

# 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.

RALEIGH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1877.

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## The Weekly Register.

The republication of the letter of Gen. Rufus Barringer is by request. It will bear reading a second time, and may be found on our first page.

### JUDGE STRONG'S SALARY.

We have been careful in our comments upon the salary taken by Judge Strong, to express our confidence that, if there was wrong, there was no intentional wrong in anything which the Judge did. We know him too well to believe him capable of drawing a larger salary, than he believed himself entitled to.

We had thought, and so expressed in these columns, that it was clear that the salary began when the oath of office was taken and subscribed, and not from the day of election. Such in our opinion ought to be the law.

A careful examination of the precedents in this State and under the United States until the statute of 1846, taken in connection with the statute which pays Senators and Representatives of the United States from the time of the vacancy they are elected or appointed to fill, have satisfied us that the Attorney General was right as a matter of law in the written opinion filed by Judge Strong with the Board of County Commissioners. Not having rendered any service as Judge, it was a matter purely in the discretion of Judge Strong whether he would draw his salary commencing on the 12th of March last, or commence to draw on the 12th of May when he qualified by taking the oath of office.

We are informed that it is and has been the uniform practice of our Judges to draw their salaries from the date of their election or appointment. Such a construction placed upon the law by the judiciary of this State, overrules our preconceived opinion.

### "THE GRANT DYNASTY."

We publish in this paper a communication from a "Native Republican," who asserts that nearly all the Federal officers who were appointed by Gen. Grant, are hostile to the administration of President Hayes, are odious to the people, and upon these grounds ought to be removed.

We give place to this communication as a matter which the supporters of this paper have a right to demand at our hands. We are satisfied that most of the Federal officials in this State are honest, competent men and that they fully endorse the administration.

If there are good causes why any of these men should be displaced, such causes ought to be made known to the authorities at Washington. It will not do for the present administration to remove every man who holds a commission signed by U. S. Grant because he was appointed by the preceding administration. Such a policy would punish the innocent as well as the guilty, and would in many States utterly destroy the party. If there are Federal officers who are not in sympathy with the measures of the President and cannot support their administration, they should at once tender their resignation: self-respect requires this.

Nearly all the men who hold Federal offices in this State belong to that class of the party who are known as Radical Republicans. They were for extreme measures as long as the situation seemed to demand them; but when President Grant telegraphed Gov. Packard that he would not recognize either claimant for the office of Governor, and that he would not use the army to uphold a State government against the manifest desire of the people, there was no outcry in condemnation of President Grant on account of this change of policy. While Federal officers may not have approved the action of President Grant and the successful execution by President Hayes of the line of policy marked out in the telegram to Gov. Packard, these officers were willing to uphold the present administration in what they believed to be an experiment. Events up to this time have proved that President Grant fully understood public sentiment when he dictated the Packard telegram. Events have further proved that President Hayes was right in putting into successful execution the policy so clearly defined and blazed out by President Grant.

Finally: If there are Federal officers who are incompetent or corrupt, men who know these facts should make them known, and let such officials be removed, provided such charges, after being investigated, the accused heard in his defense, have been proved satisfactorily to the appointing power.

### A CARD.

RALEIGH, Sept. 21, 1877.

To the Editor of The Register:—In your issue of the 18th inst., you ask the question "was Mr. Devereaux consulted as Attorney for the Board of County Commissioners in regard to paying Judge Strong's salary for the months of March and April?"

At the first session of the Board of Commissioners for this county, after I had been made by law its legal adviser, I tendered my services to the Board which were accepted. I have been often called on by the Board for advice since.

In the matter of Judge Strong's salary, I was not called on for advice, and knew nothing of it until it had passed the Board.

Yours, respectfully,  
T. P. DEVEREUX,  
Attorney for Board County Comm'rs.

There have been heavy rains in Alabama. The Warrior River is out of the banks. Immense damage has been done the cotton.

