

The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY.

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Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
Of Mecklenburg.

For Lieutenant Governor
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Of Pitt.

For State Treasurer
J. M. WORTH,
Of Randolph.

For Secretary of State
JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Of New Hanover.

For State Auditor
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
Of Haywood.

For Attorney General
THOMAS S. KENAN,
Of Wilson.

For Sup't. of Public Instruction
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
Of Johnston.

For Congress—4th District
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
Of Franklin.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATE.
MAJ. JOHN W. GRAHAM,
Of Orange.

COL. JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM,
Of Person.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
CALVIN E. PARISH,
JOHN K. HUGHES.

FOR SHERIFF.
THOMAS H. HUGHES.

FOR TREASURER.
DAVID C. PARKS.

FOR REGISTER.
JOHN LAWS.

CORONER.
THOMAS J. WILSON.

SURVEYOR.
A. M. LEATHERS.

FOR COMMISSIONERS.
James Watson, John F. Lyon,
Nelson P. Hall, D. F. Morrow,
Willie Patterson.

HEARTY GRATITUDE AND COM- MENDATION.

[From the Albany Argus.]

The Republican platform declares that the Administration merits commendation and President Grant deserves hearty gratitude. For what? For the Crooked Whiskey frauds. For the unnumbered railroad jobs and swindles. For the Leet and Stooking-Murphy custom house frauds. For the army contract frauds. For the Freedmen's Savings Bank swindle. For the Secret Service frauds—paying John J. Davenport thousands of dollars from the people's treasury to elect the Republican ticket. For the Schenck Emma Mine frauds and swindles. For the Belknap soldier gravestone frauds. For the Belknap post-trader frauds. For the District Ring 'Boss' Shepherd frauds. For the Indian Ring frauds. For the safe burglary villainy and Babcock and Harrington. For the Credit Mobilier infamy. For the St. Domingo job. For Laudaulet Williams and his infamy. For Casey, Orville Grant and Company. For the fraud in the sale of arms to France. For corruption in every department of the Federal government. For increasing the salaries of the President and other public officers. For increasing the burdens of the taxpayers, and blocking every effort at Retrenchment and Reform.

These are some of the reasons why the people should commend the Republican Administration and remember President Grant with hearty gratitude, and stand by Hayes and Wheeler.

London, June 20.—A Berlin dispatch to the Daily News says accounts received from all sources are full of apprehensions of further violence, and perhaps a general uprising in Constantinople.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of immediate reform, and do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this Convention, and of the Democratic party in each State, a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty for the Democracy of the whole country.

We do here reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war; and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of Republican self-government; in the absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of the republic; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; the total separation of church and State, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct, untrammelled by summary laws; the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness, and hope we behold the noblest products of a hundred years of changeable history. But while upholding the bond of our union and great character of these, our rights, it behooves a free people to practice also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people of this Union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a secession of States, but now to be saved from a corrupt centralism, which, after inflicting upon ten States the rapacity of carpet-bag tyrannies, has honeycombed the offices of the Federal government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud, infected States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times.

Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit and maintain the national honor. We denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the pledged faith of the nation. We denounce the imprudence which in eleven years of peace, has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal tender notes and squandered four times this sum in useless expense, without accumulating any reserve for their redemption. We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of the party which during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption; that instead, has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income; and while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payment, has annually enacted fresh hindrance thereto. As such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal. We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies by official retrenchments, and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditors entitled to payment. We believe such a system, well devised, and, above all, entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vast machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent of all business transactions are performed, a system open, public and inspiring general confidence, would from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industry, and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufacture and the mechanical arts; restore employment to labor, and renew in all its national sources of property of the people. Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly 4,000 articles, as a master piece of injustice, inequality and false pretence. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly-rising revenue; it has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few; it prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor, and it has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas; it has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture and industry followed

by half of our people; it costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruit of labor; it promotes fraud and fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense, Federal, State and municipal. Our Federal taxation has swollen from sixty million in gold, in 1860 to four hundred and fifty millions currency in 1875; our aggregate taxation from one hundred and fifty-four millions gold in 1860, to seven hundred and thirty millions currency in 1875—or, in one decade, from less than five dollars per head to more than eighteen dollars per head. Since the establishment of peace the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than twice the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that sum for the Federal Government alone. We demand a vigorous frugality in every department, and from every officer of the government.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands, and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered two hundred millions of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than twice that aggregate has disposed or less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil.

