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OUR TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. THOS. A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.

FOR CONGRESS, 6TH DISTRICT. WALTER L. STEELE, OF RICHMOND.

FOR GOVERNOR. ZEBULON B. VANCE, OF MECKLENBURG.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. THOMAS J. JARVIS, OF PITT.

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FOR AUDITOR. DR. S. L. LOVE, OF HAYWOOD.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS. J. C. SCARBORO, OF JOHNSTON.

ELECTORS. 1st Dist.—John F. Wooten, of Lenoir. 2nd—John D. Stanford, of Duplin. 3rd—Fab H. Busbee, of Wake. 4th—Frank Robbins, of Davidson. 5th—R. P. Waring, of Mecklenburg. 6th—W. B. Glenn, of Forsythe. 7th—James M. Leach, of Davidson.

CONGRESSMEN. 1st Dist.—Jesse J. Yeates. 2nd—A. M. Waddell, of New Hanover. 3rd—Jos. J. Davis, of Franklin. 4th—A. M. Scales, of Guilford. 5th—W. M. Robbins, of Iredell. 6th—R. B. Vance, of Buncombe.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS. It is clear that nothing but military force can produce a radical triumph in any State in the South. Not excepting South Carolina. We are in the midst of a political revolution, which will be conducted quietly, if permitted. The administration threatens military interference, and to carry out the design orders marshals to command at every voting precinct. The people of the United States, North and South, have learned the value of constitutional liberty. Before a marshal, or a captain, or the general of the army, shall intimidate a single voter, he will feel the weight of the arm of the mighty civilians. Cockade officers and blue legged marshals are not the metal that can frighten a brave people from their position in this fight. As soon as the war was decided against the Confederates, Zebulon B. Vance yielded, and promptly gave his adhesion to the Union. And from that hour to the present he has remained in modest obscurity, setting a noble example of obedience to the laws of his country. Wade Hampton was the most wealthy man in South Carolina before the war, owning one thousand slaves and a vast plantation that brought him in a princely income yearly. He took up arms for the South, raised and lost all. The talk about his being "inhuman" is the vicious gibberish of political prostitutes, who feed on lies to sustain an avowed lord of thieving, swindling, debauched office holders, who are the offspring of black and tan scoundrelry and carpet bag Memphisism.

Republicanism vs. Patriotism.

Gen. Longstreet was the most dangerous commander the Union army ever had to fight. Gen. Mosby was the most desperate and relentless guerilla bush-whacker that the South produced during the bloody struggle. Longstreet submitted to the issue of the war, and walked into the Republican camp. As a reward for his truckling he was made Collector of the port of New Orleans. Mosby walked into the White House and saluted Ulysses, the mighty chieftain of the nation, saying, 'I fought you like a—, and now I want to make up; let's drink reconciliation, and you give me official patronage for myself and friends, and I will pledge myself to you, politically, body and soul. They became boon companions, and Grant gave the fierce cavalryman the control of most of the federal offices in Virginia. A fact that became a national scandal at that time. This party is howling "rebel element," "Democratic traitors," &c., &c., because Zebulon B. Vance has been peacefully nominated for Governor of North Carolina, and because the Democratic party has nominated such men as Wade Hampton, in South Carolina, and Capt. Shotwell, in Mecklenburg. Now we ask the honest masses of intelligent voters in North and South Carolina, (we talk through the Register every week to many friends in South Carolina and we hope soon to talk to many more,) to look the situation and the facts square in the face, and if you are the men that the two proud old commonwealths should be proud to honor, and boast you as their sons, you will recognize the viper that lies coiled in the radical wicker, that will dart its poisonous fangs into the veins of your peaceless men. They have no such blood as theirs at their bidding. In the veins of cavaliers was its heading. They have no such noble men, in their republican clan, To hail from mountain, dale, and glen, Nothing dreading. Vance and Hampton never betrayed a cause, or a friend. Shotwell suffered years of incarceration in a felon's prison, when the most delusive offers were made to him to corrupt his soul by swearing false and foul, that would damn his friends. Choose then, oh ye people of North and South Carolina, between the men who never have, nor never will be false to a principle, to you or to themselves, or to their county; and those who have betrayed every principle of political virtue, faith, and honor.