### CONSISTENCY.

To the Editor of The Register:

SIR:—Think of the majority of ballots cast in Nash county two years ago for Convention and in favor of so changing the State Constitution as to bring back, it was said, "the good old days of county courts."

Think of the majority of ballots cast in Edgecombe county against Convention and opposed to changing the Constitution so as to return to the old county court system, believing the system established in 1868, to be the simplest, the best and cheapest to the people.

Think of the justice's appointed to control this matter in the several counties—39 in Nash, 26 of whom voted against the county courts, believing they would increase the tax of the people \$800 annually. A sensible conclusion. But in Edgecombe these courts were voted in over the majority against them two years ago. Think of the anomaly presented, and ask the subject a logical one. If so, what is the rationale? Is it that the majority of voters are incompetent to control their local interests, or by compressing the majority vote into a majority vote the county's and people's interests are better served.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12, 1877.

To the Editor of The Register:

SIR:—As it is raining in torrents this morning, I propose writing a few lines in preference to strolling over the city through the mud. I may not conclude, however, until to-morrow or some other day, as I wrote you yesterday.

Business is reviving, and the merchants are looking quite cheerful, anticipating a better trade than they have had for several years. The incorrigible "drummer" by day, and the horrible mosquito by night, give the Southern merchant trouble and uneasiness enough to wear out the patience of that ancient Patriarch who couldn't lie, sit, or stand on account of certain painful eruptions.

To-day, the 12th, is the anniversary of the battle of North Point, and the "old defenders" will celebrate that event by appropriate ceremonies. "Though," according to *The Baltimore Sun*, "the number of the heroic and venerable men is diminishing rapidly every year." This battle, you remember, saved this city from the ravages of the British army in 1814.

The play-going people have plenty of amusement just now. Holliday Street Theatre presents quite a handsome bill in the performance of "Buffalo Bill" and the unique performance of Val Vose, a ventriloquist of superior merit.

The Academy of Music presents Miss May Howard, a highly accomplished Southern actress, in the beautiful emotional drama of "Hearts."

Ford's Theatre is having a successful run on a new comedy entitled "Baby," which is said to be quite funny, besides the usual dramas as presented by the Park Theatre Company.

All these managements give matinees to-day in honor of the event, as mentioned before.

Politics here has assumed a new phase of late. The Democrats, who have had control of the city and State for several years, are making a hard fight to retain their hold, while the Workingmen's party are trying to overthrow the present city and State governments which, they claim, has abused their privileges to an enormous extent.

Their candidate for Mayor, Mr. Thompson, made a speech last night, an extracted report by *The Daily American*, of which I will send you.

The Republicans seem to be playing "hands off," and from the tone of the Democratic speakers, as reported in the papers, they (the Democrats) are in great dread of a combination between the Republican and Workingmen parties, because in that case they look for a defeat, at present though they keep a stiff upper lip. To complete the middle they are raising another party here called the "Labor Reform Party," which so far refuses to coalesce with either of the other movements, but have not put any candidates in the field as yet. As to what the result will be no one can confidently say, but the people hope that they may get better officers than they have had heretofore.

The feelings of the people are still sensitive, and you can plainly discover effects of the late strike, although no one seems willing to introduce that subject.

The weather is still very warm here and of course uncomfortable.

Truly,  
W. H. B.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17, 1877.

To the Editor of The Register:

SIR:—I will drop you another short note from the "Monumental City," as I have prolonged my stay here, but you will have to make the best you can of a very brief letter.

The most conspicuous event perhaps of to-day is the meeting of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, of I. O. O. F. Your people, no doubt think this a very small matter, as that Order in your place seems to be lying dormant, and the membership not held in as high esteem, as they are up here, and in fact, there is too low an estimate placed upon this Order in the South, where it is little known, considering the immense amount of real good it has accomplished during the past half century. And I can assure your readers that if they had been where I have been, and seen what I have seen, they might perhaps form a faint conception of what the Order is, and of what it is composed.

