

# THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

C. L. HARRIS, Editor.

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

[W. M. BROWN, Publisher.]

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THE OLDEST DAILY IN THE U. S.

THE "NORTH AMERICAN AND UNITED STATES GAZETTE" MOVES UP AMONG ITS YOUNGER BRETHREN—ANCIENT JOUR-NALISM.

The removal of *The North American and United States Gazette* from its old quarters, at No. 132 South Third street, to the more commodious and centrally situated office at the N. W. Corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, opposite Forney's Press, and the first issue of the paper from its new home this morning, form a suitable occasion for a brief review of the history of the oldest newspaper in the Western Hemisphere.

The great age of *The North American and U. S. Gazette* is not found in the former part of its title. *The North American*, simple and proper, was found as late as March 26, 1837, while *The U. S. Gazette*, which it purchased and merged in itself in 1847, was founded in June, 1789. By virtue of a similar adoption, claims are made to a riper age. The same year in which *The North American* was founded (1839) witnessed the dying pangs of the veteran *Daily Advertiser*.

This journal was first published as a weekly, under the name of *The Pennsylvania Packet*, or *General Advertiser*, in 1771, and in 1784 was converted into a daily, the first published in America. It was quite successful and popular at first, but in course of time, from its patriarchal and unprogressive course, was pushed back into poverty and feebleness by its more enterprising rivals. It added to *The North American*, which purchased at its decease, just three hundred subscribers. In 1840 *The Commercial Herald* was also absorbed in the same manner. Soon after this George R. Graham and Alexander Cummings obtained control of the paper, and under the editorial management of Robert T. Conral, it laid aside the semi-religious tendencies which had hitherto marked it and soon grew in esteem, circulation and pecuniary success. In 1847 Morton McMichael became half-owner of the paper, and, after various changes in its management, in 1854 sole proprietor, which position he occupied until within a few years, when full of honors and the success of his long labors on behalf of journalism, he retired and gave the paper into the hands of its present editors and proprietors, his sons Walter and Clayton McMichael.

THE "TALLENT" OF THE NAME.

Among the older members of the community *The U. S. Gazette* is more vividly remembered than *The North American*. It was a full grown newspaper while its rival and subsequent merger was yet in its youth. The success of *The Gazette* was due to the enterprise of Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, who still lives, a venerable but hale and active citizen, in our midst. Mr. Chandler, in 1822, was a school-master, and his connection with *The Gazette* was introduced by a pithy story which he offered for publication in its columns, and which was accepted, and, being followed by other contributions, led to his assumption of the office of editor.

In 1826 he became part proprietor of the paper, whose subscribers had increased under his efforts at that time to four hundred. For many years he was the sole proprietor, editor, reporter and chief correspondent of *The Gazette*. Fifteen compositors, a proof reader and a business clerk constituted the rest of the force. There was no financial editor in those days, with his full and critical money article, but the brief returns of the stock board, not constantly or accurately reported in all cases, were deemed enough for the wants of the momentary portion of the reading public. There were no reporters. Reports of fires, sometimes a day or two after their occurrence, would be taken up from the volunteered information of some kind subscriber or friend, who had run behind the engine or lived near the scene. As for other local news, it was picked up from rumormongers or social discussion, as opportunity offered. The new editor of *The Gazette*, however, distinguished himself and added to the popularity and currency of his paper by enterprising efforts to obtain news from Washington, New York and abroad. No telegrams or telegraphs connected the great cities then, and it was long after that steam crossed the ocean. Mr. Chandler shared with a New York paper the expense of a horse express between Washington and New York, via this city, and was thus frequently enabled to disseminate his more economical or sluggish contemporaries. On other occasions he acted as messenger of his would meet the regular stages, secure through the kindness of some passenger the latest newspaper and come out the next morning with news perhaps ten days old, but ahead of all rivals. He beat every newspaper in the country in 1827 with the tidings of the battle of Navarino, when it was just ninety days past.

THE FOREMURDER OF HOWE'S PRINTING PRESS.

