says it knocks the spots off anything he ever saw except on one particular occasion. Bell, having convinced us of the richness of his mine, took us to his house to show us the proceeds of the previous day's panning, that we might be convinced of what he had told us. The sight was one more easily imagined than realized. As we looked upon the pans of gold before us we thought of Aladdin and his magic lamp, and wondered whether the story had not been suggested by some such reality as was before us. On Wednesday evening Mr. Bell (it is "Mr." now, since he has lots of gold—it was Pike before) was in town again, and he informed us that what we saw was nothing; that he had taken out \$10,000 in three pans that day; that he had taken out, all told, up to that time, between \$30,000 and \$35,000, and that he had an offer and was about to sell for \$20,000. When asked his notion for selling, he said he would get away with about \$50,000, and that was money enough for him. To be sure, it is a good stake, and, when we consider that it was made in three days, it must be confessed that the chances for making a sudden fortune in California are not all gone.

SUPERHUMAN PHENOMENA.

A HOUSE AT MARTIN'S FERRY, OHIO, POSSESSED OF SPIRITS—HUNDREDS OF PERSONS WITNESS INCREDIBLE OCCURRENCES.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburg Gazette, June 28)

A very curious phenomenon has just occurred in this community. The scene of action is about five miles in the country back of town, on a main road leading to Cadiz, at the house of Mr. William McComas, a wealthy farmer. The community around Mr. McComas are almost all Friends—Quakers—and are not in the habit of producing sudden excitements, hence their reports, together with those of well-known citizens of this place and Wheeling, stamp it with truth.

About nine o'clock Monday morning Mrs. McComas heard a noise in the pantry, and on going in to learn the cause was surprised to see almost everything there falling from the shelves to the floor, and on replacing some cans of fruit saw they would not stay, but reeled about and fell to the floor. Being alarmed, she at once went and called the men from the fields where they were at work. On coming into the house they were struck with amazement with what was going on. The neighbors were sent for, many of whom came at once and saw sights such as to throw the most advanced spiritualistic far in the shade. The cooking stove moved from one side of the room to the other. A large piano, weighing about 800 pounds moved out from the wall half way across the parlor. Two clocks, stationary upon mantels, fell off upon their faces on the floor. They were replaced and did not stop running, nor were they injured. A feather bed in one of the lower rooms raised itself high off the bedstead and rested on the floor, while a feather bed up stairs was carried from one room through another, down stairs, and rested on the hall floor. Pots filled with water were thrown off the stove. A sewing machine was thrown almost across the room and rested upside down. Several large jars, containing butters of different kinds and weighing about forty pounds, were turned upside down, and on

being hastily filled by the almost frantic people, were placed in a tub, where they remained but a moment, when they raised themselves out, emptying out their contents. A tea canister, filled with tea, moved across the room in such a position as to empty itself and cover the floor with the tea as a farmer would cover the ground with grain; the drawers from the bureau would slowly move from their places out into the middle of the room, several large hams were repeatedly thrown from the hooks to the floor; books from the tables and bookcase were thrown all about the room, and, in fact, everything movable was during the day thrown out of place. While the strange scene was transpiring the neighbors were flocking in and passers-by were filling up the house. More than one hundred saw the affair, and all speak of it as something unheard of before. A part of the things in the pantry had in the meantime been replaced by Mrs. McComas, and while yet there explaining to a party of neighbors everything she had replaced came tumbling down upon their heads. A batch of eight newly baked loaves of bread were torn into hundreds of pieces and cast about the room, several pieces of which were gathered up and sent to friends.

The phenomena lasted all day Monday until night, was quiet throughout the night, but commenced action again early Tuesday morning and ceased about noon. Hundreds of people have and are still visiting the scene of excitement. Hacks are running from Bridgeport out to-day. The question in our excited neighborhood is, What is it?

Dr. J. M. Todd (well known in Pittsburg), of Bridgeport, went out, and "after a careful examination of all details and evidence," reports it as a mysterious and unaccountable truth.

POST MASTER GENERAL KEY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Judge David M. Key married Miss Lenoir, of Tennessee, a great-granddaughter of Gen. Wm. Lenoir of Revolutionary fame. She was, also, a granddaughter of Col. Waightstill Avery, a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Both these families have a large circle of descendants throughout the State, and especially in Western Carolina.

Judge Key entered the service early in the war and was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the 43rd Tennessee Regiment with Gillespie as Colonel. It is true, as has been stated, (so we are told on best authority) that they both agreed to decline promotion and stick to their regiment. In 1863, however, Col. Key's health failed entirely, and for a long time his life was despaired of. Not being able to return to his home he sought refuge with his family among his wife's relatives in North Carolina. As these were quite numerous, he divided his time amongst them, but remained for the greater portion at Mr. Rufus T. Lenoir's Old Fort Defiance, in the Valley of Caldwell county, the ancestral home of Mrs. Key. In the spring of 1875, not deeming it prudent to return at once to Tennessee, he cultivated land furnished him by that generous and liberal hearted gentleman, Col. Edmund W. Jones. In the Fall of 1865 he was enabled with the proceeds of his crop to equip himself with a two-horse wagon and to return across the mountains to his home in Tennessee. In the meantime he had obtained full amnesty from President Johnson who was an old friend. After settling himself again in Tennessee he at once entered into a very large and lucrative practice, and soon stamped him self as one of the ablest and most thorough lawyers in the State.

During his stay in Caldwell county, he became very popular with the citizens of that section. Indeed he commands respect from all who know him. Very genial and jovial among his friends, he is withal very retiring and modest—even to diffidence before strangers.

He is well known for his warm devotion to the South during the war, and his firm adherence to the Democratic party since. We have never heard any of his acquaintances express a doubt as to the patriotic motives which actuated him in accepting position under President Hayes. He is now about 50 years of age, with health entirely restored, weighs 215 lbs and has, it is to be hoped, many years of usefulness yet before him.—Piedmont Press.

ELOPING IN TROUSERS.—Yesterday afternoon Marshal Kessler's attention was attracted by the apparently suspicious actions of a couple of persons whom he took into custody, and was not long in concluding that one of them was a woman appressed, but not very much disguised, as a boy. Upon being taken to headquarters she owned up and joined in jokes at the expense of "her tailor," and was furnished with proper habiliments. Their story was somewhat romantic—that they were a pair of runaway lovers from De Kalb county, Illinois, and that the girl had to assume boy's garb in order to escape from a virago mother. They stated they wished to join hands in matrimony as soon as possible. Both parties appeared to be very modest and truthful, in fact unsophisticated.—Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.