

THE CONCORD SUN.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace—Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

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The Concord Sun

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(From the New York Sun.)

Indiana.

Hark the peal from tower and steeple! Hark the shouting of the people! Hark the gun!

Yet another—less the token—That the gallant West hath spoken, And corruption's evils are broken, Every one!

Hail to her who bore our banner, Hail to her who led our van! First in this! To dishonor, uncomplaining, See she rushes forth defiant, Though the battle, like a giant, Freshed with wine!

Wax ye bolder, men, and bolder! Press the shoulder, bolder to shoulder! To the time!

Let no recreant or defaulter Pass to evil or to ill; Think, to waver or to falter, Were a crime!

Unto every man that doubteth, Unto every State she shouteth! Follow on!

Mind ye how the vultures tore you, Mark the ravishing beasts which gore you; Drive the herd of wolves before you, Shave and skin!

NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 1876. C. L.

BLOODY SHIRT TOMMY.

SETTLE WANTS THEM "PEN-NED."

"Plenty of Confederate Money to Feed Them."

"ARREST THE LAST D—N ONE OF THEM."

WHAT DO WAR WHINERS THINK?

Below we publish, not to keep up the old war issues, but as an answer to Thomas Settle's bloody shirt doctrine, the affidavit of Ansel Parrish, Esq., one of our most worthy, honest, upright, truthful farmers, and certificates of some of our most prominent men.

Read it everybody and especially "war, blood and thunder" men—Read it!

NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIDSON CO., Sept. 4, 1876.

Ansel Parrish, being duly sworn, says: That during the year 1864, he was first Lieutenant in the militia, and also first Lieutenant in the Home Guard; that as such officer he, with aid of his company, arrested some conscripts and deserters, and hearing that men not liable to service, and women were also being arrested, by other officers, to make them disclose the whereabouts of their husbands, brothers and sons, and fearing he might get into difficulty, at some time, if he should go so far; he went to Lexington, either at Spring or Fall term 1864, of the Superior Court of Davidson County, to consult Thos. Settle, who was then Solicitor; that while the Court was in session in the new Court House, at an interval when the Solicitor was not engaged, the affiant said: "Mr. Settle, I am afraid that we officers of the Home Guard will sooner or later get into difficulty about arresting men not liable to service, and women, to make them disclose the whereabouts of their husbands, sons, &c."

Mr. Settle replied: "No you won't get into any difficulty, go on and arrest the last damn one of them, and put them in jail or prison, and keep them there until their husbands, brothers and sons come up. We have got plenty of Confederate money to pay for their board until they do come up."

Sworn and subscribed before me this 4th day of September, 1876. E. P. MAY, J. P. NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

I, C. F. Lowe, Clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson county, hereby certify that E. P. May whose genuine signature appears to the foregoing

ing affidavit, is a Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Davidson duly qualified and commissioned as such.

In testimony whereof I, C. F. Lowe, have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, this 4th day of September, 1876.

C. F. LOWE, C. S. C. We the undersigned, citizens of Davidson county, certify that we are well acquainted with the general character of Ansel Parrish, that his character is very good and above reproach:

S. G. Underwood, W. W. Hix, Frank Kindly, B. F. Stone, E. P. May, C. F. Lowe, F. H. Finch.

Gov. Tildens Faith in the Fraternal Re-Union of the North and South.

It was the perfect conviction of Governor Tilden that, when the war was ended, slavery abolished and no longer an element in reconstruction, that the plan of President Lincoln, as well as the unanimous spirit he evinced of "charity for all, and malice toward none," would speedily restore the South to a better feeling—and in time, to a fellowship stronger than ever. And now with the sad mistakes and complications of the government; with the impoverishment and distress which ten years of false policy have entailed upon her; his earnest desire is, by every legitimate measure to assist the South in her sore need; to assist her with capital for the development of her resources; to let by-gones be by-gones, and to the fullest extent possible overcome prejudice, and seek to bring back complete fraternal feeling.