*The Gazette* was printed on a hand press turned by a crank. In Mr. Chandler's earliest knowledge this press could

turn off two hundred an hour printed on one side, but in the course of time improved appliances enabled the pressman to print in the same period as many as five hundred copies on both sides! The whole edition was finished shortly after midnight, unless something special required delay; and the editor and compositors and all could get a good night's rest and be ready to start again fresh and early the next morning. No papers were sold on the streets; none but subscribers and those who could borrow from subscribers were privileged to read the daily news. But one copy would then circulate in a neighborhood in many hands, and a subscription list of eight hundred might represent a circulation of thousands, as is the case in foreign countries and in some sections of this country even to this day. Advertisements were quite plenty, but at the smallest rates, so that for twenty five dollars a business man could secure almost unlimited space for an entire year. In size *The Gazette* was, towards the last, not much smaller than the present *North American*. It contained a leader, and sometimes one or more editorials besides, which were always vigorous and sometimes very personal, as was the custom in those days. Besides this, there was a good deal of foreign correspondence mostly compiled in his editorial chair by Mr. Chandler from foreign exchanges; articles from domestic papers, genuine correspondence from the leading cities of the East and South, commercial reports and frequently interesting stories by the editor and others, poetry and fancy local sketches.

THE MERGER OF THE TWO PAPERS.

The versatile labors for twenty-five years of Mr. Chandler, together with the strain imposed upon him by active participation in public affairs in Congress and elsewhere, affected, in 1847, his hitherto rugged constitution and induced him to accept the offer of *The North American* to purchase *The Gazette*. The sum paid was forty-five thousand dollars, which was bruted far and wide as an extravagant price, but which to-day would not buy one of *The Times* presses. *The Gazette* had gradually come to be very decidedly commercial in its tone. Its rival looked in the same direction, and this it was which led to the purchase at a sum never before heard of or dreamt of. The circulation of *The Gazette* at the time of its sale was about three thousand.

Since 1847 *The North American* has constantly maintained its almost distinctly commercial character, and has the largest part of its circulation among merchants, shippers and others of this class. It has always been notable for the solidity and dignity of its editorial columns and for the brightness and taste of its literary criticisms. Lately its price has been reduced and a more popular and enterprising path entered upon. The removal to Chestnut street is in this direction.—*Philadelphia Times*.

MILITARY ATTACHES IN EUROPE.

THE POSITION A DELICATE ONE—REPORTS ON ARMS MANUFACTURED—PLENTY TO WRITE ABOUT—CELEBRATED REPORTS.

A correspondent writes to a London newspaper as follows: "The position of a military attaché is a very delicate one in these warlike days. Up to the outbreak of the Crimean war, and for some little time afterward, no military attaché could have been hard worked at any of the embassies. Toward the close of the long period of peace, which extended from 1815 to the war of the allies against Russia, there was but little fighting in Europe, except, indeed, of the revolutionary kind. Such warfare a military attaché might with reason consider beneath his notice, not only on account of its unofficial character, but also by reason of the rough and ready manner in which it must of necessity be conducted. Although revolutionists form their plans beforehand, they cannot, as a rule, choose the moment at which they shall put them in action. Their preparations, moreover, in regard to arms and ammunition must, for obvious reasons, be most incomplete. It is possible that in the years 1848 and 1849 some military attachés may have been instructed to report on the popular art of constructing barricades, and, above all, on the most approved method of reducing them by artillery fire, and ultimately capturing them by assault. It was not, however, until a few years later, that the invention or general adoption of rifled muskets and revolvers required a certain number of military attachés to report on the arms manufactured according to the system of Colt and of Minie. Since then, wars have abounded; and each new war has brought with it a new weapon, or rather, has called attention to a weapon of which the merits were not previously known. In the Crimea the Russians were placed at disadvantage by having only smooth-bore muskets to oppose to the rifled muskets of the allies. In the war of the French and Italians against the Austrians, the Austrian smooth-bore artillery had to contend with the rifled artillery of the French. In the war of Austria and Prussia, on the part of the German Confederation against Denmark, the Prussians, for the first time, used the needle-gun in actual warfare. In the

Austro-Prussian war of 1866 the Austrians suffered, as the Danes had suffered two years before, from the murderous effect of the Prussian needle-gun, though they on their side, warned by their experience at Magenta and Solferino, had adopted an improved system of artillery. Then the French surpassed the Prussian needle-gun with the chassepot, only to find in 1870, that the Prussians, with the artillery made for them at Essen by the now world renowned Krupp, had advanced beyond them just when, in 1859, they showed that they had advanced beyond the Austrians.

