

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, JANUARY 24, 1878.

NUMBER 40.

The Weekly Register.

The heaviest snow for years has fallen in Salt Lake City.

Kentucky owes \$180,000, and has \$500,000 in her Treasury.

Corn is selling at fifteen cents a bushel in Kansas, and the people are burning it for fuel.

Gen. H. Pendleton, the newly elected Democratic Senator from Ohio, was a rank copperhead during the late war.

A man in Mecklenburg county, N. C. is working on a flying machine which promises to be a success.

Most of the day on Thursday, 17th inst., was taken up by the United States Senate in eulogies upon Senator Morton.

John S. Williams has been elected United States Senator from Kentucky, to succeed Thos. M. McCreary.

No election for United States Senator from Maryland had been made up to latest accounts.

It is reported that Waddell's bill to abolish the Western Judicial District of North Carolina meets with no opposition.

The Committee on Pensions have resolved to report a bill pensioning Mexican soldiers without discriminating against those who served in the Confederate army.

It is reported, says *The New York Herald*, that the President is now preparing and will shortly send to Congress a special message on the Civil Service system, and, that he will recommend some radical and important changes, among which will be a proposition to leave the choice of Postmasters of small towns to the popular vote.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Hon. G. B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue has published an official statement of the Internal Revenue collections in North Carolina for the year ending June 30th, 1877.

The collections were as follows:

2nd District,	\$109,994.76
4th,	38,833.88
5th,	567,073.11
6th,	259,046.24

\$1,875,847.99
The cost of collection was \$70,416 leaving nett to the government \$1,705,431.99.

CONCILIATION.

For the purpose of acknowledging the kind sentiments expressed towards the Southern people by Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, in his late message, Col. John A. McDonald, of this city, who is well known as an enthusiastic supporter of the President's policy, addressed that gentleman a letter which elicited the following reply:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
BOSTON, January 10th, 1878.
JOHN A. McDONALD, Esq.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir:—I have received your valuable favor of the 8th inst., and am pleased to know, that intelligent men in your State agree with the fraternal spirit which prevades the minds of the people of this State.

What the North and the South both want now, is mutual peace and that confidence which forms the basis of fut prosperity.

Yours very truly,
ALEXANDER H. RICE.

COLORED EMIGRATION.

Considerable attention has been lately attracted to the question as to whether the colored population of the South would be benefited by emigrating. Rev. Mr. Sturks a prominent colored minister has lately been sent to Hayti and San Domingo for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the advantages offered in these countries.

In an interview lately held by him with the President, Mr. Hayes embodied his views in the following letter.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 14, 1878.
Rev. Mr. Sturks:

DEAR SIR: I have given some consideration to your question as to the emigration of colored people from Florida to San Domingo. I am not well informed as to the advantages offered by San Domingo to immigrants, but my impression is that your people should not be hasty in deciding to leave this country. The mere difference in climate is a very serious objection to removal. The first generation in all such removals, suffer greatly. It is my opinion also, that the evils which now affect you are likely steadily, and I hope, rapidly, to diminish. My advice is, therefore, against the proposed emigration.

Very truly yours,
R. B. HAYES.

AN OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We give below extracts from a long and ably written editorial taken from the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* of the 14th inst. The article sets forth in the clearest and most truthful manner the hardships under which the Republicans of the South labor and will doubtless be read with interest throughout the country.

In the name of the one hundred and ten thousand loyal men who in the recent campaign stood up for the Republican party in this State we thank the *Inter-Ocean* for its sympathetic and manly defense, and trust, that its views may have some influence in righting the wrongs to which the "powers that be" have recently subjected them. *The Inter-Ocean* says:

