

Randolph Regulator.

GOVERNMENT WAS INSTITUTED FOR THE GOOD OF THE GOVERNED.

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AN ABLE ARRAIGNMENT.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

HAS DONE FOR THE SOUTH.

[Extract from Maj. J. J. Yeates' speech

in Congress two weeks ago.]

I rise to-day, Mr. Chairman, to criti-

cise the character and acts of the Rep-

ublican party since the war. I march

to the task, sir, boldly, and when I do

it, sir, I want to discriminate between

national honor and Republican honor.

Gentlemen on the other side of the

House have for a long time assumed

that disloyalty to this Government, and

they have held the rod over our friends

here who come from the North until

they have shaken the confidence of

some of them; but I tell you, sir, that

disloyalty to the Republican party is

not disloyalty to the Government. I

claim, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of

the Committee, to be as patriotic a man

as there is in this House. I came here

with no other purpose but that of serv-

ing the country honestly and faithfully.

I am not a very hot partisan, but I am

determined to maintain the principles

I hold according to the best of my

ability.

I want to draw a comparison and

show to my friends around me that the

cry of gentlemen on that side of the

House in regard to rebels is not honest,

but hypocritical. When you hear them

talk sometimes, you would think their

idea was that a man who had been in

the army of the Confederate States was

not fit to occupy a place on this floor

or to hold any office of profit or honor

under the Government. The gentle-

man from Maine, [Mr. Blaine] when

we had under discussion the amnesty

bill, undertook here to produce a letter

which he said he had received from a

distinguished gentleman from North

Carolina. I want the country to know

who are his associates in the South.—

He had read here a letter of Governor

Holden, of North Carolina, his political

ally, his warm friend, his supporter

perhaps for his ambitious views and

schemes, and he held that letter up

here as a letter from a model patriot,

who was crying out for his own liberty

and for his own rights. Sir, Governor

Holden for twenty odd years was the

leading secessionist in North Carolina,

the head and front of the rebellion—a

member, gentlemen, of the secession

convention; and he signed the ordi-

nance of secession with a new gold pen,

and then waved it around his head and

said it should be placed away among

the valuable archives of the family, and

that no mortal man should ever write

with it again. This is the friend of

the distinguished member; this is the

man he wants to make out is better

than the men on this side of the House.

But this is not all.

I could go through the Southern

States and select leading secessionists

of the country whom the Republican

party has hugged to its bosom long

ago. There is one distinguished hero

and leader, General Longstreet, whose

very columns were felt on every battle-

field but a few years ago, and whose

name was worth a thousand men to the

cause of secession. Where is he to-

day, and where has he been for the last

eight years? He is on that side, and

they think him a marvelously proper

and good patriot.

I will tell you a secret. The Repub-

lican party undertook to buy up the

men of the South with office and mon-

ey. Those who sold themselves they

thought to be patriots, and those who

did not they denounced as rebels.—

That is what you have done. There-

fore, gentlemen, I feel free to speak

here in this House: for people have

sent me here as they sent you, to re-

present them as a free and independent

man. Let the country understand that.

Do not let it be said or thought that

because there are a great many South-

ern Democrats here this is, therefore,

an ex-Confederate House of Represent-

atives. They are undertaking to

weigh down the Democratic party of

the North by saying this is an ex-Con-

federate Congress that has met here.

Why, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen,

they carried me up on a high moun-

tain, showed me the glories and beau-

ties of the Republican party, and said:

"All this will I give thee if thou wilt

fall down and worship me." And I

said to them: "Get thee hence, Satan;

it is written thou shalt not live by office

alone." [Great laughter.] And not

only my humble self; there is not a

Southern Democrat here but has heard

the same siren voice and beautiful song.

They kept us out in the cold; they

would not pardon us; they tried to

starve us into submission to their party,

and now they raise the howl that

we are rebels, because they cannot buy

us. Gentlemen, you have got Holden

and Longstreet, and a thousand more,

whom you bought up and put in your

packet, and whom you now consider

marvelously proper and patriotic men.

This country will judge of such things.

Let me tell you, gentlemen here, who

represent the North, that there are

Union soldiers on this side of the

House.

Mr. White—Will the gentleman allow

me to say?