"The competition in the matter of arms was not and is not finished. Meantime military attachés have during the past few years had plenty to write about. For those who possessed strategical insight and literary skill there have been campaigns to describe and to criticize. Others, of a mechanical turn of mind, may have furnished detailed accounts of the new weapons; while all must have felt themselves bound to write elaborate reports on the new military systems, which, since the triumph of the Prussian system in 1870, have been adopted everywhere in Europe. New modes of recruitment, new schemes of organization, new arms, and new tactics have been introduced in every country important enough to have such an embassy accredited to it as would count a military attaché among its members; and the Government of each of these important countries has, no doubt, speculated from time to time as to what the various military attachés were writing home on the subject of its military reforms. Just after the commencement of the warlike period, which has now lasted nearly a quarter of a century, General, at that time Captain, Ignatieff is known to have addressed to his Government at St. Petersburg a report on our Indian Army, and on the English tenure of India generally. Not a word of that report has ever found its way into print, nor has the substance of it, nor the general effect, ever been made public. For all that can be proved to the contrary, the future Ambassador of Russia at Constantinople may have written in his report on the Indian Army that it was the best army in the world, and on the English tenure of India that it was the safest possible tenure, and the best calculated of all tenures to endure forever. All that is known on the subject is that the report was highly approved by the Emperor, and that it served the young Ignatieff as a passport to important missions and to high occupations of various kinds.

"Another celebrated report from a military attaché was the one written by Baron Stoffel, of the French Embassy at Berlin, in the year 1869—a report full of bitter truths, foreshadowing what must happen to France if France, all unprepared as she was, challenged an enemy who was armed at all points, thoroughly trained, and only waiting for an opportunity to begin the contest. So erroneous is popular opinion—especially on the subject of military attachés and their reports—that when France declared war the Berlin public were convinced that the declaration had been made by the advice of Baron Stoffel, who accordingly was hoisted, and ran some risk immediately before his capture of being roughly treated. He was supposed to have written home to his Government that when the Prussians were disatisfied with their musket, and about to modify its construction in such a manner as to make it equal to the chassepot, was the time to attack them. It was not until the war was virtually at an end that Baron Stoffel's report, found among the papers left at the Tuileries, was printed, when it appeared that he had written just the contrary of what the worthy Berliners had imagined. Only a few months ago a not very agreeable story, indeed a very discreditable one to those concerned, was published by the Austrian papers about certain drawings for the manufacture of the new Uchatius gun having been treacherously sold by an Austrian officer to the Russian military attaché at Vienna. Here were remarkable materials for a report to the Russian Minister of War, which, we may be sure, will never see the light. Governments whose agents render themselves guilty of such practices as these are the very ones which are most likely to attribute unbecoming conduct to the diplomatists and officers accredited to them from abroad."

THE STORY OF THE SEWING-MACHINE.

We read in the *London Athenæum*, February, 1807, that Mr. J. Stone, of Paris, obtained a *brevet d'invention*, or patent, in February, 1804, for "a machine for joining the sides of segments of all flexible matters," which, he asserts, "will be particularly serviceable in preparing clothing for the army or navy." It is supposed one man may do as much work with this machine as one hundred persons with the needle. This is the first mention of a sewing-machine.

About the year 1841, in poverty, hunger, and dirt, Elias Howe, a native of Massachusetts, surrounded by a young family, for whom he labored during the day, devoted his after hours to the construction of a sewing-machine, which he completed and patented in May, 1841.