The condition of the Republican party in the Southern States is one of peculiar hardship. Upon the outbreak of the war of the rebellion there were thousands of patriotic white residents of the Southern States who loved the old flag, the Union, and the principles it represented. During the war this class suffered in loss of property and personal persecution more than has ever been told or written. No class of persons in the Union rejoiced more in the declaration of peace, or accepted the terms more sincerely and more heartily, and under all circumstances were more willing to abide by them. As a general thing they were not politicians or leaders of Southern society, but quiet and orderly citizens of the States, supporters of law and order, and lovers of universal justice. It is true, many of these yielded to the press and power of public opinion, and served the Confederacy during the war! But at its close, having nothing in common with the old Democratic party which had been instrumental in their misery, they sought a representation of their principles in the Republican party, and under the franchise to the colored race in many States it was at once organized as a power. Here begins anew a persecution, followed up and persevered in by the ruling elements of the South, as disgraceful as was ever perpetrated by any organized body of men claiming civilized habits. It is not our purpose to single out the State and number its fleeing victims, hunted, as they were, from place to place, or to make record of its white leagues, whose banners are stained all over with the blood of its victims; this has all entered into the history which every lover of his race might seek to forget, except in defense of the innocent; but we do desire to say of this large class of persecuted and injured men, that they deserve better and kinder remembrance from their friends than of late they have received.

Republican papers, listening to the constant Democratic utterances of "carpet-bag rule in the South," "corruption and fraud," etc., have half way settled into the opinion that there is not a native of the Southern soil, except the negro, at this time representing Republican principles. Enterprising Northern men, it is true, have been made the leaders of the organization in many places, for the reason that Southern-born men feared the dominant class and their vindictiveness. If some of this class proved unworthy of their trust it is no good reason why the party, laboring under its many discouragements, should be held responsible and abused. The persecution to a man of prominence of Southern birth who dared to take active part in the Republican organization is illustrated in the sufferings and murder of Judge Chisholm. It is a blind and an insult to the common intelligence of the people of the United States, after the organization to whip and bulldoze and kill have done their work, to come up and say the Republican party in the South is made up of negroes and carpet-baggers from the North. We believe with the *Wilmington Post*, that when the voice can be heard there will be "found Republicans of culture and integrity in every State of the South who are fitted to adorn any station within the gift of the government." Who can wonder that they are not forthcoming now? The Democratic party of the North, with open arms and generous welcome, receives in their counsels, and swears to his place in the Senate the bloodiest butcher of the lot. The party sneers at the repeated outrages of their solid South, and would pet and caress and shout at victory gained by any means of outrage and oppression. To be a Republican south of Mason's and Dixon's line means that you invite an opposition from the most oppressive, overbearing, and despotic organization which ever figured in the history of civilized and enlightened society. The Democratic party in the South has inherited all the devilishness of the institution of slavery, and none of its honorable or humane characteristics; and the love of power, which can come in no other way, has so blinded the eyes of its Northern coworkers as to effectually close their mouths to criticism and their hearts to a sense of right. They have nothing but sneers for Republicans of the South—composed of niggers and carpet-baggers. They see no right except in the governing class, "who own the soil," and should hence have the right to tyrannize and rule the struggling masses. In the North they claim to represent the interests of

labor and the poor, and curse the "bloated bondholders;" in the South the rightful rulers are the monopolists of farms with broad acres. There is one place where the Republicans of the South should be able to look, confidently expecting to receive encouragement and protection, and that is to the great Republican organization of the North. Looking over the imperfections of the organization in the South, made up under the peculiar circumstances we have mentioned, we claim that the party in the North should stand shoulder to shoulder and contend in every honorable and legitimate way for the rights and interests of their Southern friends. Give the Southern Republicans credit for what they have accomplished, and cease undeserved criticism. To be an acknowledged Republican today in many parts of the solid Democratic South requires not only principle, but the highest order of courage to back it. *THE INTER OCEAN* has been the unflinching advocate of the rights of every man, wherever the flag floats, to express his honest sentiments without fear of persecution. It will continue to call things by their right names, and oppose the peculiar organizations of the South, which have been conceived in iniquity, and resulted in misery and oppression to thousands who are helpless. It is for peace and harmony, and will always be found ready to encourage good fellowship socially, financially, and commercially; but it will not purchase the way by a sacrifice of the rights of any class, however poor or unfortunate. And it will as certainly criticize and condemn any acts of the party leaders, whether the President or the Cabinet or Congressmen who shall seek favor by compromising the rights of the Republicans of the South. During the past ten years, under the most disheartening circumstances, they have stood true to the principles underlying the organization, and to them we are under a debt of gratitude. Their demands have been only the simplest and plainest justice; in seeking it they have been persecuted, maligned, and murdered. This has been winked at by the great Democratic party at the North, which has stood by and held the stained garments; and because it has been done in daylight, and the murderers known, they have been classed as "personal encounters," "local affrays," and the vilest crimes have gone unpunished. We seek harmony, and will hail the appearance of fellowship, but it will never come while the ballot-box is guarded by the shot gun, and men are hunted and driven from their homes in consequence of their political opinions.