His great speech on reconstruction made in 1868, shows how profoundly he had studied every phase of this important question. It is at once one of the wisest, and most Websterian speeches of his political career. After adverting to the organic questions engrossed the minds of our best men for three-quarters of a century, he comes at once into the heart of this practical one of reconstruction, as viewed in the light of both the Federal and State organizations; and most important to us, in the light of our practice while the European races have been in the last quarter century, rapidly crystallizing into this homogeneous American people. It is a speech breathing a just and magnanimous spirit toward the colored race—a desire to have them enjoy, now that they are free, all their rights, unmolested under the laws. It takes up in a liberal spirit, the condition and the relation of the white people of the South to the colored; it deprecates all antagonism of feeling; it discusses the question of novitiate of the European races before admitted here into political rights, and the race problem as only the Christian Statesman would view it.

It is precisely in this spirit, and with this intelligent, common sense course that Governor Tilden would bring back the South to the best fraternal feeling, and advance their happiness as a people. This question of the South desiring to control the policy of the nation; to rule the North, has no foundation in truth, as would be seen in his wise and prudent administration.

If elected by the people to the high office of President, he will in the spirit of Lincoln, consecrate all his power—physical, mental and moral—to its sacred duties, unmoved by calumny, and unworried from the right by the pressure of partisan friends or enemies.

This was the first reply to his nomination: "Should your choice be ratified by the people, I shall enter upon the great duties that would fall upon me very much in the spirit of consecration in which the soldier enters battle."

The following head-lines from the Post seem to indicate that Pittsburg is at last awake: "Reform Watch-Fires—Four Solid Miles of Blaze for Tilden—Over Six Thousand Men in Line—One of the Grandest Torchlight Displays ever Made in the Smoky City—Thousands of Democratic and Independent Horny-Handed Sons of Freedom Say 'We'll Pick 'em Up, We'll Shovel 'em Down and Sweep 'em Out.'"

The Republican papers say that the Northern Democrats sympathized with the South during the war. God save us in the future from similar sympathy. The Northern Democrats and all the balance of the world helped to lick us, and we couldn't have been whipped without the Northern Democrats.—[Pittsburg Herald.]

Gov. Tilden's Warfare upon the Ring—Its Method and Constancy.

Governor Tilden began his warfare against the New York Ring as far back as 1869. This year was marked for its injunctions and receiverships. These began in the prostitution of judicial power, which touched the rights of every citizen.

The Ring feared the ability of Mr. Tilden as a leader, and their first step in 1869, was an attempt to remove him from the Chair of the Democratic State Committee. In this they were badly defeated. Mr. Tilden then began his aggressive warfare in the Circuit Court against the receiverships they had multiplied. He was one of the most active and outspoken in the information of the Bar Association, which was designed to elevate the moral standard of the profession, and to have a direct influence upon the administration of justice in the Courts; to follow corruption and bribery in whatever form upon the bench, with impeachment, if necessary. At its first meeting, in which Chas. O'Connor and Wm. M. Everts were present, Mr. Tilden spoke these bold words: "If the Bar will do its duty, it can have a reformed constitution and a reformed judiciary; it can have the administration of justice made pure and honorable; it can reform the Judiciary and Bar, until both shall be once more, as they formerly were, honorable and elevated callings."

When Tweed sprang his City Charter upon the Assembly, in 1870, Mr. Tilden saw clearly the frauds wrapt up in that instrument, and spoke in bold and thrilling words to the committee that reported, and legislature that passed it. He analyzed and denounced it before the committee, and said:

"No such grant of power could be excusable, unless under a temporary dictatorship in a public extremity."

He joined hands with the Union League Club and all good men of both parties in denouncing it.

The object of the Ring was to hold the legislative power of the State (the New York City Senators and Assembly men) through the prestige of regularity in the elections. Foreseeing this, Mr. Tilden stormed the central strong hold on which their lines rested in the city. He made the issue before the State Convention, and declared he would oppose any man or measure that did not go for making the city what it should be, at any cost. On this he staked his political existence and broke the prestige of the Ring in controlling the State organization in their own interest as regular. His time of action was at the moment of publication of what were termed the "secret accounts." He believed in the potency of definite facts to impress the public. He went into the bank where all the checks of the Ring had passed, and during many days' arduous labor, analyzed their accounts and traced out their division of plunder. Here he obtained the only proof which would stand before a judicial tribunal. There were great legal difficulties in obtaining proof or redress. The local authorities, having power to order civil actions, were in complicity; the officials were their appointees, and the judges their instruments; and criminal proceedings were equally hampered. These steps of the Governor formed the iron wedge which made the only entrance into the stronghold of the Ring, and by which it was riven, and at length broken into fragments.

