

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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The Weekly Register.

A communication signed "Taxpayer," which appears elsewhere, demands explanation.

The South for Southern Republicans; no lowering of the Republican flag: this is our platform.

The Pennsylvania delegation asked the administration to make Simon wig-wag. Simon was willing but the administration said no; we had rather Walsh (waltz) a little.

Every Republican ought to consider it an imperative duty to subscribe for his party organ. We only ask each Republican who is able to take one copy of the paper. There are at least ten thousand in the State who can do this. Money is now becoming plenty and is circulating freely. Don't forget to send for THE REGISTER. Roll in the subscribers. Don't fail. Let us hear from you.

Nast has resumed work on Harper's Weekly. The last number of this paper contains a stunning picture. The Democratic tiger and the Republican lamb are supposed to have lain down together. The lamb, however, is not to be seen, but its location is fully disclosed by the following label over the tiger's mouth: "For Republican lamb inquire within." Moral: Appoint no more Democrats to office, especially in the South.

There are some people who think Spofford and Butler, the Democratic Senatorial claimants from Louisiana and South Carolina, ought to be admitted because Nichols and Hampton are Governors of the two States mentioned. This is a mistake. It was the duty of the President to decide under the constitution whether there was such a state of affairs in each of the States mentioned, as required the continuance of the military forces. The decision of this question did not affect other questions growing out of the complications in South Carolina and Louisiana. The Senate is the judge of the qualifications of its members. The question to be decided is purely a legal one. If the Legislatures which elected Corbin and Kellogg were legal and possessed a quorum at the date of the election of Senator, Messrs. Corbin and Kellogg ought to be admitted. Every Democratic Senator will vote to admit Messrs. Spofford and Butler simply and solely because they are Democrats and with utter disregard of all other questions and facts bearing upon the contested seats. It is cheering to know that the Republican Senators are united. There is no break in their ranks; if the facts will bear them out Corbin and Kellogg will be seated. Outside of the legal and political aspect of the South Carolina contest, Mr. Butler, of Hamburg massacre fame, ought not to be admitted because he is guilty of the murder of forty or fifty colored men. His record in this respect secured his election. It would be a fitting condemnation of man whose arms are red to the elbow in the blood of innocent men, to refuse to admit him to fellowship in the Senate for this reason and no other. We believe the Republican Senate has the nerve and backbone to make this record.

THE DOOM OF THE CRESCENT.

The recent and continued success of the Russians is doubtless the beginning of the end. These triumphs may have been attained too late to end the struggle this winter, but they are of a substantial nature and a march to Constantinople next spring will be the result of the fall of Plevna and Kars which must soon take place.

Russia undertook this war in obedience to a popular clamor of her people; there has been great discontent among these people because the first advantage was obtained and held for sometime by the Turks. The change in the fortunes of war has allayed this discontent, cheered the Russian people and struck terror to the heart of the Sultan. It is possible that Suleiman Pasha may relieve Plevna, although he is threatened in the rear by a strong Russian army.

The Russian government made a mistake in not ordering every available man into the army at the outset. If this had been done the invasion would have not been checked and the flag of the Czars would

by this time have been floating from the spires of Constantinople. The success now attending the Russian army is due to heavy reinforcements sent to the army, comprising the best men who were left at home when the war commenced. Strenuous efforts will doubtless be made to reduce Plevna and Kars before winter sets in, the roads become impassable, and further operations are suspended until warm weather provides a way for a renewal of hostilities. The Russian line of communications is becoming longer as the army is successful, and Russia desires to achieve such further triumphs and will place her in a condition to entertain proposals for peace without a loss of honor and military prestige. It is not probable that peace will be made until another campaign has been fought. There is a determination to drive the Turks out of Europe; this feeling may continue the war until Constantinople is occupied. Russia would then be in a condition to dictate her own terms. Any attempt to acquire Constantinople and thus threaten British possessions in India, would cause an immediate war with England.