Reform is necessary to correct the omissions of a Republican Congress and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow-citizens of foreign birth and kindred race, recrossing the Atlantic, of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursion of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock, and, in fact, now by law denied citizenship through naturalization, as being neither accustomed to the traditions of a progressive civilization, nor exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which discards the liberty-loving German and tolerates the revival of the coolie trade in Mongolian women, imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men, hired to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such modifications of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation by Congress, within a constitutional limitation, as shall prevent the further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race.

Reform is necessary, and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the election, lifting it above the two false issues with which the officeholding class and the party in power seek to smother it—the false issue with which they would seek to enkindle sectarian strife in respect to the public schools, of which the establishment and support belong exclusively to the several States, and which the Democratic party has cherished from their foundation and resolved to maintain without partiality or preference for any class, sect or creed, and without contributing from the treasury to any; and the false issue by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred peoples, once unnaturally estranged but now reunited in one indivisible Republic and a common destiny.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that the efficient, economical conduct of the governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election, be a prize fought for at the ballot-box, be a bribe reward or party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency, and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men nor the instrument of their ambition. Here again professions failed in the performance at that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

Reform is necessary even more in the highest grades of public service: President, Vice-President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers—these and all others in authority, are the people's servants; their offices are not a private perquisite, they are a public trust. When the annals of the Republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice-President; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his ruling as a presiding officer; three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as law-makers; five chairmen of leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in public accounts; a late Attorney-General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy enriching or enriching friends by percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his department; an ambassador to England concerned in a dishonorable speculation; the President's private secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and confessed misdeeds, the

demonstration is completed that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic, and thereby making no change of men or party, we can get no change of measure and no reform. All these abuses, wrongs and crimes, the products of sixteen years' ascendancy of the Republican party, create a necessity for reform confessed by Republicans themselves, but their reformers are voted down in the Convention and displaced from the Cabinet. The party's mass of honest voters is powerless to resist the 80,000 officeholders and guides. Reform can only be had by a peaceful civic resolution. We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties, that we may have a change of members and of men.

From the Baltimore Gazette. CAMPAIGN TRACTS.

In presenting one of the appropriation bills to the House a few days ago, the Hon. Fernando Wood made a strong and able speech upon the resources and expenses of the government, and the necessity for retrenchment. In one of the interesting tables which were embodied in it, there was presented a statement of the number of employees borne upon the civil list of the United States from 1859 to 1875, inclusive, compiled from the biennial official registers. It shows the enormous growth of the federal patronage and utter hollowness of the republican professions of retrenchment and economy. The following is a summary of the table, and we ask for its careful consideration of our readers:

Total number of civil employees in 1859	44,527
Total number of civil employees in 1861	46,949
Total number of civil employees in 1863	47,475
Total number of civil employees in 1865	53,375
Total number of civil employees in 1867	56,113
Total number of civil employees in 1869	54,207
Total number of civil employees in 1871	57,903
Total number of civil employees in 1873	86,660
Total number of civil employees in 1875	94,119

These are official figures printed at the government printing office, in Washington. They tell their own story. In 1860, when General Grant came into office, he found 54,207 civil employees on the pay rolls. In 1871 that number, under his administration, was increased to 57,605. In 1873 he still further increased the pay roll to 86,660. And in 1875 he ran it up to the enormous figure of 94,119.

The Democratic committee of the House have reduced the appropriation forty millions of dollars, which, if passed by the Senate, will have the effect of sending fifty thousand of these officeholders to earn a living in some other way, and will leave Gen Grant about the same number of employees he had when he came into office in 1869, namely, 54,207, or 10,000 more than was found to be necessary in 1859, under Democratic rule. He and the Republican Senate are fighting to keep these fifty thousand leeches fastened upon the treasury. That is the meaning of the so-called deadlock between the House and Senate. Does any one doubt which party is right?

THE FOX IN THE WELL.

A wolf one day heard a strange noise in a well. He went to see what was the cause of it. He soon found out the cause, for there, deep down, was his old friend, the fox.

"Oh my good friend," said the fox, "how glad I am to see you?—I know you will do your best to help me out. You can soon get a rope, or find out some way by which to save me."

"Poor fox! poor fox!" said the wolf, "It grieves me much to see you there. Pray, how did you get in? You were not so wise as you might have been, I think. Have you been down there a long time? I hope things are not quite so bad with you, as you seem to fear they are. From my heart I wish you well, and hope to see you all right ere long."