He also bore a most important part in the impeachment of Judge Barnard, and at a critical juncture, saved it from defeat by securing the appointment of counsel (and that only) which should be acceptable to the Bar Association.

In the interest of this great work, Mr. Tilden relinquished all his pro-

fessional and private business for a year and a half, with a large income, giving up all his time to incessant and earnest labor. What better record?

In the passage of the Tweed Charter, in 1870, the power was given into the hands of Tweed and his allies over the entire machinery of the local government, and this power could not come back to the people till the election on the 7th of November 1871. This, Mr. Tilden made the objective point, and to it directed all his efforts to recover the legislative power of the State. The plan of Tweed was to elect the Senators and Assemblymen from the city in favor of his own dynasty, a certain number in the rural districts, and then to buy up members when required to control important measures. In the passage of this Tweed Charter of 1870, it was stated by a lobbyist to one of the judges of the Supreme Court that votes were bought at \$5,000 and \$10,000 each. It was under this Charter that Tweed and his associates audited and stole \$6,000,000 from the City Treasury at a single sitting.

In a statement made in his own defense, when attacked by a partisan press, and his motives impugned, Mr. Tilden feelingly said:—

"I have not lost hope that free government upon this continent may yet be saved. I remember that nations have experienced great changes for the better in manners and morals after long periods of delay. There are some good omens; when, recently a gigantic controversy in the stock market reached the Courts, none of the journals inquired 'which side owned the Judges.' If the works to which I have given so freely according to the measure of my abilities shall stand, I will not compete for its honors nor care for falsehood or calumny, concerning the part I have borne in it."

Woodward is in the Tombs, Tweed is sailing hitherward, Connelly and Sweeny hide in Europe: yet Shepherd flaunts his ill gotten wealth at Washington, Babcock wriggles out of the clutches of the law by the aid of the power of the Government, Belknap is untouched. Secor Robeson retains his plunder, and the whiskey thieves come out of jail on Grant's pardons. But it may yet happen that we shall see the thieves of Grantism also in exile or in prison. If the people put Tilden in the White House, we may expect that justice will be done the fellows who have so long enjoyed immunity for their crimes that they have grown impudent in their assurance, and careless of the popular indignation, feeling safe in the future, as in the past, from the punishment of the law. But Tuesday's elections have given them warning.—*Ny Sun.*

A worthy couple, during a violent thunder storm, were discussing the cause and effect of the forces of nature. "Who invented lightning?" inquired the lady. "Benjamin Franklin!" promptly replied the husband. At this astounding intelligence the lady paused awhile, as if reflecting upon the achievements of the inventor, and finally manifested her appreciation thereof by the exclamation, "Cursed fool wasn't he?"

In Brooklyn a Hayes and Wheeler club, numbering 196 members who are voters, sent word to the Tilden and Hendricks club that they had got sick of it, with Mortonism and Butlerism and Babcockism at the head of "the party," and would like to join the Tilden club. They were received with cheers, and three other Hayes and Wheeler clubs there express a disposition to follow the example.—[Hartford Times.]

A big bill of money and a roaring whirlwind of tongue were wasted on Indians in the interest of Grantism.

A SLAVEHOLDER. Morgan, the Republican Candidate for Governor of N. Y.

The Rochester Democrat quotes the Rev. A. C. George, D. D., who recently made a Republican partisan speech at Geddes. The reverend gentleman is reported as taking for his text the words "Vote as you pray," and as saying that he "ever prayed that the domain of slavery might be overthrown; and that "slavery was not dead—its spirit still lives."

The Albany Argus gives prominence to the following evidence:

Q. What is your name?
A. Isador Morales.
Q. Where do you live?
A. Havana, Cuba.
Q. Are you a slaveholder?
A. I am.
Q. How many slaves have you?
A. Over seven hundred.
Q. When they escape how do you recover them?
A. We use blood hounds, which are very ferocious, and seize their victims by the throat and tear them to pieces.

Q. Then you loose your slave, any way?
A. Yes; but we frighten and intimidate the others so but few run away.

Q. Do you mark your slaves in any way?
A. Yes; the initials of the owners are branded with red-hot iron on the shoulder of the slave.

Q. Do you know of any one in New York, owning slaves in the West Indies?
A. Yes; E. D. Morgan, Republican Candidate for Governor, owns a number, who are branded on the left shoulders, E. D. M.

