

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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Weekly Raleigh Register.

The debt of New York increases at the rate of three millions per year. So much for the rule of Democratic Tammany.

The vacancy on the U. S. Supreme bench will receive no attention from the President until his return from the Kentucky fair.

The Conservative Convention of Virginia for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, met in Richmond on Thursday 9th inst. The proceedings are represented to be of a most boisterous character. The question of the public debt seems to be the all absorbing one.

MODEST SUGGESTIONS FOR CABINET CONSIDERATION.

What is termed as the "President's Southern policy" by which is generally understood the course pursued towards Louisiana and South Carolina, and the withdrawal of Federal interference in the local affairs of the Southern States meets the cordial approbation of all men of Conservative ideas throughout the Nation. In our own State, the people of which are proverbial for their devotion to peace, order and good government, this feeling is remarkably prominent. Should a vote be ordered in North Carolina to day involving the question of the endorsement of the President's course to the extent, named, an affirmative return of a vast majority of our voting population would be rendered. Upon the mere questions then, as to whether President Hayes has done right or wrong in his pacific advances toward the Southern people, or whether the course pursued by him in allowing the affairs of the local governments of Louisiana and South Carolina to be settled by the people of those States in accordance with the spirit and intent of the framework of our government was proper or wrong, there can be but little diversity of opinion. In fact, these questions admit no longer of serious discussion; both parties stand upon the common platform of endorsement; only faction, born of hatred and strife, represents an opposing element.

The next movement of the President and his Cabinet in the direction of reform and consequent good government, has been met with but little less of popular endorsement. We allude to the admirable policy of disconnecting the civil service from the contaminating influences of party politics, in so far as it relates to Federal officials manipulating party conventions, packing caucuses, and, in what may be termed "running politics" in their respective localities. We say, that this step of the President entitles him to the gratitude of the people of the country to a degree never before accorded to a ruler. It virtually emancipates them from a system of insidious dictation which for many years has made the selection of candidates for popular favor a ridiculous farce.

But while we record with pleasure, and with peculiar pride point to these acts of reform on the part of a Republican Cabinet, it is due to the people of North Carolina, and especially is it due to the great body of the Republicans of the State, that we should urge upon President Hayes to push the good work to a still further extent. Thankful, as we are, that Federal influence is estopped from asserting its power over conventions and caucuses of the people, we will pledge the President an additional outburst of popular gratitude if he will so frame an addition to his order as to prevent combinations of Federal officials from virtually controlling, in the interest of a select few, the entire patronage of the general government in North Carolina; and, in this connection, with the profoundest respect for the President and his advisors, and in the firm belief, that our position is in sympathy with a vast majority of the one-hundred and ten thousand voters who last year cast their ballots in the interest of conservatism and continued Republican rule, we submit the following as a short review of the past, and a fair statement of the present workings of what may be termed the "mutual admiration society within the Republican party of North Carolina."

It surely has not escaped the attention of the President, that since his inauguration an unusual number of North Carolinians have danced attendance at Wash-

ington city. We say it has not escaped the attention of the President because he is known to be an unusual observer of current events, and keeps on file a large number of the daily papers of the country, to which, we are reliably informed, he frequently refers. The attendance of North Carolinians, at the Federal capital has become so notorious as to excite ridicule. It has even been hinted, that the President, on at least one occasion, showed evident signs of disgust at the pertinacity of North Carolina delegations, and the wonderful exhibition of petitions in which "tother tickled the other" and the easy facility with which the same men could recommend so many different men for the same place was certainly calculated to inspire the President with no very elevated opinion of the consistency of the "society."