"Nay, friend wolf, do not stand there and tease me with soft words, when I am in so much need of help. Talk is cheap. Can you find means to get me out of the well? If so, will you? If you can and will, there is no time to be lost. If you can and will not, leave me. I may have done wrong, but you have no right to tell me so, till you prove that you are my friend, by deeds as well as by words. If you wish me well, use me well. Were you in my place and I in yours, you would not thank me for kind words in my acts were not kind too."

Let us show our good will by helpful deeds, rather than cheap words alone.

The Alameda Glazier says, Mr. John Corbin went to mount his horse, and put his foot in the stirrup when the horse made a spring and threw Mr. Corbin on his back; and his foot hanging in the stirrup, he has dragged and painfully though not dangerously hurt.

ORU WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON D. C., July 16th.

The city this morning is as calm as a mill pond and no one would imagine from its appearance that it was in fact it is the heart of a mighty nation on the eve of celebrating its centennial birth day, and just entering upon one of the most exciting political contests that perhaps it has ever known. Preparations are being quietly made in various quarters for the proper celebration of the coming anniversary and it will doubtless be duly observed though it must lack the military display usual on such occasions as several of our volunteer companies have made arrangements to spend several days including the glorious Fourth in Philadelphia. Congress will it is thought will adjourn to-morrow to meet at Independence Hall in Philadelphia on the 4th, prox. in accordance with Mr. Kasson's resolution. Well let them go I suppose each coming Centennial Congressman when he leaves home will in packing his trunk prepare to visit Philadelphia and go through some unmeaning numery mentally cursing Kasson as an old fool for establishing the precedent. But it won't hurt Kasson much and we shan't be present to witness the result so let them go on. The Democracy are jubilant over the St. Louis nominations and are forming campaign clubs in several sections of the city all determined to work in unison for the accomplishment of one great end; the success of their party. It is a singular fact that although the people here have no vote they take as lively an interest and do as much work in the way of sending documents, speeches, and other campaign papers, as the inhabitants of any city in the Union nor are they at all backward in their subscriptions to the funds requisite to carry on a campaign. The manner in which Gov. Tilden received the news of his nomination and his remarks at the time gives a fair view of the situation and points out the work to be accomplished. He was at the Executive mansion with a few friends and when the action of the Convention was made known to him he said "I can tell you what has been done. This nomination was not made by the leaders of the party. It was the people who made it. They want reform. They have wanted it for a long time, and in looking about they have become convinced that it is to be found here. They want it. That is what they are after. They are sick of the corruption and the mis-administration of their affairs. They want a change and one for the better a thorough change and reformation. When the congratulations had momentarily subsided Gov. Tilden said, in reply to an inquiry I feel quite sure of carrying New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, in addition to the States conceded without opposition to the Democracy and in that smaller group of States has the battle. It has strengthened me greatly to see the cordiality with which the delegations, from the Eastern and Western portions of the Union have stood up for me because I believe they wanted the nomination they thought was most likely to win. The German vote ought to be ours in large part because such men as Gustave Koerner and Judge Stallie are representatives of that nationality, quite as much so as Calz Schurz. The money plank in the platform so far as I have yet been able to read it, (which has been only in the telegraphic dispatches) is good and sound doctrine and it was a good thing that my friends made over it. You may be sure there will be an equally good fight made for reform in November." It may be truthfully said of Mr. Tilden that he is the reformer of the day and no public man can compare with him in services in that behalf. He was brought before the Convention and manfully sustained by the best element, will meet its reward in heartfelt gratitude of a nation rescued from all the evils of mis-administration under which it had so long suffered and once again prosperous and happy.

REXO.

The Wilmington Star says. On Saturday night last as the train on the W. C. and A. R. R. was approaching Sumter, the engineer discovered a negro woman lying on the track apparently asleep. He reversed his engine immediately, but before he could sound the whistle, the pilot of the engine struck her, killing her instantly.

The Star says, an old negro woman, known as Aunt Sney, and who is about one hundred years old, and has been blind for fifteen years has suddenly recovered her sight and can see to thread a needle or do any ordinary work. She lives in Bladen county.

The Concord Sun says that a merchant of Concord who has a farm in the country visited it after the late rains and found it all pruned, the blades being five inches long. This we are sorry to learn, happened to much of the wheat west of Greensboro.

