

J. C. L. Harris, Editor. Mrs. M. B. Clarke, Literary Critic. W. M. Brown, Publisher & Proprietor.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Redif and Abdul Kerim will be court martialled.

The troubles between the Orangemen and Catholic Irish seems to have subsided.

It is reported in military circles that England is preparing to occupy Gallipoli and Constantinople.

The Russians were repulsed at Plevna with a loss of four hundred prisoners and two standards.

If the Russians reach Adrianople, the Turkish government will go to Broussa on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.

The latest accounts are that terrible fighting has occurred in Chicago. The military were compelled to fire on the mob with grape and canister. The slaughter is reported to have been terrible.

On the 26th, a meeting of the Cabinet was held to take into further consideration the question of the strike. All of the members were of the opinion that affairs had much improved.

Ten thousand working men assembled in a meeting at San Francisco, on Monday night last. After the meeting, a mob destroyed a large Chinese washing establishment and otherwise maltreated many of the Celestials.

The President has commissioned B. A. Roseman as postmaster at Charleston. The President has appointed Robert F. Campbell, collector of the third Texas district.

Prince Gortschakoff has notified the powers that Russia will not treat directly with the Porte. The questions to be solved will be submitted to the great powers.

Fighting has been going on since Thursday between the Russians and the forces of Raouf Pasha near Eski Saghra, south of the Balkans. Midha Pasha, heretofore disgraced from Constantinople, has been recalled by the Sultan.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention nominated Mr. R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati for Governor and adopted a platform demanding the re-nomination of silver. The Republican Convention meets next week.

The defeat of Suleiman Pasha at Karabunar is confirmed. Suleiman lost ten guns and a large quantity of ammunition, and is now at Adrianople. In consequence of this reverse the hopes reposed in Suleiman at Constantinople are much diminished. It is feared that the Russians, encouraged by this success, will again begin marching rapidly on Adrianople and Southern Roumania.

Ex-Gov. F. J. Moses, Joseph Woodruff, Clerk of the Senate and A. O. Jones, Clerk of the House of Representatives, all of South Carolina, have been arrested charged with issuing false pay certificates to members of the Legislature. R. H. Gleaves, ex-Lieutenant Governor, has fled the State, charged with the same offense.

The great strike is about ended. Travel has been resumed on the New York Central Railroad. The troops are being dismissed. Travel will be resumed on the Pennsylvania road in a day or two. There is apprehension of trouble on the Lehigh and Lackawanna Valleys. Every thing is quiet at San Francisco. A fight occurred between the soldiers and the strikers at Johnstown, Penn., and several persons were killed. The President and cabinet are of opinion that the strike at points in the East is at an end; that no further violence need be apprehended east of the Ohio River; that a day or two more will see travel and traffic restored on all the main lines.

In St. Louis on the 26th inst., a number of striking mechanics, a number of the workmen's party and some three hundred negro laborers on the levee, started from Loess market and visited a large number of manufacturing establishments in the southern part of the city, compelling all employees to stop work, putting out all fires in engine rooms and closing buildings. Several large flouring mills were among the establishments closed. No respect of persons was shown, women and girls being treated in the same manner as men, and were forced to stop work whether they were willing or not. The colored part of this crowd marched up the levee and forced all steamboat companies and officers of independent steamers to sign pledges to increase wages of all classes of steamboat and levee laborers. Their demands were of the most extortionate character, the increase insisted on, ranging from about 60 to 100 per cent. They were peremptory, and would not allow boats to leave the wharf until their demands were acceded to.

Gov. Holden having tendered his resignation as a member of the Republican State Committee, we have taken his name out of the list of members.

The debt of New York City, one year ago, was \$119,000,000, now it is \$131,000,000. This is a fair specimen of progressive Democracy.

Every one sympathizes with honest industry, and desires it to receive just compensation. No good citizen sympathizes

with murder, arson and robbery. The working men of the land have a right to expect fair returns for their labor, but, in so doing, they should not expect to deprive their fellow men of their hard earned property. Every fair minded working man is willing to accord to others the right to enjoy the fruits of their labor. It is only idle tramps and professional thieves who think otherwise. It is creditable to the working men, that as soon as it was found out thieves and murderers were taking advantage of their action for personal gain, they placed themselves on the side of law and order. This, it seems, has been their action in many of the disturbed districts.

The New York Sun, known throughout the country as the special Northern organ of Southern Bonaportism, has had much to say of late in relation to certain funds used for political purposes in Ohio during the late campaign, and attempts to draw the inference that President Hayes had been pecuniarily benefitted thereby.