KEEPING THE FEET WARM.

THE EXPERIMENT TRIED BY MRS. WITHERS, AND THE ASTONISHING RESULTS.

[From the *New York Times*.]
It is said that during extremely cold weather it occasionally happens that the feet of ladies, who are not within reach of stoves, fire-places, or furnace registers become painfully cold. This is, of course, an extremely delicate topic, but it is undeniable that cold feminine feet do exist. As to the cause of this phenomenon there is much difference of opinion. Mr. Eugene Lawrence believes that it is due to the machinations of the Jesuits; Mr. Conkling regards it as the inevitable result of the Presidential policy, and Mr. Dio Lewis ascribes it to a lack of oat meal in the great nervous centers, and to the tightness of the—or in other words—to the excessive pressure exerted by india rubber. In fact, he asserts, on the authority of his communicative milliner, that they check the circulation of the blood, and thus render the feet unable to resist the influence of cold weather. Many remedies have been proposed, but there is none which has proved perfectly satisfactory. It has been confidently asserted that if any lady were to wear three pair of thick shoes, together with two pair of cotton and six pair of woolen—well, stockings, cold feet would be unknown; but inasmuch as the most delicate foot if thus arrayed would rival in apparent size and grace a full-grown sofa cushion, no lady has ventured to try the remedy. It has also been suggested that metallic shoes fitted with tanks for hot water would keep the entire female system in a gentle simmer, but here again the size of the proposed shoes is a fatal objection to the plan. Mr. Dio Lewis boldly remarks to the ladies of Boston: "If you wish to keep your feet warm eat a quart of oat meal three times a day, and throw away your elastic—" but really his language cannot be repeated. It is sufficient to say that his advice has not been followed, and that his countrywomen indignantly deny that he knows anything about their circulation, and the effect upon it of the articles of dress which he coarsely mentions.

The wife of Mr. James Withers, of East Bridgewater, Minn., was, until re-

cently, one of the most respected ladies in the East Bridgewater Baptist Church. She was young and beautiful, and in her devotion to the interests of the congregation and the Sunday school was so conspicuous that the minister wished that she was twenty years older, so that he could without offense refer to her from the pulpit as a prize-specimen mother in Israel. Minnesota happens to be excessively cold in winter; so cold, in fact, that the inhabitants are frequently unable to remember their own names. In spite of her youth, beauty, and general excellence, Mrs. Withers was peculiarly susceptible to the influence of cold weather, and suffered untold agonies from cold feet from the 1st of November to the middle of April. The Baptist meeting house was a particularly cold place, and it often happened that after the end of the Sunday morning service Mr. Withers was compelled to carry his wife to the stove and to thaw her out before attempting to take her home.

During the recent cold snap in East Bridgewater, Mrs. Withers suffered so severely that she came to the determination to try every remedy for cold feet which any one might suggest to her. On Saturday evening, December 30, Mr. Withers being absent on a visit to Chicago, his younger brother, a bad young man, holding the position of teller in the local bank, and noted for his fondness for sinful games of every description, called upon Mrs. Withers, and when that admirable woman bewailed the coldness of the Baptist meeting-house, told her that he had an infallible recipe for keeping the feet warm in the very coldest weather. He advised his innocent sister-in-law to pour a half pint of Cayenne pepper, mixed with two tablespoonfuls of ground mustard, into each of her stockings, just before going to meeting, and assured her that if she would try this cheap and simple prescription her feet would remain comfortably warm, even if she were to put them under the same table with those of the Hon. Charles Francis Adams. Mrs. Withers thanked the young man with a guileless gratitude that would have touched the gratitude of a brass monkey, and instantly sent the servant to buy six pounds of cayenne pepper.

