

The Regulator.

ASHEBORO, APRIL 12, 1876.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

On Monday the first day of May next, an election will be held in Asheboro for the election of officers for the new Township of Asheboro. We hear that one Radical aspirant has been bushing it extensively for the Magistracy already; and that another county office holder or two, who were elected upon a pledge of attending to their own business, and letting politics alone, has been button-holing and dragooning citizens to pledge themselves to vote the Radical ticket. We refrain from calling names for the present; but if officials are to use their official patronage, and influence to dragoon votes for the Radical party; and that in the face of a pledge to the contrary; the public shall be advised in due time.

While we believe the question, "Who struck Billy Patterson," has never been fully decided; we understand that it has been pretty well ascertained that it was a colored third term, in company with a couple of brother Internal Revenue nosers, that shot at John Nelson Robbins a few miles west of Asheboro the other day, and cut up his still.

The following paragraph clipped from the Danville Times is about the strongest evidence of Grant's honesty we have seen. If any body of any sort of politics or shade of color can produce a stronger than the Times' comparison furnishes we would like to hear from him:

GEN. GRANT SAFE.—They are still investigating rascality. It is leaking out in various quarters, and no one can tell who will fall next.

What a vast deal of it was, and is going on. How consoling the reflection, the great head of the nation is safe. They may catch a Secretary of War, but not the President; Grant had such a fine character before he went to the White House, and saw all those pretty women who lead men astray, there is no earthly danger of his morals-giving way. Grant is as honest as Beecher is virtuous.

In the recent Convention of the Radicals in New York, assembled for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Radical National Convention at Cincinnati, on the 14th day of next June. Senator Conkling was recommended as a candidate for the Presidency, and the following Resolution was passed:

"We commend the good work of the national administration in protecting the public treasury and punishing public offenders, and, in laying down his trust at the close of the period for which he has been chosen, President Grant will carry with him the lasting gratitude of the American people for his patriotic services in war and in peace."

The commendation of Grant for "laying down his trust at the close of the period for which he was chosen" is decidedly rich. Had the gentlemen of the convention supposed that he would refuse to surrender as the law makes it his duty to do, when the knavery of his Belknaps and other officials rendered it certain that the people would not elect him for a third term? And is this what is to secure for him the "gratitude of the American people?" Or is this instance of his obeying the law during his administration by its rarty to entitle him to such lasting gratitude?

But the causes which the people have for gratitude to Grant for his conduct during his administration, is so well summed up in the following, taken from the Danville Border Express, that we copy it:

"He made an intimate friend of Boss Shepherd, standing faithfully by him against every exposure of his guilt, and is to-day on excellent social terms with him. He put implicit trust in McDonald and Babcock, and in the trial of the latter instigated the exclusion of the evidence that would have convicted him. He held up the District ring, the whisky ring, the real-estate ring and the sutlers' ring until the evidence crushed them, and is still doing his utmost to shield Robeson and the naval ring. He shut his eyes to the Belknap bribery when it was divulged in 1872, and sustained him in office until a Democratic committee called him to account. With that instinct for congenial friendship which is his predominant characteristic, he took Ben Butler to his bosom and sought to crush Sumner. For 'the good of the country,' and more especially certain friendly speculators, he undertook to engineer the purchase of San Domingo. With the same unerring instinct he sent Casey