The sparsely settled country through which the invading army has passed has made progress very slow; the result is only a question of time, if there is no interference by other nations.

FIENDISE.

Senator Morton is dead. The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away: blessed be the name of the Lord.—*Raleigh News.*

This paragraph was written for the purpose of expressing gladness and exultation over the death of a powerful political opponent. The writer is a fiend in human shape and is capable of the most heinous crimes. All good people should at once beseech the Almighty to send the Angel of Death and remove this human hyena from off the face of the earth.

CIVIL SERVICE—OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Great complaint has been of the order issued by the President forbidding office-holders from intermeddling in politics. Various constructions have been placed upon that order; the latest and the only official construction is by Attorney General Devens. The following is his letter written with the knowledge and assent of the President:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1877.

"DEAR SIR:—I learn with surprise and regret that any of the Republican officials hesitate either to speak or vote, alleging as a reason the President's 'civil-service order.' In distinct terms that order states that the right of officials 'to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties.' If such gentlemen choose not to vote or not to express or enforce their views in support of the principles of the Republican party, either orally or otherwise, they at least should not give a reason for such a course which is not justified by the order referred to, and which is simply a perversion of it. If they decline to act or vote for Governor Rice because they are not Republicans that is a different matter.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. DEVENS."

HON. JOHN E. SANFORD.

The evil attempted to be remedied by the order referred to, was the packing of Conventions by Federal officers through the influence of their positions and the deputies under them. It was thought to be nothing more than right and just that these officers should not be allowed to use their official positions to control nominations, and thus make a great inequality between themselves and the people. It was not intended to abridge the rights of any man because he had accepted office under the government, but to put all members of the Republican party upon an equal footing, and thus maintain harmony and prevent a prostitution of the public service. There can be no doubt upon this point after reading the letter of Gen. Devens. All that was objectionable in the President's order is thus removed and of course all complaint will now cease. It is rightfully expected of men who hold public positions that they should contribute of their salaries and give a portion of their time to secure the success of their party. The office-holders have heretofore done their full duty in this respect. They will do so again. Their aid and influence is greatly needed in this State to sustain and build up the Republican press, so as to present an unbroken front to the enemy next year. The Re-

publican masses only need a little encouragement from their leaders, and they will rally and vote their full strength at the next election.

It is gratifying that one bone of contention has been disposed of so as to prevent injury to the party. In due time all other matters of difference will be amicably and mutually settled, and the Republican party of the State and Nation will again move forward to victory and power.

FRAUD UPON THE STATE.

As a tax-payer, and as one who feels an interest in the just administration of public affairs, I would like to know what sort of an economy is it that allows the State printer to print thousands of sheets over the number required for public use. Is this not a waste of public property? I am prompted to ask these questions by seeing a wagon-load of printed sheets of the Senate and House Journal of 1876 and 1877 at the store of Messrs. F. C. Christophers & Co., in this city, and who stated that they bought them of Mr. George T. Jordan, Manager of *The News Publishing Company*; who are the State Printers.

I would also like to know what right the public printer has to print *The Farmer and Mechanic on State paper*? Would it not be well for *The News* who has set itself up as the peculiar champion of honesty and who has accused Judge Strong of overdrawing his salary, to turn its eyes on its own inflated pockets from the sale of State paper which it knowingly overprinted, either from a wilful purpose to defraud the State or from an ignorance that is criminal. It seems that it is not satisfied with receiving 75 cents per 1000 ems and paying 25 cents for the same, but must print an enormous amount of copies over the number required by law and sell them and thus use public property for its own behalf. Had not *The News*, who prates so much about honesty, better pull the beam out of its own eye before it undertakes to tell other people of their sins and short-comings.

TAX PAYER.

Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1877.

DISSOLVING VIEWS.