As insignificant as I am, I have had by the hand, Ex-Governors, Governors, and Lieutenant Governors of some of the best States in our Union, as well as a Vice-President of the United States; members of Congress, and representatives, of the best classes

of society and business, came forward eagerly to do homage, and to labor for the prosperity of an Order of which they are proud. And when I have shaken the friendly hand of men hailing from Canada, from Maine, from California, from South America, Switzerland, and Australia, I feel that there is a noble institution, that ranks far above ordinary human society which has linked us together, in the bonds of "Friendship, Love, and Truth." The Grand officers and members of the Grand Lodge were this morning escorted to their Fall, from Barnum's Hotel by the Uniformed Patriarchs from this city, and Washington City—accompanied by two splendid brass bands, after which the Grand Lodge was opened and proceeded to business. I cannot even give you any synopsis of the proceedings, as time and space will not permit. I will say, however, that North Carolina has not been slighted. In the appointment of Standing Committees, C. M. Busbee is on the Committee on the State of the Order and Bagley on the Committee on appeals. While Gales is Chairman of the Committee on Historiography. All these important Committees.

The Pomological show here of last week (which I forgot to mention in my last) has been a wonderful success. No such display of fruits and flowers have ever been seen on this Continent, not even at the Centennial exhibition. What would you think of one man exhibiting twenty-six different kinds of Peas. I had no idea there was so many different kinds of fruit.

The play-going people have a new feast this week at Ford's opera House, in the play of "Buffalo Bill" by Hon. W. F. Oddy, the original, not having seen it, I cannot speak of its merits.

I could give you plenty of news if I had time, but for the present you must take the will for the deed, and excuse.

Yours Truly,  
W. H. B.

### APPOINTEES OF GEN. GRANT.

THEY ARE HOSTILE TO THE HAYES ADMINISTRATION.

THEIR REMOVAL RECOMMENDED.

To the Editor of The Register:

SIR:—When R. B. Hayes, as President of the United States, pronounced his inaugural address, it fell upon the ears of the assembled thousands, like the notes of a well tuned organ, and it went forth to the country as the harbinger of a new era, of good feeling, after so many years of political strife and bitter partisan rancor. Conservative and fairminded men of every shade of political opinion, acquiesced in its wholesome truths, and proclaimed their determination to stand by the man who had announced his purpose to stand by the Constitution and the Union. The selection of a cabinet, characterized by liberality, wisdom and patriotism, gave the first practical evidences of a determination to carry into effect the great and salutary principles indicated in the inaugural address. The few soft whispers of discontent and dissatisfaction, were soon hushed amidst the thunders of popular applause and the rejoicings of a grateful people, at the prospect of a return once more to peace, prosperity and local self-government. In striking and appalling contrast with these healthful and salutary utterances, and this wise and patriotic action of the new President, stood out in bold relief the long catalogue of crime, oppression and official corruption, which had marked the previous twelve years of our history, and made them forever memorable in the annals of a nation claiming to be civilized and free. No sooner, however, is the grand work of restoration and reform commenced, than we hear the clamor and denunciations of corrupt officials, clinging with pertinacity to the spoils of office. The sweets of official repose and profit are too near their hearts to be disturbed by any principle, however sacred, or to give way to any reforms, however salutary and far-reaching. The reassurance, restoration and good government, of forty millions of people, are of small moment, in their opinion, when compared with the mighty sin of ingratitude which would be committed by the President in removing them from positions and offices in the spoils of which they had so long luxuriated, and through the instrumentalities of which they had contributed so much to his elevation, to his present proud and exalted position. With an arrogance and presumption, engendered by the long continued indulgence and forgiveness of past administrations, they constantly hold up before his eyes this glaring injustice (as they say) and threaten him with their everlasting displeasure if he ventures to interfere with the established order of offices and office holders. They claim to have been the pioneers that have led the people of this country, and particularly of the South, through the dark and bitter waters of political strife, and to have restored distracted and divided States, to a condition of peace and prosperity. If these assertions and assumptions have left an impression of their truth upon the country, these officials have been wonderfully successful in falsifying the facts of history in such a manner as to mislead not only the present but future administrations. When the President issued his recent order forbidding office holders to interfere in the machinery of elections and the manipulations of political conventions, a low, murmuring sound of discontent and dissatisfaction was heard all over this country emanating entirely from Federal officials. They say with much emphasis, we are the men who have controlled Conventions; who have nominated candidates, and who, by the power and influence of our official positions, have elected them. We are the men who, through the long