Amid the multitudinous duties and immense responsibilities of his high office, it should not be expected that the President can successfully guard against the machinations of designing politicians in all cases, but it is especially incumbent upon him to exercise the most watchful care, in view of the inferences drawn from his declarations that the policy of his administration would deviate to a great extent from that of his predecessor especially in the matter of federal appointments. That there has been no noticeable deviation in the mode of appointments to office up to this time is unfortunately true. The officials appointed under Grant's administration have, thus far, in North Carolina been either retained in office, or, where any change has been made, the appointment has been conferred upon the recommendation of officials holding commissions dated eight years ago. In other words, the officials appointed under Gen. Grant assume to dictate to the present administration whom it shall and whom it shall not appoint to office, and, we regret to state, that such assumption has as far as can be ascertained, obtained as the general rule of action with the appointing power. And right here is the inconsistency of which the Republicans of North Carolina complain. If it is right, as it unquestionably is, that Federal officials shall be restrained from officious interference in party Conventions, caucuses and the like, it is equally proper that they should not have the right to dictate to the President whom he shall appoint Revenue officers, Marshals, District Attorneys, Postmasters, Route Agents, &c., within the respective States. It is no argument at all to say, that a distinction should be made between an elective office and a Federal appointment. Every Federal officer in North Carolina necessarily comes in contact with the people of the State. It is with the people, after all, that these officers have to deal, and it should be the pleasure of the government to give to them such material, consistent with a proper regard for official qualification, as the great body of them may desire.

But the question may be asked, if we desire to abridge the rights of persons holding office under the government, by cutting them off from the privilege of signing petitions for office, &c. The answer is, by no means. Let any man sign whatever recommendation he pleases, but let the appointing power at Washington give the signature so much consideration as it gives to that of any other respectable citizen, and no more. Let the appointing power, if it leans at all, lean to the side of the personally disinterested citizen. Let the appointing power remember the fellow feeling, that is calculated to make officials mutually interested. If a petition for official station is received at any of the Departments at Washington, from a citizen however humble, let the capacity, integrity and peculiar fitness of the applicant be enquired into, even though the signature of a Circuit Judge, Marshal, District Attorney, Postmaster or other commissioned officer of the government does not grace his written application. If a charge is made against an official, let it sooner be enquired into if made by a private citizen, than if preferred by a notorious place-hunter, but in no event consign to the pigeon hole suggestions involving the honor of the civil service, even though life-appointed officials should protest against, what they term "interfering with vested rights."

That the administration of President Hayes has rapidly gained in the affections of the people of North Carolina is true. That it can make such inroads as to put

Bourbonism to flight in 1878 we earnestly believe. But the President and his Cabinet must lend less willing ears to those who have since 1868 been blowing each other's horns for mutual advancement. The motto of the President: "He who serves his country best, serves his party best," was accepted with delight by all classes of people. It bade us look for a brighter, a happier dawn. So far as the President is concerned, he means it, but good men are often deceived, and, it will not be for the want of exertion on the part of the "Mutual Admiration Society within the Republican party in North Carolina" if the President is not drawn from his moorings before he is aware of having weighed anchor.

We regret, that want of space prevents us from pursuing this subject further in this issue. It is a question in which the masses of the Republican party are deeply interested, and it will be no fault of ours if it is not thoroughly discussed in all its bearings.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA. ARISTARCHI BEY, THE TURKISH MINISTER, GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE GENERAL SITUATION.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

On Thursday last, a gentleman from this city had an interview in New York with Aristarchi Bey, Minister for Turkey to the United States, when the following conversation took place:

His Excellency—This is a very sad war, but it is one for which we are certainly not to blame. For the last twenty years Russia has endeavored by every means in her power to force upon us a pretext for war. We have always treated her with the greatest consideration; we have suffered the greatest possible indignities, but now that war is forced upon us we intend to do the best we can, and fight to the last gasp.

Q.—The war has not been brought to so speedy a termination as was expected?

His Excellency—No. Every one here seemed to think we should be swallowed up; but you see we are still fighting, and although we are sadly inferior to the Russians, yet perhaps one of those pieces of luck may occur which may help to rid us of this terrible state of affairs.

Q.—Do you consider your new commander-in-chief an able officer?

His Excellency—Yes, he is a very good soldier, but Suleiman Pasha is quite his equal. It is a very absurd report which has got abroad that Mehemet Ali is a German. He came to Turkey when he was quite an infant, and has been brought up and educated in Turkey. He is as much a Turk as I am, although his origin is German and his father's name was, I believe, Schulz.

Q.—What do you think of the feeling in America with regard to the war?

His Excellency—At first, when the war broke out, every one here seemed to sympathize with the Russians. It went, indeed, so far, that it was expected the American ladies would go in a body to the Russian embassy and throw their diamonds at the Minister's feet for the use of the Czar, but now the feeling seems pretty evenly divided. The Republicans appear to side with Russia and the Democrats with Turkey. But at the commencement of the war so many mistakes were made and so much false news was published in the papers that I do not wonder at the feeling being with Russia. Everybody knew more about Turkey than I did myself. The gentlemen of the press used to make some dreadful blunders in geography, and when I pointed out these mistakes they persisted they were right, even down to the very province of which I was once Governor.