Our Democratic friends in and out of Congress do not seem to be in as happy a mood as they were on the 15th of October, when Congress assembled. They were then under a high degree of exuberance of spirit. They had come from the sunny South, the frigid North, the rock-bound East, the aridiferous Pacific Slope, and from the populous and fertile centers of a great country, as they supposed, masters of the political situation. The Southern policy, as they fancied, had placed in their hands a "solid South" where Republicanism had been crushed out by a single pressure of the heel of executive power. They had no more dread of Republican supremacy in fifteen States, where there is now, and has been since the close of the war a numerical Republican power which, when left free to exercise itself, is supreme. They regarded the civil service order of the President as a paralytic stroke upon the active energies of the Republican party in the North, which was to circumscribe its usefulness and sap its power. They confidently hoped that some five or six Republican Senators had become so far deflected toward the situation that their sympathies and votes were to be found on several, if not all important political questions on the Democratic side. With such a prospect in their eye, it is not surprising that the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress, and their leading presses and politicians throughout the country, should be exceedingly gleeful and offensive in their tone and bearing. They could not restrain their joy, and were boastful, domineering and presuming in their acts and utterances.

They at once rallied upon the White House with their advice and demands relating to the disposition that is to be made of the patronage of the Government. In violation and disregard of the enunciated policy of the President in his letter of acceptance, relating to the interference of members of Congress with appointments—a system which he declares "destroys the independence of the separate departments of the Government;" which "tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity" and "is a temptation to dishonesty; hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured, &c.,

which "ought to be abolished"—we say, in disregard of all this, and in violation of the usual courtesies and proprieties observed by political parties, when their opponents are in power, Democratic Senators and Representatives have besieged the White House for patronage with all the assurance that attaches to politicians when their own party has possession and rightful disposition of it. The Democratic Senators from Delaware and Georgia have been "instant in season and out of season" in calling for the bestowal of offices in accordance with their own wishes. WADE HAMPTON is clamorous for recognition as a power in the bestowal of Republican patronage. Democratic Senators and members from other States have beset the seat of power, apparently under the impression that they are to have matters all their own way, until the Republicans here and elsewhere have stood aghast at the prospect.

The last week was eventful as to the interests and prospects of Republicanism. The line that the Democrats fancied they had broken in the Senate has presented itself in solid column, and now stands as a unit on all questions of party import and division. This secures the Republican majority in the Senate in its integrity and gives assurance to the country that it is secure from Democratic raid and devastation.

In the meantime the Republican heart of the nation is putting on new nerve and strength. The paralysis of the hour is passing off, and the faculties and powers of the Republican body begin to return and promote a more healthful action, and it seems to be rapidly recovering from the stunning effect of its late surprises and disasters. In a short time all division and dissension in the party will give way to unity of heart, purpose and effect. The damages caused by misfortune under a desertion of principle and usage will be repaired. Friends will take their places in the line, while deserters will either return to the Republican camp or go over to the enemy, there being no intermediate resting place.

These are the present aspects of the Republican party. It will rapidly return to its full integrity and strength of principle. It finds itself weakened by desertion, it will have the consolation of knowing that its remaining force is loyal and reliable, and from this hour it will begin to prepare for the campaign of 1880, when it will again assert its supremacy as a political power in the nation.

The Democrats begin to see the signs of the times with distinctness, and to understand that much of the property they supposed they had purchased will never be delivered. They see that they have lost the advantage they supposed they had in the Senate. They see that the Republican party, which they supposed was dead, was only in a comatose state, from which it is rapidly arousing. In other words, they begin to understand that they have been reckoning without their host.—*Washington Republican.*