years of bitter denunciation, vituperation and abuse, have sustained the waning fortunes of the great National Republican party, and finally crowned the whole by the election of R. B. Hayes to the Presidency of these United States.

It is true they have, in the main, controlled the entire political machinery in the South for the last ten years, but to suppose that they have, by their conduct and action, contributed to the success of the Republican party, or to the development and extension of the great principles upon which that organization is based, is one of the grandest errors of the times. They have done more to dissatisfy the masses of the people and detach them from the Republican organization than all the efforts of the Democratic party. After the war closed, and the element of slavery was supposed to lie entirely removed from the politics of the country, so just, so wise, so conservative, and so much in accordance with the theory of our government and the genius of our institutions were Republican principles, supposed to be that thousands of the best elements of society flocked to the standard of the party, while others with much anxiety awaited future developments hoping that they might be able to attach themselves to a party whose principles their judgments approved without subjecting themselves to the censure of their neighbors or incurring the risk of social ostracism. At that time the Republican party was far stronger than it is to-day, and contained within its organization more of the respectable white men of the South than it does at present. Owing to the peculiar condition of the South and the tests that were applied to applicants for office, but few of the respectable white men could qualify themselves for office by taking the required and necessary oaths. Hence, in the reconstruction and political rehabilitation of the Southern States, but few of the native population were appointed to office, and of the few who were, some were not of that elevated order of men who had given tone and character to the society and civil polity of States in which they resided. The individuals thus, by the force of circumstances, inducted into office, with some additions and accessions from the native population, have nearly all remained in office to the present time, and have controlled or attempted to control all the political movements of the Southern States. Whether their conduct and management has been for the interest of the party or the country, let the recorded facts and the logic of events answer. The disorganization and disintegration of the Republican party in the Southern States have, in the opinion of all right-minded and considerate men, been caused more by the conduct and character of the officials, who have ruled, and in many instances, oppressed the people subject to their jurisdiction and power, than all other causes combined. The rallying cry of the Democratic party in the recent political campaign was, "a united South for the sake of the South." This was proclaimed from every rostrum in the land. Under its inspiring influence thousands who had formerly co-operated with the Republican party abandoned it and joined the opposition. This rallying cry was enforced and made effective, not by the discussion and elucidation of the great principles upon which the government rests, and upon which which the happiness and welfare of the people depend, but by powerful, and in many cases, truthful appeals in regard to the frauds, corruptions, extortions and oppressions of the swarm of officials who had ruled and controlled the affairs of the Southern States since the close of the war. Individual cases, coming within the personal observation and experience of the people, were selected and commented upon with such unmitigated severity, that before the close of the campaign nearly the entire civil service of the South stank in the nostrils of the people. The true doctrine and principles of the Constitution and the Union, were almost forgotten amidst the indignation and fury of a proud and chivalrous people, engendered and intensified, mainly by the character and conduct of these officials, which nearly effected a restoration of the Democratic party to power. And, yet, these same officials have the unblushing impudence to claim the honor and fruits of the glorious victory achieved in the election of R. B. Hayes to the Presidency and to demand, as of right, a continuance of the patronage and offices of the government in their hands.