Mr. Yeates—No. There is on this

side of the House my distinguished

friend from Ohio, [General Banning,]

who was on the Union side, and my

distinguished friend from Ohio, [Gen-

eral Rice,] who by his modesty of de-

meanor always commands my respect,

who spilled his blood for the Stars and

Stripes that are waving over your head,

Mr. Chairman; and yet I say to you

that the gentleman from Maine [Mr.

Blaine] and the gentleman from Mas-

sachusetts [Mr. Hoar] think more to-

day of Bill Holden and Longstreet than

they do of General Rice, General Wil-

liams, General Banning, and the other

noble Democrats here who fought and

bled for their country. It is all party

hypocrisy and humbug, that they ex-

pect to cry aloud this summer to carry

the election. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chairman, I expect to speak

boldly and freely, and to keep within

the bounds of patriotism, too. [Ren-

ewed laughter.] That is what I ex-

pect to do. I have been thinking over

these things for several days past, I

confess. I have seen gentlemen on

that side of the House, merely for po-

litical effect, waving their hands to-

wards us and denouncing us as unpatri-

otic and not true to the country, espe-

cially the gentleman who rose up a

little while ago to interrupt me, (Mr.

White) calling us rebels. I have look-

ed about me here and seen those good

men who fought in that contest and

came home victorious and offered us

the hand of reconciliation and peace.

Though I despise the contemptible

manner in which we have been treated

and insulted here, thank God I can say

to-day that I love the Government of

the United States, and shall stand by

it as long as I live.

Mr. Foster—Good!

Mr. Yeates—You cannot drive me

ever again to go against this Govern-

ment. You may try to place my sec-

tion of country in the position that

Great Britain has placed Ireland, and

get up a contest and war of feeling be-

tween us everywhere, but we will not

be a party to such a strife. [Applause.]

We intend to stand up here for the

rights of the Government. It will be

the last lesson as well as the first that

we will teach our boys around us, to

stand by the old flag and by the prin-

ciples of the Democratic party. [Great

applause and laughter.]

Mr. White—A question now?

Mr. Yeates—No; you have had

four weeks already. [Laughter.] I

do not say that I would not yield to

some gentleman from New England,

who may want to get at me a little; but

I will not let him interrupt me. I

hope I will be pardoned for entering

a little into detail. I do not want to

take up much of the limited time of

the committee when there are so many

others who wish to address the com-

mittee. But I propose to look a little

around us and see what we have had;

what this great Republican party has

done for us.

I will tell you one thing it has done.

It has undertaken to bribe the people.

It has demoralized the people. It has

made an attack upon the virtue of the

people. It has broken down the purity

of the ballot-box. It has destroyed

the freedom of voting in my section of

country, if not in yours. It has raised

the standard of the military and placed

it, Mr. Chairman, even in your own

city, in terror over the ballot-box, a

thing entirely inconsistent with liberty.

I do not say the Republican party has

not done some good things. There

are men in the Republican party

whom I like, who, I think, are patri-

otic in their motives. But their party

is now being driven to the wall, and is

fighting, with a tenacity with which

it never fought before, to retain position

and place.

You see, sir, they did not expect

when we were turned loose that this

House would soon be Democratic.

[Laughter.] It frightened them; they

were amazed at it; and they have un-

dertaken, as I said before, to lay the

burden of secession upon the Northern

Democrats, weighing them down with

us, so that they may beat the Demo-

cratic party in the coming contest.

I said, Mr. Chairman, that the Rep-

ublican party had done great harm in

the South. I am prepared to prove

that. Our colored friends once looked

upon the Republican party as being

their savior. They are learning better.

Now, Mr. Chairman, to be perfectly

serious, we all know that the Repub-

lican party did not start out in the war

with the aim of freeing the colored peo-

ple. It declared in its resolutions in

Congress and in the proclamations of

its President that that was not the ob-

ject. But, sir, the colored man was

freed, in spite of both the Northern and

Southern men, by the will of God.

And the colored people are learning

that.

Another thing: The Republican

party did not willingly give the colored

man his right to vote.

A member. Who did?

Mr. Yeates. I will answer that

question. They undertook to pass the

fourteenth amendment to the Consti-

tution of the United States and said to

the Southern people, "Vote for that;

you are fresh out of the war; now turn

around and abuse and curse your

friends, and let them die." We would

not do that. If the Republicans could

have got the white people of the South