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Republican party has ever been the advocate of reform. Its foundation stones were laid in the interests of the whole people. The rich and the poor, the strong and the weak, all had rights and interests demanding equal protection. The party, in its national and State platforms, and in the utterances of its leaders in the discharge of the public duties assigned them, have from its organization to the present period never lost sight of reform in its highest sense. In land reform it opened our Western wilds to the sons of toil, and new States have sprung up, and a prosperous people till the fertile valleys, and wealth to individuals and the nation has resulted. It dedicated the new Territories to freedom in the name of reform. It struck the chains from the millions of slaves, and bade them assume the duties of citizenship in the name of reform. It has been using every possible effort, though often thwarted, to do justly with the Indian. No question affecting the rights and privileges of the poorest citizens of the commonwealth has ever failed in a hearing before this party during the years of its existence. The cry that comes to us now from the enemies of the party, that for the sake of, and in the name of "civil-service reform," the organization must be abandoned, is simply absurd. The statesmen and politicians of the Republican party, who have made the question of such importance as to move

upon untried ground, even in opposition to the wishes of the great majority, are deceived, and will have to retrace their steps. We will not undertake to say that the civil service as administered is perfect. There have been great and absorbing questions occupying the minds of the people; questions underlying and endangering our very existence as a nation. While absorbed in these it would not be wonderful if, through the selfishness of men, there should have grown up irregularities. But we emphatically deny that the civil service of the government under Republican rule has been vicious. Public servants under Republican rule have administered the government, and handled the millions upon millions of the people's money with as much faithfulness and fidelity, yes, even more, than can be found in those alike situated in the commercial world. Of the 13,000 men employed directly in connection with the United States Treasury, how few have proved unfaithful. In the large cities, undoubtedly, there have been irregularities, and they should be corrected, and the arm of the law should reach out unsparingly in punishment. Say what men will, when justice is done, the administration of General Grant, for straightforward honesty of purpose and intent, will stand conspicuously upon the page of history long after the names of his traducers have been forgotten.

But our reformers say: "You must take the men connected with civil service out of politics." What absurdity. What is politics? Webster defines it as "the science of government." Appoint a man to an important position—ask him to "hold the fort" and cut off all his supplies. The exercise of the right of suffrage, the privilege of expressing opinions upon all questions, has always been considered the right of every citizen. Under the new dispensation we are instructed that the office-holder may continue to exercise the franchise, but must keep aloof from conventions, political gatherings, and keep his civil service tongue between his teeth. You cannot thus divorce the civil service from politics. So soon as a man is appointed to any position under the government it becomes his paramount duty to make politics a study. Are men to be selected who are such nonentities as not to have made up their minds on political questions. After a great political contest, in which questions of vital importance have been settled by the voice of the majority, by what right has the successful leaders to select subordinates not in sympathy with the principles which secured their own elevations? We say it honestly and fearlessly, that the Republican party, within its own fold, has men enough who are fully up to the Jeffersonian standard to fill all offices of honor and trust. Men who will take pride in the success of the party and the prosperity of the people. When we are convinced otherwise we will gracefully surrender our opinions, and beg our Democratic brethren to not be backward in coming to the front. Lincoln and Stanton, Chase and Grant, drew around them in subordinate positions men in full sympathy with themselves and the people who elected them to office. With our grateful thanks to such leaders and the brave men who risked their fortunes and lives, the old flag now floats over a nation of free men.

We have not seen the necessity for the radical change demanded from the long-established customs and usages. We do not believe the Republican party to-day desires the innovation or sees any valid reason for it.

We have never doubted the patriotism or integrity of the President; our criticisms have been candid. We seek union and harmony, and we rejoice in the knowledge that the great Republican party is the party of progress, not always agreeing, to be sure, about minutiae, but yet united on the great principles which underlie its organization. And when the call is made, laying aside all minor differences, it will present a united front, and continue to administer the government with that fidelity which has characterized it in the past.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

WHAT THEY MEAN.

We believe that President Hayes has by this time learned what many Democrats mean by *conservation and conciliation*. They gladly accept and keep all the favors which he bestows, and eagerly and constantly ask for more. They fawn, flatter and beg, and are wonderfully conciliated as long as he yields to their wishes, but when he refuses their requests, or in any degree thwarts their purposes, they denounce him as a simpleton, a hypocrite or a fraud. Even when they lick the hand of their benefactor, they but seldom fail to leave the slime of their tongues.—*New North State.*

PARTY POLITICS IN THE SOUTH.