As soon as the newly elected President was inducted into office, and indicated his line of policy and practice, the conservative elements of both the political parties in the South, approved it and gave unerring indications of a determination to stand by the Administration and uphold it in its laudable efforts of retrenchment and reform. In proportion as the proposed policy commended itself to the moderate and thinking men of the South, just in the same proportion was it condemned by the demagogues and vampires, who had fattened and grown rich upon the misfortunes of an oppressed and impoverished people. These men, however, have not the boldness and manliness to meet the President and his policy face to face, and to condemn the one and denounce the other, as they do in secret,

but with the adroitness and insincerity characteristic of their public and official lives, they combine their rings (as they are called) into closer relations and more massive proportions, and determine to over-reach the President (if possible) by fraudulent misrepresentations in regard to both men and measures in the South. If it should happen to be rumored that a certain official is about to be removed, the entire ring is soon transferred to Washington, and the President besieged and importuned until he either agrees to permit the incumbent to remain in office, or to appoint some one who is base and mean enough to secure the approbation and favor of a majority of these radicals and ingrates who cling with undying devotion to the spoils of office. It is by no means intended to be intimated that the entire civil service of the South, is made up of men of the above description. There are honorable exceptions, but they are few and far between, and have but little influence in the councils assembled for the purposes of stratagems and spoils. It is much to be regretted that one who has shown himself so just, so wise, so patriotic, and so far seeing, as the President, should be over-reached and deceived in regard to the sentiments, wishes and feelings of the people of the South, by those who are in fact and in truth, almost the only opponents of his policy and administration. With whatever of skill and ability Gen. Grant may have conducted his administration, in other respects, it cannot be denied, that there has been, in now and will continue to be, much odium attaching to a large majority of his appointees in the South. The people are fully satisfied that much of the discontent and dissatisfaction prevailing, originates in the conduct and oppressions of these appointees.

If, therefore, President Hayes (as we believe he does) wishes to rise above all sectional prejudices and feelings; to restore the country to its former nationality; to build up a party and policy that will protect and foster all the rights and interests of every section and locality, he must separate himself and his administration, from the appointees of his predecessor, and build up for himself a civil service, upon a level with himself, his cabinet, and the elevated principles he announced in the outset. If he will do this, he will make his Administration the most popular, the most marked and the most brilliant in American history. The discordant elements of all parties and factions now distracting and dividing the country will be united, and upon the ruins of these effete organizations, will rise up, a great and patriotic party, and by whatever name it may be called, it will, emphatically, be a Hayes party.

### NATIVE REPUBLICAN.

September 20, 1877.

### DEMOCRATIC TROUBLE.

There was never laid a greater responsibility upon any party than was laid upon the Democrats of North Carolina when they came into power.

But the performance in every instance has not been equal to the requirements or the expectations. There have been manifest blunders, and, in some cases, manifest corruption. The officials have not always been such as they should be. There are so many hungry, vociferous aspirants who want place and pelf, that the selections have not been always the best. There must be a change in this—there must be more caution exercised in the appointments. Men must be selected for office who have unblemished characters and decided capability. If this is not done, then there will be great loss to the people, and a foul stigma placed upon the Democratic party by corrupt and ignorant officials.

Last year we were pained by the misfortunes of a Democratic State officer, who acted very unwisely and unfortunately, but not, as we believe, with criminal intent. Then a Democratic sheriff in Pitt gave leg bail the other day after robbing the people. The other day, too, Judge Strong, of Raleigh, was believed to have overcharged for his salary. It turns out that he acted under the advice of the Attorney General, who thought him entitled to pay for performing the duties prescribed, without reference to date of qualification. We confess we agree with *The News* in this opinion: "The act provides expressly that the Judge of the Criminal Court shall not practice law while Judge. Now from the 10th of March to the 5th of May he was either a Judge or not a Judge. If he was Judge, he infringed the act by practicing his profession during that time. If he was not Judge, then for what services did he draw the \$330?"

No one who is acquainted with Judge Strong will believe for a moment that he is capable of doing what he believes to be wrong or corrupt. For some weeks we have been hearing of trouble among the officials of the city government of Raleigh. *THE REGISTER*, some ten days ago, intimated that there was much irregularity, if not worse.—*Wilmington Star*.