The Cincinnati Gazette, which is doubtless well posted, has the following on the subject:

"During the campaign of 1876 drafts to pay expenses were sent to R. B. Hayes, payable to his order, which were endorsed by him to A. T. Winkoff. This is what The New York Sun is making so much fuss about. Money was needed in the Ohio campaign, and will always be needed, and the fact that checks were sent to Hayes and by him handed over to the committee proves nothing wrong or unusual. All the money received in Ohio was disbursed for legitimate purposes. There always have been, and always will be, legitimate demands for funds to pay campaign expenses, and there is no more impropriety in such funds passing through the hands of a Governor, or even a candidate for President, on their way to the proper committee than in the contribution of money for such purposes. If such use had been made of the money referred to as was made of Tilden's millions in Ohio and other States, then there would be good ground for censure, but this is not claimed. Indeed, had Hayes paid \$10,000 out of his pocket toward the expenses in Ohio it would not have been improper. It is perfectly right that candidates should bear part of the cost of an election. It is not the use of money, but its abuse, that is wrong."

The Radical party in North Carolina will soon share the same fate which assigned it to everlasting oblivion in Mississippi.—Wilson Advance.

If The Advance means by Radical party, those who are endeavoring to keep alive in North Carolina feelings of sectional hatred, or those who are making a factions fight upon the liberal policy pursued towards all sections of the country by President Hayes' administration, then we agree with it, that, such a party will at no distant day be, as it should be, "consigned to everlasting oblivion." But, if in the term "Radical party," The Advance means to include nine-tenths of the Republicans of the State and the very large number of Conservative-Democrats who see in President Hayes' course the advent of peace and reconciliation in all portions of our country, and who are giving him a cordial support in the line of patriotic duty which he has marked out for his administration, then we can assure it, that, no such ignominious burial will take place.

The great political funeral which is most likely to take place, will be of that restless, revolutionary Bourbon element to which The Advance has so tenaciously clung in the past, and which, judging from its tone it will continue to endorse in the future.

A SHAMEFUL WRONG.

The so-called privileged tax which was put upon the people of North Carolina by the late Bourbon Legislature, makes a man, who has a little stock of goods valued at two or three hundred dollars, pay as much as a man who has a stock of one hundred thousand dollars. This is one of the many wrongs, that the good people of North Carolina will be called upon to redress next year.

OHIO DEMOCRATS ENDORSE HAYES' POLICY.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio congratulates the country upon President Hayes' policy, but claims that he is only carrying out Democratic suggestions.

The sixth resolution adopted, reads as follows:

"We congratulate the country upon the acceptance, by the present administration, of the constitutional and pacific policy of local self-government in the States of the South so long advocated by the Democratic party, which has brought peace and harmony to that section of the Union."

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

The people of Virginia have done themselves great credit by the cordial preparations made to receive the President and his cabinet.

The cities of Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, through their respective councils, had made ample arrangements

to give the distinguished party a hearty old Virginia welcome.

Although the stirring events of the past week prevented the President from carrying out the proposed programme, yet we are glad to learn that the visit will not be abandoned, but will take place as soon as matters become more settled. Let the President visit the "Old Dominion" by all means.

NO SURRENDER.

Of one thing we feel assured, the Republican party will make no nominations next July.—Hendersonville Courier.

The Courier is entirely independent: it does not pretend to speak for either party. Constant communication with leading Republicans throughout the State, fails to inform us of any disposition to disband the party organization. On the other hand, there is a well settled determination to reorganize the party next year and to make a vigorous and thorough fight for control of the State. The color line and the consequent organization of the Democratic party as the White Man's party, are now events of the past; with the everlasting cry of "nigger" done away with, thousands of Conservative white men who have acted with the Democratic party because they were compelled to do as long as color divided the two parties, now feel free to act with that party whose principles are in harmony with their own.

Whatever may be the truth about the fairness of the election of last year, thirteen thousand majority has often been swept away and the majority put on the other side, in less than two years. The line between the extreme men—Bourbons in other words—as represented by The Observer of this city, and the Conservative men of this State as represented by The News of this city—is becoming more marked every day. One or the other must submit to the dictation of the party lash and sacrifice principle or bolt the party. We fear the Bourbon element is the strongest and that it will control the nominating Conventions next year. If this fear should be converted into a fact, we shall then have an exhibition of courage and devotion to principle, or a cowardly and pusillanimous surrender of deliberate convictions of public policy at the dictation of men who desire party success at the expense of the best interests of the country.