The American public did not see the merit of the invention; and poor Howe, after making over one-half of his patent to his friend for the assistance afforded to him, tried his fortunes with his machine in England; there, however, after attempting to get his invention appreciated in London without effect, he was constrained to sell his patent, and the machine itself, to Mr. Thomas, of Cheapside, London, who immediately saw the applicability of the invention to his own manufacture—that of stay and corset-making—Thomas paying \$1,250 for the right to patent, which made a difference in favor of the inventor of \$831.87, that being the sum paid for obtaining the English patent—the inventor visiting England, and working at Mr. Thomas's expense two years to adapt his mechanism to special purposes.

Howe fell into bitter poverty, and returned to New York, where he found that in his absence, his patent rights had been infringed, and his invention pirated by wealthy people, who were determined to fight Howe's right to his own invention in a court of law. The trial which demonstrated, in the clearest manner, that Howe invented the first sewing machine. Others it is true, had tried to do what he had accomplished, but failed. Mr. John Fisher, of Nottingham, England, for the purpose of ornamenting lace, patented in June, 1845, a year previously to that of Howe's. This machine did, indeed, interlock threads in the same manner as Howe's, by means of an eye-pointed needle carrying a loop of thread through the material, which was traversed and fastened on the under side by a shuttle; but here the similarity between the two inventions ended.

The public are familiar with the machine, consisting of an iron arm, and an arrangement of parts at its extremity, which almost rivals the human hand in delicacy. Howe's original machine contains the germ of the numberless patents that have appeared since his was taken out; consequently, every sewing machine exported pays a royalty to him of one dollar for that right, and a royalty is also exacted for home use. The sewing machine proper does nothing but plain stitching, but there are several ingenious appliances for hemming, tucking, and binding. At the lowest computation, one sewing machine is fully equal to five hand sewers. In the London Exhibition of 1851, only two imperfect sewing-machines were shown; in 1856, at Paris, there were fourteen varieties; and in 1862, at London, about fifty. At this date, however, there were in use in this country 300,000 sewing machines, of which 75,000 were in private families. Sewing machines, manufactured and sold as per quarterly returns, made under oath by six manufacturers, for the year ending June, 1867, are stated to have been 170,000.

Howe, after his return to New York, prospered, and the royalty he reaped from home sale and for exportation amounted to \$250,000 a year. Howe died in 1867; he acknowledged to have made by his machine a million and a half dollars, which he regarded as fortune enough for one man. His services to society were recognized by the Emperor of the French conferring upon him the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION AND PROGRESS.

Professor Grove has said: "Little can be achieved in scientific research without an acquaintance with it in youth. You will rarely find an instance of a man who has attained any eminence in science who has not commenced its study at a very early period of life. It is sad to see the number of so-called educated men, who, traveling by railway, voyaging by steamboat, consulting the almanac for the time of sunrise or full moon, have not the most elementary knowledge of a steam engine, a barometer, or a quadrant; and who will listen with a half-confessed faith to the most idle predictions as to whether or cometic influences, while they are in a state of crass ignorance as to the cause of the trade-winds, or the form of a comet's path. May we hope that the slight illustration of scientific studies, now happily commenced, will extend till it occupies its fair space in the education of the young; and that those who may be able learnedly to discourse on the Æolic digamma will not be ashamed of knowing the principles of an airpump, an electrical machine, or a telescope, and will not, as Bacon complained of in his contemporaries, despise such knowledge as something mean and mechanical."

Sir J. Bowring considers the true test of education to be its application to the duties of life. The importance of language is seen from the fact that there are twelve thousand millions of the human race. Professor Porson said a street-sweeper in Athens knew more of his language than many educated at the University. This was owing to the system of teaching, which did not lead them to think in the languages which they learned. Scientific knowledge is not to be found in the ancient languages. There are more than fifty modern languages not studied; and, if any young man wishes to make money, let him study them. When Sir John Bowring was in China, among four hundred million people, there were only six persons through whom he could hold intercourse with the Chinese.