On the following morning, just before the church-bell rang, she used the combined pepper and mustard in accordance with her brother-in-law's instructions, and walked to the meeting-house without any inconvenience from the cold. The service began, and though at first Mrs. Withers felt delightfully warm, she showed signs of uneasiness long before the minister gave out his text. Just when that eloquent preacher was well under way, he was stricken dumb with horror at the unaccountable conduct of Mrs. Withers, who suddenly began to dance in the wildest manner and to shriek, "Take them off!" in the most heart-rending tones. It was too late in the season for snakes, and hence the congregation jumped to the conclusion that Mrs. Withers had gone mad. The deacons promptly went to her relief, but the more they tried to calm her the more violently she danced. Finally she broke loose from them, and tearing off her shoes and stockings, fled barefooted to the nearest house. While the congregation watched her flight down the aisle, and wondered whether she could break a hole in the frozen river large enough for drowning purpose, a sudden and unanimous desire to sneeze fell upon them, and for the next ten minutes the uproar was deafening. At the end of that time the minister dismissed his audience by an elaborate pan tomime, and went home firmly convinced that the days of demoniacal possession and witchcraft had returned. The next morning Mrs. Withers took the earliest train for Chicago, and her wicked brother-in-law, who was frightened at the horrible success of his joke, started prematurely upon his European tour, leaving at least \$3,000 of bank assets which, had he waited two weeks longer, he would have been able to take with him.

This teaches us that our little feet were never made to be tortured with pepper and mustard, and that it is better that one person should suffer from cold than that a whole congregation should sneeze itself out of its collective boots.

It is said, that the Turkish Grand Vizier has assured the German Ambassador, that the Porte had determined to make peace with Russia, leaving any power which objected to the conditions to settle the matter with Russia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Republicans of New Hampshire, in Convention assembled, at Concord January 9th, 1878.

Resolved, That the Republicans of New Hampshire re-affirm and re-adopt the Cincinnati platform, which pledged the party to these declarations and principles, to wit:—

The United States of America is a nation; the full protection of all citizens in the full enjoyment of all their rights; the permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union; the redemption of United States notes in coin by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to offices, the invariable rule for appointments to have reference to honesty, fidelity and capability of appointees, leaving to the party in power those places where the harmony and vigor of the administration require its policy to be represented; the deprecation of all sectional feelings and tendencies; the speedy, thorough and unsparring prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts; opposition to further land grants to corporations and monopolies, the adjustment of duties upon imports for revenue, so as to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole people.

Second—Resolved, That we recognize the paramount duty of President Hayes to render these high and solid professions actual and living realities; and, while we admit an honest difference of opinion in respect to his past acts, we welcome and approve his patriotic and sincere efforts to keep faith with the people and secure to the whole country the blessings of a just, efficient and honest Republican national administration.

Third—Resolved, That we condemn as recreant and ruinous the second attempt of the Democratic House of Representatives to destroy the Resumption act, and thus render abortive years of anxiety and waiting and praying to make the green-back dollar the equal of the gold dollar in its capacity to reward labor and pay the public creditor.

Fourth—Resolved, That we disapprove and denounce any legislation, open or disguised, tending to repudiate the public debt in whole or in part; that we deem a change in the standard of values by making the depreciated silver dollar a legal tender for all public and private indebtedness a violation of the rights of property, a repudiation of government contracts and a wrong done to labor, criminal in its nature and dishonorable to the nation, and we call on the President to use the veto if it become necessary, as did his courageous predecessor, to shield the national honor from legislation that threatens to wound and blast it.

Fifth—Resolved, That a free and unobstructed passage to the ballot-box is the constitutional right of every citizen, of whatever race, color or condition. In accordance and defending that right, the Republican party has proved that it is the true national party, while the Democratic party, opposing and denying that right through intimidation and violence, has shown that it is the real sectional party.

Sixth—Resolved, That universal education, aided and enforced by legal authority, is the only safe and enduring basis on which Republican governments and institutions can rest: therefore we demand of Congress and the Legislature the institution of such means, compulsory if need be, which shall secure to the children of the Republic primary education, so that every voter shall be able to read and understand the ballot that he casts.