North Carolina Republicans in 1878 will put forward a platform of principles thoroughly in harmony with the views of the people of the State; supplemented by the nomination of the very best men in the party for the different offices to be filled, they will go before the people with absolute faith in the devotion of the people to the principles of American freedom and constitutional liberty.

HENRY WARD BEECHER AND THE LABORING MEN.

Plymouth Church, in the city of Brooklyn, is said to be worth, on a fair assessment of its members, one hundred millions of dollars. Such being the case its pastor, Mr. Beecher, draws a very handsome salary for his services, amounting per annum, as we have heard, to twenty-five thousand dollars. He is clothed in fine linen, and, judging from his ponderous jaws and "fair round belly with capon lined," he doubtless fares sumptuously every day. Under all these favorable circumstances, it is not reasonable to suppose that he could appreciate the gnawing pangs of hunger that afflict so many of his less unfortunate fellow-creatures, and this is the only excuse we can give for his inhuman allusions to the poor of New York in a sermon (!) delivered last Sunday evening. It stamps him as a Reverend brute, totally unfit to expound the doctrines of holy writ to a christian people. We copy the following from the New York World, which our readers will doubtless acknowledge a fitting rebuke to the hoary headed old hypocrite:

"BREAD AND WATER.—Mr. Beecher is so much in the habit of emptying his large can of oil on troubled waters that it is as surprising as it is unedifying to see him tip it over on the fire that is now making the community uncomfortably warm. It must be exceedingly irritating to men who are struggling to make a respectable living to be told, as Mr. Beecher told them in his sermon in Plymouth Church last Sunday evening, that "a man who can't live on bread is not fit to live," and that a family may live, laugh, love and be happy that eats "bread and good water in the morning, water and good bread at noon, and good bread and water at night." Even had such a remark been just, it would have been unequalled for and out of place. What good purpose can be served by asking, "Is not a dollar a day enough to buy bread?" is hard to understand. Surely that amount of money will buy bread enough to subsist two parents and a half a dozen children for twenty-four hours. During the recent famines in India and Persia many a family has lived for a time on much less, as in Ireland it has done before now, and when the worst comes to the worst people can

die of starvation; but what is the use of saying such a thing now? It is incendiary to do so, and the folly of Mr. Beecher is immeasurable. His sermon made its hearers laugh, but that is a matter of small moment; they laugh at everything, except when they cry for nothing.

Aside from its unwisdom, there is not a particle of essential truth in what Mr. Beecher said. Many of the men of whom he was speaking have not a dollar a day all had as much as that, though it might be sufficient to "buy bread," it could hardly be stretched to cover fuel, light, clothes and house rent for ten or twelve persons, and yet these are truly necessities of life as bread and water. Bread is only the staff of life. What would be thought of men who should walk into Plymouth Church, for example, dressed only with a cane?

Of course there is no possible excuse for the mob of wretches who have already wrought such destruction of life and property as would have been thought impossible a short time ago, but it is worse than futile to speak of them in Mr. Beecher's view. It is right to shoot them for rioting, but suicidal and the part of a lunatic to trifle with and taunt them into riot, as is the obvious tendency of such language at the present time. One of the greatest supposed grievances of poor men now is, that they must compare their own lamentable fortune with the enormous wealth of a few men and the ease of the well-to-do. Mr. Beecher has taken pains to make the contrast more glaring. When the burly fishwife in Paris yelled out to a mob of which she was a leader, that "these soldiers and officers care not if we poor people starve so long as they grow fat," the young and shadowy Napoleon could say with good grace, "Look at me, my good woman, and tell me which is the fatter, you or I." In similar circumstances Mr. Beecher would have no such resource, and it is highly questionable, that if a mob should catch him and put him upon prison fare he would thrive or still love to speak touchingly of the twining tendrils and the expanding leaf of his more glorious day. It would have been wiser in him had he thought of something better to say in his late sermon on the present crises."

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

The accession of Mr. HAYES to the presidency of the United States bids fair to mark an era in the nation's history. Already do we see around us evidences of the restoration of a degree of good feeling unknown in this country since the days of Mr. Monroe. Everywhere, North and South, is a generous confidence being extended to the administration by the patriotic people generally of all political parties. No administration can ever hope to be entirely free from opposition. There are always fanatics on the one side and Bourbons on the other who can never be brought to stand together on the same platform, or to support the same administration under any circumstances. Their minds are so diversified that it is impossible for them to see and think alike on any subject, if, indeed, antagonism is not a law of their natures. Yet, in a much greater degree than could have reasonably been expected, has the present administration drawn to its support the best men of the country of all shades of political opinion.