We are not of those who are alarmed at the cry of a "united South,"—believing that a "united South" long enough to be at all dangerous to the political interests of the country is an utter impossibility. A single party cannot be maintained in any State for any considerable time without opposition. The American people are an office-seeking race—and especially so in the South. The *disappointed* inevitably will be a growing people; they will send out new rallying cries, and the negro will be handy material to manipulate into "balance of power." In the very nature of both things and men, such must be the result. Indeed, in the States of Mississippi, Texas, Georgia and Louisiana, the work of breaking into factions has already commenced. Mississippi is full of office-seeking politicians; it is bred in their bone; there the Republican party is utterly crushed out, and so there remains with the Democracy no motive for maintaining strict party discipline; and as naturally as the morning succeeds the night "independent" tickets are everywhere springing up, and in many counties greatly alarming the party leaders. In Jefferson county, a few days since, Mr. Thompson, a leading Democrat, having accepted an independent nomination for sheriff, met his fellow-citizens to address them on political affairs. There he was confronted by his former political associates with rifles. Among these visitors were the candidates and committees of the regular party organization. The rifle is a famous political argument in Mississippi. Mr. Thompson did not speak and has since retired, but in so doing presented his very vigorous protest against the action of his own party. In Vicksburg the independent movement is so strong that it is likely to succeed in electing the county ticket. The Mississippi champion of the regular nomination finds now that he has something more than defenceless negroes to deal with. He is confronted by men who have acted with his own party, and who know its methods—men who are not to be frightened and who will shoot when shot at. We see by the newspapers that both factions are making frantic appeal to the negroes, and their vote now becomes so important that neither party will permit the other to bulldoze them. And the same work will go on in all the Southern States, and by the next Presidential election a strong opposition party will have grown into potent being in every one of them. Human nature is stronger than party rule.—*Washington Union.*

LIEUTENANT FLIPPER.

[From the *Charleston News and Courier*.]
Lieutenant H. O. Flipper, the colored graduate of West Point, was entertained in style at Tully's, King street, Tuesday night. The hosts were a colored organization called the Amateur Literary and Fraternal Association, which determined that the lieutenant, who will leave this city to-day to join his regiment, the Tenth Cavalry, now in Texas, should not do so without some evidence of their appreciation of him personally, and of the fact that he had reflected credit on their race by passing through the National Academy. Over forty persons were at the entertainment, to whom the lieutenant was presented by A. J. Ransier, the colored ex-member of congress. The lieutenant responded briefly, as he has invariably done, and expressed his warm thanks for the courtesy shown by the association. A number of sentiments were offered and speeches made, and the evening passed off very agreeably, especially so to the recipient of the hospitality. Lieutenant Flipper expects to start to-day for Texas. While he has been in this city he has made friends with whites and blacks by the sensible course he has pursued.

A despatch dated Oct. 30th, says details of the affairs at Gorny-Dubrick and Telische make it certain that they are more than mere raids on the Turkish communications; that, in fact, they are part of a new Russian movement involving an entire change of front, which is still further developed by the transfer of the Roumanians to Bogot. Telische was surrounded on the 28th instant by one cavalry and two infantry brigades of the Imperial Guard and one brigade of Cossacks. It was bombarded two hours from seventy-two guns, when the small Turkish garrison surrendered. There was no assault, and the killed and wounded on both sides were insignificant. The capture of Telische indicates that the Russians have a firm hold on the Plevna and Sofia roads; but it is not yet certain that Plevna is entirely surrounded. The road to Widin by way of Rahova, it is believed, is still in possession of the Turks and that Ghazi Osman Pasha will make a desperate effort to keep it.