MUSTANGS.—Some of the genuine mustangs from Watauga county pastures were offered on the streets Monday. Sale rather dull and prices from \$35 to \$40 per head.—*Salem Press*.

### GOVERNOR VANCE'S EFFORTS TO SECURE NORTHERN IMMIGRATION.

Governor Vance seems to have met with very little success thus far in his efforts to induce Northern laboring men to settle in Western North Carolina. There are hundreds of laboring men in every city who, even when business is prosperous and work most plentiful, are without employment one-third of the time. If these men could raise a few hundred dollars and would settle in Western North Carolina, where the cost of living is less than any other country on this continent, and land as good and as cheap, in my opinion, if industrious and frugal, they could make a good and comfortable living farming. Land in the grass region of that State can be had for a mere song; labor is cheap and the people sociable. I do not know of any section of the country in which an enterprising and industrious man could do better than in the region referred to. Living is so cheap in these mountains that I have known of cases where the daughters of well to do farmers have offered to board, free of charge all summer, half a dozen young ladies from other States, who were entire strangers to them, just to have their society. There are hundreds of valuable manufacturing sites and inexhaustible water power both in this and the Old North State that might and should be utilized.

The Legislatures of these States would make a good investment, it seems to me, by appropriating funds to bring these advantages to public attention by the publication of a catalogue, with maps, locating each site with horse power of water and such other particulars as might be desirable to settlers, or by some other mode.

The Northern strikers might make a strike for North Carolina or Virginia with advantage to themselves.

The able Richmond correspondent of that excellent Virginia journal, the *Petersburg Index-Appel*, in the above paragraphs, does not overrate the advantages Western North Carolina offers to immigrants. If the unemployed workmen in the North, and portions of the South, could only realize what advantages and inducements are offered them in this section of the State, we feel sure hundreds of them would come here—and coming, would better their condition. Why has there not been more immigration to this State? Simply because no effort has been made to procure it, and its advantages are unknown.

There is every possible attraction here to induce new settlers. There are thousands of acres of land in this and the adjoining counties that can be bought at very low figures, and better land cannot be found anywhere. A more healthy section is nowhere to be found. The mountain scenery is unsurpassed. What cannot be produced here there is no necessity for. Streams of the purest and best water in the world are abundant. And the people are generous, kind and hospitable, and would gladly welcome good, honest workmen. But we need no drones or men for "fancy work." Let the proper efforts be made to secure settlers for Western North Carolina, and success will surely be their reward. Our waste places would indeed blossom like the rose.—*Lenoir Topic*.

DIPHTHERIA—A CURE FOR IT.—*The Lenoir Topic* says since our last issue three more deaths have occurred in the Valley from this epidemic. Mr. Rufus Lenoir lost two little children and Mr. Johnson one. The following cure for diphtheria is taken from an exchange:

"Should you or any of your family be attacked with diphtheria be not alarmed, as it is easily and speedily cured without a doctor. When it was raging in England a few weeks ago, I accompanied Dr. Field on his rounds to witness the so called 'wonderful cures' he performed, while the patients of others were dropping on all sides. The remedy, to be so rapid must be simple. All he took with him was powder of sulphur and a quill, and with these he cured every patient without exception. He put a spoonful of flour of brimstone into a wineglass of water, and stirred it with his finger, instead of a spoon, as the sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water. When the sulphur mixed, he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger. Brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast and plant in a few minutes. In extreme cases, in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closed to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had shrunk to allow of it, then the gargling. He never lost a patient of diphtheria. If a patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it on a shovel and sprinkle a spoonful or two of flour of brimstone at a time upon it, let the sufferer inhale it, and the fungus will die. If plentifully used, the whole room may be filled with suffocation; the patient can walk about in it, inhaling the fumes, with doors and windows shut. The mode of fumigating a room with sulphur has often cured most violent attacks of cold in the head, chests, etc., at any time, and is recommended in cases of consumption and asthma."