Seventh—Resolved, That we are opposed to money subsidies and land grants to private corporations and interests, and we demand that our Senators and Representatives in Congress shall sturdily oppose all schemes to rob the Treasury and injure public credit; and

Eighth—Resolved, That the unchallenged purity, economy and efficiency of all departments of the present administration, the continued reduction of the public debt, the refunding of bonds at a lower rate of interest, and the wise and hopeful efforts to restore prosperity at home and extend the field of American commerce and manufactures abroad, deserve and receive our unqualified approbation.

Ninth—Resolved, That we consider as

factious and mischievous all attempts to re-open the Presidential controversy or to question the title of the President to his high office.

ANECDOTE OF F. E. SPINNER.

HE MEETS HIS MATCH AT LETTER WRITING.

One day, a short time after the late unpleasantness terminated, the corresponding clerk of Gen. F. E. Spinner, then U. S. Treasurer, entered the sanctum of that officer and quietly laid a letter and enclosure before him. The old man took it up and looked at it, and began to look savage as he noticed that the enclosure was a Confederate note. He next read the letter, which was a very courteous epistle from a Southern man not yet reconstructed, who stated that inasmuch as the United States had succeeded to the assets of the Confederacy, he presumed there would be no objection to assuming its liabilities, and closed by requesting the Treasurer to cash the note.

Spinner laid the letter down gently and leaning back in his chair began to think it over and get mad. The process was rapid and the success brilliant beyond precedent. He fairly roared at the cool impudence of the letter, and after discharging a number of vigorous and far from pious denunciations at the head of the ex reb, he turned to the clerk and said: "Tell the man to go to h—!"

The obedient scribe accordingly replied, re-enclosing the note, and stating that the power which had called the Confederacy and its paper money into existence, having returned to the place of its inception, to wit, the infernal regions, the Treasurer recommended him to have it cashed there, and to present it in person.

This reply pleased the General prodigiously and he chuckled heartily over it for several weeks, thinking he had extinguished the cool Southerner.

But one day another letter was received from the man, who apologized for not answering the General's letter sooner, but explained that the delay had been caused by the length of the journey he had recently undertaken at the instance of the Treasurer. He then proceeded to state that, in accordance with the suggestions made, he had travelled to the dwelling place of "Old Nick," and had actually had an interview with him. He described the sulphurous deity as a rather affable, baldheaded old cuss, and said that on presenting the confederate note, and Spinner's letter to his host, the old fellow glanced at it, and turning to a clerk, said, "here pay this man his money. I know Spinner well enough; this indorsement is good enough for me," and turning to his guest he continued: "Just tell Spinner I'll take his indorsement for any amount he signs for."

This letter was shown the old man, who read it, and found speech inadequate to fitly express his views; but he thought until the skating park on the top of his head got purple. When he recovered sufficiently to command language, he turned to his corresponding clerk and said, while a bland smile radiated his face, communicating a rosette glow to his entire countenance: "Mr. G.—, I think this is a good time to drop the correspondence."

CONVICTION OF BOWMAN.

This murderer of his wife in the county of Rockingham was put on his trial at the late term of Guilford Superior Court, the case having been moved from Rockingham. After six days of investigation, the case was submitted to the jury on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, and at half past 8 it returned a verdict of guilty.

It was a case of secret poisoning, and one that demanded the most thorough familiarity with that scientific knowledge needed to baffle the arts of secret guilt. Upon Prof. Redd of the University of North Carolina fell the duty of analysis. We learn that he fulfilled that duty with admirable skill, remarkable chemical knowledge, and with unflinching self-possession. The defence had summoned distinguished physicians to weaken the effect of Prof. Redd's evidence. But his analytical deductions were impregnable, and were recognized as conclusive. The fact of the administration of strychnine being demonstrated, other testimony readily fixed the act upon the prisoner and the verdict was in accordance with it.

For the State appeared Solicitor Struwick, Col. Rufus C. Boyd, and Mr. Reid; and for the defence, Hon. David S. Reid, his son Thos. Reid, Joseph H. Glenn and R. B. Glenn.

The prisoner was sentenced to be hung on the 26th of January, but to make an appeal to the Supreme Court. *—Lillmore Recorder.*