The News says, Mr. Paul Falson has exhibited the first cotton bloom brought to Raleigh.

The Observer says the first watermelons of the season are in the Charlotte market at a dollar apiece. They come from Florida.

WHAT THE COUNTRY PAPERS DO.

An exchange combats with considerable vigor the argument that the city papers are cheaper and better than the country papers because they give more columns of reading for the money. Do the city papers, it asks, ever give you home news? Never, do they say anything in regard to your own county? Nothing. Do they contain notices of your schools, churches, improvements and hundreds of other local matters of interest, which your papers publish without pay? Not a word. Do they say a word calculated to draw attention to your county. Not a word. And yet there are men who take much contracted views of this matter that unless they are getting as many square inches of reading matter in their own paper as they do in a city paper, they think they are not getting the worth of their money. It reminds us of the person who took the largest pair of boots in the box, simply because they cost the same as the pair much smaller that fitted him.

Washington, June 29.—The Southern States on the first ballot are quoted: Arkansas 12 for Tilden; Alabama, Tilden 13, Hendricks 5, Hancock 2; Georgia, Tilden 5, Hancock 1, Bayard 16; Virginia, Tilden 17, Hendricks 4, Bayard 4; West Virginia, Allen 10; Texas, Tilden 10, Hendricks 11, Hancock 2, Bayard 1; South Carolina, Tilden 14; Missouri, Tilden 2, Hendricks 7, Allen 2, Broadhead 19; Tennessee, Hendricks 24; Mississippi, Tilden 16, Louisiana, Tilden 9, Hancock 5, Bayard 2; Maryland, Tilden 11, Hendricks 6, Hancock 2; Florida, Tilden 8; North Carolina, Tilden 9, Hendricks 4, Hancock 5, Bayard 2. On second ballot, North Carolina changed to Tilden 19, Hancock 1; Missouri changed Tilden 16, Hendricks 14. The other States voted: Texas, Tilden 16; Louisiana, Tilden 16; Maryland, Tilden 14, Hendricks 6; Georgia, Tilden 15, Bayard 7. The remaining Southern States stood as in the first ballot.

PRETTY GOOD.—Tilden is a hard money man and Hendricks is a soft money man—between the two we hope the people generally will be furnished with an abundance of the needful stuff. We guess they are willing to take either kind, if they can only get enough. But only those who work can expect to get either hard or soft money. Either will do pretty good to pay debts and buy bread and meat.—Charlotte Democrat.

*** I can lift up these hands before you, in the presence of my Creator, and say that in all that time of war and public distress, and through all that period of temptation and corruption, which followed the war, not one dollar of dishonest money has ever stained their palms; and lastly I can say that I never had a thought wherein self was preferred, to the prosperity and honor of my native land.—Vance's Speech at the Raleigh Convention.

BETTER TIMES COMING.—The religious creed of our State ticket is quite orthodox.—Vance adheres to the Presbyterian church, Jarvis is a Methodist, Worth is a Quaker, Englehard is an Episcopalian, Scarborough is a Baptist. So when the ticket is elected, the engine of the State government will run on the conservative track of Quaker peace, under the schedule of Presbyterian order, conducted according to the dignity of Episcopal propriety, moved by the powerful steam made from Methodist fire and Baptist water, and consequently must have smooth rolling prosperity. Hence we say, better times are coming.—Shelby Banner.

The Danville Register says, the farmers of the surrounding counties have enjoyed fine weather for cutting their wheat crops and many of them are through with their harvest. The yield is pronounced unusually good, both in quality and quantity. It is no doubt the best crop gathered in this section for several years—probably since the war.

George Elliot died at Sheffield lately, aged seventeen. He did not portray character, but ate for dinner a potato pie, a plum-pudding, a sheet of ginger-bread, a rice-pudding, five squares of Yorkshire pudding, and three basins of soup, washing this meal down with three basins each of beer, water, and lemonade. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death from gluttony."

The Watchman says Mr. Dan'l Pooler aged about 70, a resident of the vicinity of Salisbury, while driving a wagon, was thrown out by the running away of his team. One leg was broken the knee and the bones badly shattered and driven through the flesh. The limb will be amputated, but it is feared the injuries are fatal.

They must have careful kitchen girls in China. That country sends to the Centennial some plates and dishes over a thousand years old.

There may not be gold, but there's no question about the quantity of lead in the Black Hills. Every Indian has a gun full of it, and he's stingy.