Q.—Talking of officers; how is Colonel Baker appreciated?

His Excellency—From all accounts his services are very much appreciated, especially as a cavalry officer. I was asked the other day by an American gentleman if I did not consider that the appointment of so notorious a person as Colonel Baker was a mistake. I told him that I did not think it was any worse than the recognition of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher by the Americans.

Q.—The stoppage of the Providence Tool Company is rather a serious matter.

His Excellency—Yes. I only heard of it this morning, and there must be some mistake. I communicated at once with Affek Pasha, and the matter will be settled in a few days.

Q.—It appears the company do not wish to burden themselves with any further risk, and therefore decline to increase their liabilities by carrying on such expensive works.

His Excellency—They have been paid for 4,000,000 rifles, I believe, and although the country is in anything but a flourishing condition, this matter will doubtless be attended to at once.

Q.—What do you think of the Emperor's request to England respecting the Egyptian troops in the Balkans?

His Excellency—I think it is no doubt true, but I also think it is the most absurd

piece of nonsense imaginable. England is, however, too sensible not to see through such a very thin veil. No doubt it was thought that Russia was making a great concession when she informed Lord Derby that she would not carry the war into Egypt. Why the thing was absurd, Sir; how was she going to get there? She has no fleet, and as to her coming from Asia Minor, I think whatever might have been her chances from that direction, they exist no longer. Even supposing Kars had fallen and the Russians were masters of that part of Asia Minor, the distance between Erzeroum and the Egyptian frontier does not mean one day's march or two; it is a very considerable distance, and not even practical in a fortnight or three weeks. If the Russians had 100,000 men in Syria, or even half that number, they then might say to England, with some sort of basis, we do not intend to cross the Egyptian frontier. But they have no army there; they have no troops with which they can possibly reach Egypt, or means of getting them there. What, then, is the use of this empty concession, followed by the absurd intimation respecting Egyptian troops in the Balkans? Besides, if Egyptian troops are there, they have killed some of those troops as well as the Turkish ones. And they treat them in the same way as they would any others to whom they may be opposed.

Q.—How do you account for General Gourkha's rapid advance and passage of the Balkans?

His Excellency—That was no doubt effected through the agency of the Bulgarian insurgents—Iluacs they are called—who have taken refuge in the Balkans for some time past, and ought long ago to have been summarily dealt with. But for the weakness of our forces, General Gourkha would have been cut to pieces before the Shipka was taken.

Q.—What is your opinion about the action at Plevna?

His Excellency—We have gained a great victory; and that against a superior force. The Russians acknowledged to 160 guns, just three to one of what we had. It may do good; I am no enthusiast, nor do I wish to boast; I only hope, and I know what little material we have is good. I think the battle of Plevna will delay matters, and I also think the Russians will lose a great many men by disease. But they are three and four to one. All we can do is struggle to the end.

Q.—Do you not hope for assistance from England?

His Excellency—It is hard to say. If England would land 60,000 troops in Bulgaria, which she can do, the whole thing would be settled at once. Russia would not dare to go on. Prince Bismarck's policy is unfathomable, and as to Austria, we do not know what to think. One thing is certain: As matters now stand, the Russians cannot boast of any material advantages. It is true they have taken Nicopolis, and we have been beaten once or twice; but we have also done something, and my information about Plevna and Jeni Zagra is official and correct.

Q.—If England were to send a force to Gallipoli, do you think this would be a sufficient excuse for Russia to occupy Constantinople?

His Excellency—England will not send troops to Gallipoli, for that would be useless. They might as well be sent to Constantinople; besides, such a movement would not be permitted by the other powers. At present our only chance is to strive on, in the hopes that one of those chances may occur which often decides a war in favor of the weaker party. There is one thing in our favor, and that is we are far better artillerymen than the Russians.

Q.—Have you information relative to these atrocities that are so much talked of?