That this is the case in North Carolina there can be little doubt in the minds of those whose positions give them an opportunity of knowing. There are many thousands of good men in this State who voted for Tilden that are rejoicing at Hayes' election. So far this feeling has not found public expression, but it exists nevertheless. Whether it will ever find public expression or not depends much upon the course the President may hereafter pursue in relation to the civil service. The general rules and orders made in relation to the same meet with general approval, but fears are entertained that unfortunate appointments may be made to some of the most important Federal offices in the State. There is no distrust of the appointing power; the great fear is that the President and heads of Departments may be imposed upon, to the injury of the administration—by weakening the party which supports it. Not long since a grave mistake was made in the appointment of a Collector of Internal Revenue for the Newbern District; but it was discovered in time to correct it before any serious injury resulted. More recently, if reports be true, quite as serious a mistake came very near being made in the appointment of a Collector for the Greensborough District. Fortunately, however, the voice of the good people of that District made itself heard in time to save an acceptable and meritorious officer from being displaced by one who would have proved far from acceptable, and whose appointment would have been a severe blow at the popularity of the administration in North Carolina.

The condition of things in this State is somewhat peculiar. In no one of the late Confederate States were the prospects so good for the erection of a permanent and controlling Republican party. In no one of said States now is there half as many white Republicans. The Republican majority in the State in 1868 was at least

twenty thousand. There were also at least twenty-five thousand additional voters, most of whom had been Union men during the war, who were strongly anti Democratic, and who could easily have been won over by a wise policy under the lead of men who commanded their confidence. That the Republican party should have failed in the course of eight or nine years in the State, under the circumstances, seems almost incredible, but it is true. Never, since 1868, has the party been able to obtain a majority, or any thing like it, in the Legislature. At the late election the majority against us was decided, as well in the contest for President and Governor as for the Legislature. Why are these things so? is a question that naturally presents itself to the uninformed. A complete answer to the question will not be attempted, but some things ought, in truth and justice, to be said in reply.

It cannot be denied that the men who, for the most part have been leaders of the party during its brief existence have lost the confidence of the best people of the State of all parties. And this is true of natives as well as others, as every candid and intelligent man will testify. This is intended as a simple statement of facts, and not as a reflection upon any one. But whether the unpopularity of the persons referred to be deserved or undeserved, the effect is all the same. The odium and unpopularity which attaches to the names of some of them did more than any thing else to bring the Republican party down to its present condition. And under the lead of those self same men the party can never recover its lost ascendancy in the State. Under their lead the large number of "Conservatives" who are delighted with President Hayes and his administration can never be joined to, and crystallized with the Republican party.

That there are a large number of able men in the Republican party who do command public confidence, many of whom have been with it from the date of its first organization, none will deny. It is from this class of men that all Federal appointments should be made. All that the "Conservative" supporters of the administration expect or desire, so far as any expression can be gathered, is that the Federal offices shall be filled by the best men of the Republican party. They do not, as a class, ask or expect any of them for themselves. Of course those who fill the Federal offices cannot, and ought not to be active party leaders; but nevertheless the character of those who fill the offices will form the standard by which the character of the party will be judged by the people. And it is the bounden duty of the good men of the party, those who desire to see it purified, elevated and restored to its former ascendancy, to see to it that none but good men—men who command public confidence—be appointed to fill the Federal offices. For it is certain that the President will not appoint any others, unless he be misinformed, he only needs to be properly informed to act wisely and well.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

"THE AUTOMATON EAR" and other sketches, by Florence McLaughlin, Jansen, McClurg & Co., 117 & 119 State Street, Chicago; price \$1.00.

A volume of sketches and tales, some of which appeared in Scribner's Monthly, Appleton's Journal and the Lakeside Magazine. They are almost all of the weird fanciful, we should have said transcendental order, did not the tone, a most transcendental one, profess to teach something beyond Immanuel Kant, "a philosophy of life; a philosophy of love; a philosophy of death that is no sleep!" Now, this is just what we understand by the term transcendental, something which transcends and goes beyond experience, the intuitions, not the experience of the human mind. But as the Scotchman's definition of metaphysics "when one man is talking to another man, Sandy, about something he knows nothing about, and of which he, the speaker, is equally ignorant—why that's metaphysics"—applies also to transcendentalism; perhaps we are mistaken and these stories are not of that order. They certainly are powerfully written, though not artistically shaped, and give too much the impression of imitations of Hawthorne; and we cannot help thinking the authoress would do herself more justice if she let her genius soar as it would, and did not attempt to be so metaphysical; as it is we are reminded, and not pleasantly, of Poe, and feel she is dragging herself up instead of walking easily along a path that insensibly leads to height from which it makes us dizzy to look back. The idea of her story is generally good, though not always original, but while she avoids the mistake of too minute detail and dissection, as it were, of mists and vapors, she sometimes lets these mists obscure her light. Hawthorne's genius shone on a cloud as intan-