It is instructive to note how carefully the Republican papers and orators avoid any allusion to the real and vital issues of the present campaign: The "bloody shirt" is industriously waved, and slander is abundantly retailed. But the great and paramount issue of Reform is shunned as carefully as though its mention were heresy—as undoubtedly it is in the Republican party. The necessity of Reform which pervades every department of the government, and our entire governmental system receives no more attention at Republican hands than if it did not exist. Conscious that they themselves have caused the necessity of Reform, they fear to discuss its causes or propose a remedy lest they admit their responsibility. The times are hard. Instead of admitting the fact and seeking out and endeavoring to apply a remedy, they attempt to distract the attention of the people, and they talk about the prospects of returning confidence and prosperity, when everybody knows that things are daily growing worse. They think that by holding out these delusive hopes of better times, to make the people forget their sufferings, and in spite of themselves vote again into power the party and men who have inflicted upon them all the woes and evils under which they groan. When an enormous amount of taxation is broached, our Republican friends are much disturbed at the "reactionary tendencies" of the people who discuss such questions and hold up their hands in horror that any one should be so unpatriotic as to object to taxation, that Robeson, Belknap, Babcock, Shepherd and the other Republican managers may steal. When corruption in high places is mentioned as unseemly and unbecoming, the average Republican editor and orator will at once remind you how the "confederate house" returned to rebellions ways and attempted to cripple the government and prevent it from waging war in the Southern States, taking \$40,000,000 in taxes off of the people. They don't tell the country that Governor Tilden in one short year reduced taxation in New York from \$16,000,000 to \$8,000,000; that this year he will make a still further reduction of nearly \$4,000,000 more, and that if entrusted with the administration of the federal government he will do nationally what he has done for the Empire State; that thus prosperity and confidence will be established and the "paralysis of hard times" removed. We don't believe the people are to be diverted from their purpose of Reform. Reform thoroughly, complete and effective. Reform means change, and to work a perfect and lasting Reform, there must be a change of system, administration and parties, and then will come a change of measures and of men.

Concord Immigration Society. This Society was organized some two weeks ago, and its objects are to induce capitalists to come to Cabarrus county. The following is the plan of operation: We have an agent in New York, Mr. Tilmán R. Gaines, through whom we operate, and any farmer in the country having land for sale, or any mining property, can report the same to this Society in Concord, through Joseph Young, giving him a description of said property and price. The same is forwarded to Mr. Gaines in New York who has access to all emigrants desiring to come South. Mr. Gaines has been the means of carrying over five hundred thousand dollars to Greenville, S. C., recently, and he feels confident that he can send as some large capitalists and valuable citizens. If our friends wish to sell any property and will furnish Mr. Young with a description, we will try to sell your property, and if we make no sale it will cost you nothing. J. S. FISHER, Pres't. There is a want of enterprising population in this county, and it is a lamentable want. It is so for many reasons. First is because there is plenty of room for them, and another is, there are abundance of hard working, enterprising men, with and without families, that would be more than happy to be securely located within the bounds of Cabarrus county, where they could cultivate the soil, utilize the abundance of water power that she has, and delve for the precious metals that is buried in rich abundance in the earth within her area. The Cabarrus county immigration society proposes to the farmers of Cabarrus county to open an inlet, and induce men who will buy the surplus idle land, now either laying out in old field, or overgrown with brambles, and thickets and forest growths, and clear and cultivate them. If the people who own hundreds of acres that they do not, nor never can make productive, (because of the abundance they possess will never need to use them,) will put them into the hands of this institution, it will through its agent, Mr. Gaines, advertise for people who want to locate, and will send us an influx of such honest hardy sons of toil, as will make our waste places to shine, and our water-powers to groan with the sound of wheels, and our fields and hillsides to yield up their precious golden treasure. There are thousands of acres in this county that if they were cleared and cultivated would add hundreds of thousands of dollars to the wealth of the county. Factories would be built up to work our cotton, that now is sent to the state to Northern and European factories, and manufactured, and then returned doubled in value, and sold to us. Let us, people of Cabarrus county, encourage this enterprise. Those who have lands, water-powers, or mineral lands, or gold placers to sell, communicate with the Register of the society Joseph Young, and you will soon have a purchaser who will be a good neighbor, and will add very much to your own wealth, and to the prosperity of Cabarrus county. Below we publish a card from Mr. Gaines, to Esq. Fisher the President of the society it speaks for itself. New York, September 1st, 1876. Dear Sir:—I have arrived at my post here, and find that the signs of a large immigration South are very good. One letter is before me which indicates 300 people for Western North Carolina. Send me all the data you can early. Now is the time to move. I have received the Concord paper with Immigration meeting, &c. Let me hear from you. TILMAN R. GAINES. 29 Broadway, New York.