His Excellency—My dear sir, you know what war is; you also know what a Cossack is. I know there have been fearful deeds committed on both sides. How can it be helped? War is war. Bashi-Bazouks and Cossacks are Bashi-Bazouks and Cossacks. What can you expect? Of one thing you may be sure, the war will not be over to-day, or to-morrow, or months hence. It will be a very long and a very dreadful one.

Such were the general views of the Turkish Minister—a man in no way bigoted or apt to take a one-sided view, for His Excellency is a very bright specimen of the modern Turk, a refined gentleman, with broad views of his own country, knowing full well its faults and esteeming its redeeming qualities. He is no enthusiast, and even in this, the moment of victory, is little inclined to boast. Evidently, he is fearful for his country; but he is also hopeful. He does not despair of foreign intervention, and he fully estimates the vast superiority of the Russians. At the same time he does not consider Turkey, at this moment, in the perilous position she is supposed to occupy.

A CIRCULAR TO TURKEY'S DIPLOMATIC AGENTS ABROAD.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Minister, furnishes the following: "The Minister for Foreign

Affairs has addressed the following circular to the diplomatic agents of the Porte abroad:

"I continue to perform the most painful duty in calling your attention to the new acts of barbarity which, from the telegrams received by the Sublime Porte, are committed by the Russians in the cities and villages they invade. They don't limit themselves to plunder the Mussulman population of all it owns, but they also subject the women and children to the most shameful and dreadful tortures, and that even the day after a proclamation by the Emperor Alexander, wherein was promised to the Mussulman inhabitants security and justice for their persons, for their families and their property. The following are some of the most atrocious acts of cruelty which have been brought to our knowledge: The inhabitants of Terns, near Tirnova, having, on the approach of the enemy taken refuge in the mosque, were burned alive in the inclosure. The enemy having met 300 carts filled with fugitive families, destroyed them with cannon-shots, then completed their work of extermination in massacring all the men and women they could find in every suburb or village occupied by Russian troops. The dwellings of the Mussulmans were given up to the flames. The Bulgarians, excited by the example of the Russians, commit against the peaceful and resigned Mussulman population acts of barbarity and outrages still more atrocious and more horrible than those perpetrated by the invaders.

"It is necessary that the civilized world should be acquainted with these horrors, to express its indignation and to brand them."

THE POSTAL CONVENTION AT OLD POINT.

The assemblage at Old Point Comfort, Va., (in sight of the Ocean,) on the 25th and 26th of July, was composed of some of the best and most successful and intelligent business men in the Southern States. Business and business prospects, and how to improve the condition of the people of the South, was the theme in Convention, out of Convention, at the dinner table, in the sleeping rooms, on the steamboats, and everywhere. It is the first time in our life that we were not annoyed at a public gathering by the everlasting song of the politician and demagogue about elections, office and party. If there were any partisan politicians present they either changed their tune or sang low.

There were about 300 accredited delegates at the Convention from the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, consisting mostly of farmers, merchants, railroad men, and a few editors, lawyers and doctors. The Convention was presided over by Mr. Bussey of New Orleans, and the Secretaries were Mr. John Ott of Richmond, Va., and J. C. L. Harris of Raleigh, N. C. Mr. HARRIS did the reading of resolutions, reports, &c., and he did it well and creditably to himself and State. Mr. Ott, the principal Secretary, was prompt and accommodating, and will make up for publication in pamphlet from the proceedings.

The time of the Convention was not occupied with useless speech-making—the only regular speeches made were by Hon. Mr. Hubbard, Chairman of the U. S. Postal Commission, and by Gen. R. H. Anderson of Richmond, Chairman of the Business Committee. The resolutions and memorial of the Business Committee, which were adopted by the Convention, will be found in another column.

As to the material benefits to be derived from the meeting of the Convention we have serious doubts. We do not think the establishment of faster mails on through Railroad routes between the North and South will be of much advantage to the great mass of Southern people—in fact the delivery of mails at Railroad cities and towns in the South is quick enough at present—but if increased facilities can be secured in the way of what is known as "cross mail routes or horse-mails" (called the "star-service") which the Convention recommended, much good will be accomplished. A fast-through Railroad-mail will not remedy the inconveniences of Southern people, but the establishment of more cross-mail-routes, more country Post Offices, &c., will afford them the accommodation they want and are justly entitled to. What we want in North Carolina, and especially in this section, is more one-horse mail routes and more country Post Offices, with intelligent Postmasters who are willing to attend to the business and render a strict account of their transactions. Several changes are badly needed in the offices of Postmasters and Route Agents in this State.