gible as the lightest mist of a summer morn, and glorified it with a beauty almost heavenly; it was itself but a cloud, yet it was, from his reflected light, a beautiful one. These sketches have equally intangible clouds but they obscure the light instead of reflecting it.

"The Automaton Ear" is the best of them, in that, a Professor, acting on the theory that sound is indestructible, attempts to create an instrument by which he can hear, at will, the music of all past ages; the undulating waves of which have passed beyond the atmosphere of the earth and still float on in space. Something of the same idea is shadowed in "The Anthem of Judea," where the congregation mysteriously hears the anthem sung by angels on the birth of the Saviour. Herder has elaborated this subject in his "Organ," a poem of remarkable beauty and power. St. Cecilia prays to hear but once the Song of Creation, an angel appears and touches her ear, and she hears "all things that have voice" praise "God the merciful and good." She then asks for the echo of this song "in music meet for human ear," and the angel directs the building of the first organ. We cannot say that we like these sketches, but they are something uncommon which in this day of commonplace is not to be despised. M. B. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters appearing under this head are published as news matter without regard to the opinion of the Editor as to the views expressed by correspondents. These columns are open to the public without regard to party; letters which are respectful and impersonal will be inserted under this head.—Editor.

TO GROW TURNIPS.

The time to prepare land for Turnips is at hand. Land for Turnips should have been plowed several times during the spring and summer, to keep it free from weeds and grass. The land should be plowed deep and well harrowed. If the turnips are to be drilled the manure should be put in the drill and the seeds put in on the manure, and covered lightly.

If the turnips are to be sown broadcast the manure should be broadcast also. My greatest success in raising turnips have been to drill them. Make the drills about two feet a part or not less than eighteen inches. Drop the seeds six inches apart in the drill and cover lightly, and as soon as they come up, hoe and thin to every six inches, and as soon as they are large enough run a very narrow plow through and as near them as possible not to cover them up.

In about ten days plow them in the same way, then hoe them nicely. They should not be hilled up. They will be large enough for use by the middle of September. They should not remain on the ground after the first light freeze. Take them up and store in a large heap in the open field and stack corn stalks around them six inches deep, and at first cover the stalks lightly with dirt, leaving the top open, and as the weather becomes colder, put on more dirt until it is so thick they will not freeze, cover with boards to keep them dry. Horses will eat them in winter chopped up with meal and salt; cows and hogs will eat them when boiled and thickened with meal and some salt. They are a good feed for sheep either raw or chopped up, meal and salted.

A FARMER.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1877.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, We have been called upon to mourn the sudden death of our beloved brother, D. D. Bailey, which sad event occurred April 18th, 1877, and

WHEREAS, By this dispensation of Divine Providence New Light Lodge has lost an esteemed member, a man wise in council, prompt and energetic in action, cheerful and happy in disposition, courteous and kind in intercourse with his brethren, and earnestly solicitous for the welfare of the Lodge and the advancement of the cause of Ancient Freemasonry; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow with profound and humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply mourn the death of our beloved brother, sincerely deplore his absence from our Lodge, and devoutly pray that his mantle may fall upon some one who will supply his place in our broken ranks and fill the vacuum produced by his untimely death.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and earnestly pray Heaven's benediction upon them in this their time of sad affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Lodge, and that a copy be sent THE RALEIGH REGISTER for publication with a request that the other Raleigh papers copy the same, and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother.

C. M. ROGERS, } Committee.
J. S. ALLEN, }
L. D. GRISSOM, }

FEED SWEET-BREADS.—Blanch the sweet-breads by parboiling; dry with a clean, soft cloth. Lard with narrow strips of fat, salt pork. Use for this purpose a larding-needle. Lay the sweet-bread in a hot frying-pan, which has been well-battered, and cook until the pork is crisp, turn often while cooking.

MARRIED.—In the city of Allentown, Penn., June 25, 1877, by the Rev. James A. Linn, Wm. H. Balm, Secy. to Miss Anne E. Foxker, all of Hokendauque, Lehigh county, Penn.