The immense progress of knowledge has, in its various fields, all been effected step by step, now and then a little more sudden than at other times; but, viewing the whole course of improvement, it has been gradual, though moving in an accelerated ratio. But it is not merely in these branches of natural knowledge which tend to improvements in economical arts and manufacturers, that science has made great progress. In the study of our own planet and the organic beings with which it is crowded, and in so much of the universe as vision, aided by the telescope, has brought within the scope of observation, the present century has surpassed any antecedent period of equal duration.

Sir Charles Lyell remarks that, "In our own times, the rate of progress in the arts and sciences proceeds in a geometrical ratio as knowledge increases; and when we carry back our retrospect into the past, we must be prepared to find the signs of retardation augmenting in a like ratio; so that the progress of a thousand years at a remote period may correspond to that of a century in modern times, and in ages still more remote man would more and more resemble the brutes in that attribute which causes one generation exactly to imitate in all its ways the generation which preceded it. The extent to which even a considerably advanced state of civilization may become fixed and stereotyped for ages, is the wonder of Europeans who travel in the East. One of my friends declared to me, that whenever the natives expressed to him a wish, 'that he might live a thousand years,' the idea struck him as by no means extravagant, seeing that if he were doomed to sojourn for ever among them, he could hope to exchange in ten centuries as many ideas, and to witness as much progress, as he could do at home in a half a century."

ENGLAND ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

No doubt the Eastern Question is a network of difficulties and dangers, affecting very important interests, exciting violent passions, and even when lulled into a state of rest liable to break out again with ruinous activity. The elements of which it is composed explain its character. A northern power, possessing a vast extent of territory, and capable of bringing a most formidable array of forces into the field, pressed down to the south upon an empire which, though apparently verging toward its ruin, comprises whole regions of splendid fertility and the choicest positions for sway and trade. The former is thought to covet, at the very least, some important portions of its neighbor's dominions and seek the accomplishment of its views by an intriguing policy in times of peace, and by downright conquest in times of war. The Porte facilitates its rival's success by a system of miracle which paralyzes its natural advantages, and comes in aid of strong original causes to produce a spirit of disaffection among the majority of its subjects. Russia, on the other hand, is thereby furnished with millions of partisans from within the Turkish Empire and the energies of an impulsive sympathy from without. Of late, indeed, she has drifted into a position of which she has availed herself to assume the guise of Europe's champion, and at the same time to drive the Sultan into a single-handed war fraught with chances fatal to his independence. Other European powers, for various reasons and in different degrees, see at all times much to alarm them even in the prospect of a rupture between the two parties. They know that the small dark cloud on the horizon may surge into a sweeping tempest, and they must lose no time in determining when and by what means they may have to protect their own particular interests even to the extremity of war. Of such inducements to hostile action England may be said to have the lion's share. Whatever consideration obliges her to rest her sheet anchor on peace, she may be carried into stormy latitudes by resistless forces incidental to a wide expanse of surface on land as well as at sea.—*Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe in the Nineteenth Century.*

THE COSSACK CAVALRYMEN.

The Cossack cavalrymen are all comparatively young men and have young wives. Whenever they set out on a campaign they buy a white scarf or handkerchief to take with them. At the close of their period of service they return to their villages and are met by the whole population. Now a wife who has been unfaithful to her lord kneels down before him in the road puts her face in the dust, and places her husband's foot upon her neck. This is a confession of guilt, and at the same time a prayer for forgiveness. If the husband then covers his wife's head with the white scarf, it means, that he forgives her and agrees to forget her fault. If the white handkerchief is not produced, the woman returns straight to her father's house without again entering her husband's dwelling, and a divorce is pronounced. Mr. MacGaham recounts a tragical story which a soldier told him on the Danube. A returning Cossack was informed by a malicious neighbor before he reached his home, that his wife had been unfaithful. His comrades perceived that he had all of a sudden taken to drink and

dissipation, although he was not a man given to these vices. When he reached his village, his wife, as he feared, knelt down, and put her face in the dust at his feet. The spectators saw him look at her as she lay in the dust for a long time. Two or three times he put his hand in his breast for the white handkerchief as if he were going to cover the repentant woman's head—two or three times the movement was restrained. Finally, as if driven by a sudden impulse, he drew his sword, and with one stroke severed her head from her body. The punishment for the crime was two months' imprisonment, while the malicious neighbor who had taken the trouble to inform him beforehand of his wife's misconduct was sentenced to Siberia for three years.

THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPHER.

It is not to Niepce de St. Victor that the citizens of Chalons-sur-Saone (a town, by the way, not to be mistaken for Chalons in the Champagne country) are about to erect a statue, but to his uncle, Joseph Nicéphore Niepce, who might as well be designated as the first photographer, since he was who succeeded first of all in fixing an image in the camera. In a *Life of Nicéphore Niepce*, recently published by Victor Foke, appear letters which leave little doubt that in May, 1816, Niepce had accomplished the feat of fixing shadows in the camera, for in communication of that date to his brother he incloses four photographs, of which he says: "The pigeon-house is reversed on the pictures, the barn, being to the left, instead of the right. The white mass which you perceive to the right of the pigeon-house, and which appears some what confused, is the reflection upon the paper of the pear-tree, and the black spot near the summit is an opening between the branches of the trees. The shadow on the right indicates the roof of the bake-house." This, then, is a description of the first camera picture ever taken, and it was by reason of Niepce's inability to prevent his impressions from fading after lapse of time that he turned his attention to the bitumen of Judea process with which he produced photographs as early as 1824, one or two specimens being still among the science treasures of the British Museum. The name of Nicéphore Niepce is little known in England. And yet this should not be. As is well known, he came to this country in 1827, and resided at Kew in the hope to receive aid and encouragement, and shortly afterward, on his return to France, entered into partnership with Daguerre to work out together a more practical process. When Daguerre made known his discovery in 1839, his partner had been dead two years, and no mention was made of Niepce at the time Arago made his famous speech announcing the discovery of the Daguerreotype. Specimens of the wonderful process were not long in reaching this country, and the first picture was placed in Faraday's hands with the remark that he had never seen anything like it before. But Faraday said he had. A Frenchman, he remembered, had brought him a picture of Kew Church a dozen years ago, with the quaint remark that "the sun had done it." Faraday was so certain of this that inquiries were at once instituted into the matter, and in the end a communication was addressed by the Secretary of the Royal Society, Mr. Bauer, to the Académie at Paris, a communication which helped materially to substantiate the claim of the Niepce family, and to obtain for the son, Isidore, a pension in acknowledgement of the father's services. The deed of partnership between Niepce and Daguerre is still extant, but how much of the latter's published results were due to his dead partner the world will never know.—*Nature.*

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE.

Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke, of North Carolina, well known as a writer, is spending the summer with Mrs. Charlotte Smith, of *The Inland Magazine*.

The Inland Club met in its rooms on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Mrs. Charlotte Smith presiding and Miss Harriet L. Dolson acting as secretary. After the transaction of enroute business Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke, of North Carolina, was presented to the ladies of the club, and, at the request of the president, recited several of her own poems, and added further to the interest of the occasion by a bright and vivacious description of southern life, manners, and social changes. Mrs. Smith remarked in effect that, in the cordial recognition which the journalists and literary women of Chicago had extended to Mrs. Clarke, who was acknowledged as one of the most influential representatives of the southern press, she saw an indication of the more friendly relations, both in social and business life, which should exist between the west and the south. Mrs. Clarke thanked the president and the ladies for their generous welcome, and said that the climate of Chicago was "the very tonic needed by southern people," and believed that this metropolis and the northwest would be their future favorite summer resort. The ladies then adjourned to the Tremont house for dinner, where they discussed the vicissitudes which had been prepared for them with as keen an appreciation of their merits as of the previous literary feast.—*Chicago Times.*

A philosopher in embryo is a little girl who, on being asked if the muskitoes bit, said, "Yes, but she didn't care so long as they left her room to scratch."—*Boston Herald.*