Q. How did Morgan become possessed of these slaves?
A. By foreclosing upon planters who owed him large sums of money, and owing to the war in Cuba were not able to pay; and so Morgan took possession of both plantation, slaves, crops and all.

Q. Is Morgan now running these plantations?
A. Yes, and working the slaves as I understand, at a very fair profit; in fact, making a good deal of money out of them.

Here is a spectacle for the contemplation of the Rev. A. C. George, D. D., and those who, like him, "vote as they pray," and pray that the demon of slavery may be overthrown!

E. D. Morgan, the Republican candidate for Governor, is not the only citizen of the United States who, by his dealings as a merchant with slaveholders in the West Indies, has become possessed of, and now owns and works slaves there. Indeed, so great is the number of our citizens who are thus slaveholders that President Grant made them a subject of reprobation in one of his first messages to Congress which we quote as follows: "I desire to direct your attention to the fact that the citizens of the United States, or persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, are large holders in foreign lands of this species of property, [slaves,] forbidden by the fundamental law of their alleged country. I recommend to Congress to provide by stringent legislation a suitable remedy against the holding, offering or dealing in slaves, either as owners, heirs, traders, or mortgages, by citizens of the United States."

Let us pray, brethren, with Rev. A. C. George, D. D. and vote as we pray against the slaveholder E. D. Morgan, who has been nominated by the Republican party for Governor of the State of New York.

If you feel that everything goes wrong, if you want to get up early in the morning, if you have a pain in the stomach take a dose of Dr. Bull's Vegetable Pill.

Hayes a Doleful Failure.

The main argument used at the Cincinnati Convention for lifting Hayes over the heads of Conkling, Blaine, Bristow, and Morton, was that he could carry Ohio in October by 40,000 majority, and aid in securing Indiana by 10,000, thus giving the Republicans a powerful impulse that would insure their triumph in November. Now, in this one essential quality Hayes turns out to be a failure. He has escaped defeat in Ohio by a hair's breadth, and placed it in the column of doubtful States for November; while Indiana has now pronounced for the Democrats under such circumstances as render it sure for Tilden.

Not only has Hayes in this contest lost his adjoining State on the west, which has voted for all the Republican Presidents since Buchanan, but he has lost West Virginia by a heavy majority, his adjoining State on the southeast, which has supported every Republican President since it became a Union. The supposed prestige of Hayes as a leader in a great campaign is gone. The overwhelming disasters he has encountered on his right and left wings in this preliminary battle, are only aggravated by the feeble resistance of the centre, where he commanded in person.

In the recent sharp conflict Hayes himself has been utterly prostrated. As a rallying point for his followers, he has been swept completely away. His fate reminds one of Marmion at Flooden Field:

"In the last battle, borne down by the flying, Where mingled wars rattle with groans of the dying."

However, we don't believe Zach Chandler and Sitting Bull Morton will express their opinion of his pretensions and qualifications as a leader by quoting Scott, unless it be Col. Tom Scott. They will be more likely to damn Hayes as a bad investment of the hundreds of thousands of dollars which the Republican National and state Committees spent in the recent elections. Zach has not been accustomed to see his money wasted in that way. Sitting Bull will rave in unusually angry tones at Hayes for proving such a dead failure in Indiana.

Poor Rutherford!—*Ny Sun.*

Look at France!

A SHORT SPEECH THAT CONTAINS WHOLE VOLUMES OF TELLING TRUTHS.

"Look at France!" said James Daly to the Seventeenth Ward Sailors' and Veterans' Tilden Hendricks Club in Avenue A last evening. "See what France has done in two years with a debt twice as great as that of the United States, and compare its present commercial prosperity with the depressed state of our country. Why, after sixteen years of power, after eleven years of profound peace, look at what the present Administration has brought us to. What we want is a bold aggressive reformer, who will not shrink from the herculean task of cleaning the Augean stables at the White House, and believe me, after the 4th of March we shall have Tilden and Hendricks there to do it."

"We don't want the white troops down here," said Packard, of Louisiana; "they soon get to affiliating with their own colored, and we can't make any use of them. What we want are the colored regiments to keep these d—d nigger plantation hands from voting the Democratic ticket." The Colored regiments have accordingly been transferred from Texas to the sugar fields of Louisiana.—*Pittsburg Post.*

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