It was highly instructive and pleasant to hear the business men gathered at Old Point, in private conversation, talk about Railroads matters, mailmatters &c., and it is wonderful what a vast amount of useful information and facts Railroad men have stored-up and ready for delivery when proper opportunities offer; but it was not so pleasant to hear that no Southern Railroad was making surplus money enough to pay the men who built the Railroads a dividend on their stock, al-

though they are constantly being abused as "monopolists" and the prejudices of the mob excited against them and their private interests. The men who pay for building Railroads never get half their money back in the way of dividends or in any other shape.—Charlotte De noveret.

CAPTAIN CRAPO'S VOYAGE.

THE STORY OF HIS TWO MONTHS' OCEAN TRIP IN A TWENTY-FOOT BOAT.

The boat New Bedford, after a voyage of forty-nine days, arrived in Mount's Bay, Penzance, last night. This tiny craft is a shoemaker-rigged lifeboat, 20 feet long. Her entire crew consisted of Mr. Thomas Crapo and his wife. On the 7th inst., when thirty-five days out, she was spoken by the National Company's steamship Denmark, which found all well, and supplied the little sailer with provisions, brandy and twenty gallons of water. The fourteen remaining days of the voyage have been most arduous. Crapo and his wife were quite exhausted on their arrival in port. For the three days previous the woman had been unable to help her husband, and his left hand had become useless owing to its protracted employment in steering. During fifteen days the New Bedford was hoisted in the worst of three gales that were encountered. The adventurous couple lost their reserve of clothing on board.

The voyage was commenced on May 28, when the vessel left New Bedford, but by stress of weather she had to put into Chatham, Mass., where she stayed until the 2d of June, when the sails were again hoisted and the New Bedford left on her perilous voyage, with a fair wind. All went well for the first three days, the wind being southwest and the sea calm. The wind then changed to southeast and it came on foggy for four days and continued foggy up to the time they reached the Banks, seventeen days out. Here a most fortunate thing happened for the navigators. The drogue which they had brought with them was found to be of little use, because it was too light. Whilst off the Banks they saw a keg floating by, which, luckily, they were able to secure. Captain Crapo knocked off the iron hoops and with some canvas made a new drogue, which answered admirably. When it is considered that at one part of the voyage they were obliged to lie-to for nearly three days in a great gale of wind, it will need no effort to imagine what a fortunate acquisition the new drogue was.

After leaving the Banks, where they lay-to in a gale for fifteen hours, the weather improved and they sailed on till the 21st of June, when another gale was encountered. While lying to the New Bedford spoke the steamer Batavia, from which assistance was offered and the opportunity given to be taken on board, which was declined. After this incident they encountered a succession of gales, the only wonder being that they survived to tell the story. During the voyage, which lasted forty-nine days, the rudder broke, but happily there was a spare one on board, which was used until the first could be repaired. The sea was running very high, and during all the time when lying down to rest they had to lie on wet clothes, every thing being wet. At one time the captain was for seventy hours steering without relief, the weather being so frightful, and at another he was eighteen hours consecutively attending to the drogue. Captain Crapo says he could not have stood another fifteen days; indeed he had not slept for seventy hours when he landed. His average of sleep whilst coming across was under four hours a day.

One of the many extraordinary things connected with the voyage is that it had to be run by dead reckoning, as the New Bedford was not big enough to carry a chronometer. Only on two occasions could they get their longitude, when speaking the two vessels. Captain Crapo had intended to make for Falmouth, but the wind was against it, as the boat cannot beat on account of its lightness. He bore up for Graves Lake, which he reached about midnight, and they afterwards came ashore.—London Standard, July 27.

COL. R. M. DOUGLAS.—UNITED STATES MARSHAL DOUGLAS, of North Carolina, has been acquitted of all charges against him, and will be allowed to hold his position—a fact all Douglas Democrats will be glad to know.—New York Herald.

In Warren county, a colored man and his wife were killed instantly during a storm, and a negro child literally skinned alive, and another child fatally hurt, so says a correspondent of the Observer.