Our New York Letter. New York, Sept. 9th. Gold advanced to-day 1.10 on the news of disturbances in Charleston, South Carolina. Large operators, especially the branches of large foreign houses, view with the greatest apprehension any indication of disturbance of the public peace. The Charleston news also had a marked effect on the markets for Southern staples. Cotton, rice and sugar were unsettled, and gave indications of panic. The strikes of the laborers on the rice plantations near Beaufort, at the demand of political leaders, were feared to be indications of a suspension of work on the plantations to sufficient extent to seriously disturb the gathering of crops, and the markets here and abroad. The result in Vermont is very favorable to the Democrats. Not only have the Republicans, on an immensely increased vote, failed to maintain their proportionate gain, but they have absolutely fallen below their majorities of the last four Presidential years. In 1868 Grant's majority was 32,122, and in 1872 he carried the State by 30,554. In 1864, the Republican majority was 29,098, and in 1860 the plurality of Lincoln over Douglas was 26,959, the united vote of Breckenridge and Bell being only 2,187. The present majority is about 23,000. The Republicans have, therefore, in a vote 19,093 greater than ever cast heretofore, not merely failed to hold their per-

Concord Immigration Society.

centage of the increased vote, but have actually fallen 9,000 behind their record of previous years. In 1868 their majority was 57 per cent. of the total vote cast, 1876, their majority is only about 23 per cent. of the total vote. In other words their preponderance has decreased since 1868 in the ratio of from two to one. Like results elsewhere will give the country overwhelmingly to Tilden and Hendricks. In general estimation here the Western States are more likely to be affected by the causes which produce Democratic gains than the extreme Eastern States. For example, Indiana is evidently in a contest for change under the pressure of hard times, a more reliable indication than Vermont. In Vermont, with its settled ways and comparatively slight connection with the driving life of the country, and the assured predominance of one party, there is much less likelihood of a proportionate political revolution than in Indiana, where industry is struggling for profitable development, and where the closeness of party margins gives to the contest the charm of possible success for either contestant. If then, the Vermont election foreshadows a Democratic triumph, we may expect much decisive figures from the West. The Charleston news overshadows all other topics here. The fact that the first act of "intimidation" worthy of note was not intimidation of Republicans by Democrats, but of Democrats by Republicans, is remarkable. The occurrence of the riot just after Chamberlain had notified his adherents that he had shipped them twenty thousand muskets, and that he "was done with reform," marks it as a deliberate attempt to forward partisan ends by inciting civil war. Republicans regard the affair as a mistake, because the wrong people were intimidated. The Democrats denounce it as a desperate attempt of the radicals to check the general stampede of the negroes away from the control of the black leagues and scalawags to the Democratic party which protects their rights, and secures to them a chance for prosperity and advancement. The Charleston outrage will undoubtedly add 10,000 to the Democratic vote in New York, and have a proportionate effect in other States. The most noticeable fact in this horrible affair is the troops sent to Charleston to help the radicals give protection to the hunted colored Democrats. In this case the Republicans were "hoisted by their own petard." The general opinion here is that the whole Southern military programme of the Administration will only result in increasing the Tilden vote, because the numbers of colored Democrats will rely on the troops for protection in the hour of need. Straws. Of a crowd of 600 North Carolinians who passed through Petersburg a few days since by car, on their way north, 305 were for Vance and 70 for Settle. The balance were women and children.—Post. The North Carolina excursionists, from the western part of that state, who passed through Richmond on Saturday took a vote on the cars, which resulted as follows: For Tilden and Vance, 312; for Hayes and Settle, 7. Good-bye, Mr. Hayes.—Dispatch. So it goes. In South Carolina the other day at a Wade Hampton jubilee; one-half the crowd was yelling hurrah for Vance, while in Danville, Va., we find them raising a pole for Vance, and in Richmond, newspaper reporters are waiting at all the trains to interview the Tarheel sentiment and publish, 'Good for Vance.' Verily, Judge Settle is under the table in this campaign. A Kentucky farmer says that his old sow is in the habit of chewing off grape-vines that grow upon convenient trees, and, with the tree end in her mouth, swinging over the fence into a corn field. Not a single Democratic vote has been cast in Vergennes, Vt., in ten years. On last Tuesday, however, 77 were found in the box.

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