and Cramer and Packard to New Orleans, and permitted his brother Orvil to make "an honest living" by the sale of appointments. He "fixed" the government of Louisiana for Kellogg, turned out the Legislature at the point of the bayonet, and backed Spencer in his purchase of the Alabama Senatorship. He retained Laudault Williams as Attorney General until the scandals of his office became a national shame, and then indignantly nominated him for Chief Justice. He took the government funds away from the Barings and put them into the hands of Clews. He can count among the twenty-one men who have held place in his cabinet, Akerman, Richardson, Delano and Belknap, each of whom except the last named received a "certificate of character" on retiring. He has drawn regularly the double salary that was voted to him by the back-pay thieves, who made their own infamous hall upon the treasury successful through his endorsement of their bill. And he has conspired from first to last at the third term conspiracy, and prostrated the civil service to perpetuate his own lease of power. Here are a few of the "wise" acts of an administration which has been one perpetual crime against the prosperity of the country and the rights of the people. And the Republican party of New York, in order to excuse its preference for its "favorite son," must needs back up these "patriotic services" which we have enumerated, of an administration with which Senator Conkling is as thoroughly and cordially identified as Grant himself.

The smaller fry of the Radical papers in North Carolina, so far as we see, are making a considerable howl over the investigations making by the House of Representatives in Congress, into the frauds, corruptions, and stealings of Radical officials. It is not very strange that they should do so, since some or all the parties concerned in running these papers have been fed and fattened out of these ill-gotten gains, and if these investigations are not speedily stopped it is becoming so palpable that they must be weaned and get their living like other folks, by their own industry, or starve; hence their dolorous howl. They see plainly that these frauds, &c., which are being unearthed will, if the people are true to themselves, cause the party to be consigned to an ignominious tomb next Fall, but their self interest will not permit them to confess it, as does the New York Herald, and other of the abler journals North. The Herald uses the following language:

"The true line for the Democratic party to take is that suggested by the extraordinary and appalling events which now startle the country. Let the battle be fought upon the issues of Grant's maladministration. Let the party trace every stream of corruption which now pollutes the country to its source, and call upon the country to rise and cleanse the source. Let the leaders begin the campaign on the violation of the constitution involved in the appointment of staff officers and not statesmen to the Cabinet. Let them show how the moral sense of the nation was degraded by the selection of worthless relations and whiskey-drinking cronies to high offices here and abroad. Let them show how the Senate degraded itself by becoming a sharer in the plunder and patronage of the Executive. Let them show how the country was parcelled out like the provinces of the ancient Roman Empire, every State with a Senatorial proconsul—Conkling in New York, Cameron in Pennsylvania, Patterson in South Carolina, and so on until the country, so far as the patronage was concerned, is under the dominion of an oligarchy which only opposes the President when he names men for office like Hoar and Dana, supporting him in his selection of Billings and a Delano. Let them show how investigations in the House were made impossible so long as the brothers of members were allowed to hold trade posts and rob Indians and soldiers. Let them show how scandal after scandal supervened until we had a Secretary of War at the bar of the Senate as a confessed robber and a Secretary of the Navy rapidly on his way thither for having used a million of dollars of the government money to sustain a sinking banking house in London.

Let the Democrats lay down as a cardinal maxim of their canvass the necessity of one term for the Presidency and the re-establishment of the civil service. Let a Senator as brave and keen as Bayard show that the root of all these evils lies in that tendency to Caesarism which has grown out of the two term principle. Let him show how, with the re-elective principle as it now stands, we virtually offer a premium to all ambitious Presidents to do as Grant has done—namely, use the Presidency as he would have used a rebel camp, for

pillage by himself and his soldiers. Let him show that the President, instead of taking the Presidency as a solemn and sacred trust, regarded it as a chance for a good time with his friends and cronies—high pay, little work, lots of fun and no questions asked, and the only care so to handle its enormous power that it might last as long as possible. Let the country be summoned, without distinction of party, to rise as one man and put an end to it all, even as in New York the people rose and put an end to Tweed and his knaveries."

The Salisbury Watchman very aptly hits off the parties to the feud going on in Raleigh. If they have got the elephant by the proboscis, and wish to have a lively private show of it we are sure we have no objections, but we fancy that the public would generally be obliged to them if they would keep it to themselves and not force the outside world to be spectators; but hear what the Watchman says of the show.

AN ELEPHANT.—Our newspaper brothers of the Raleigh Sentinel and News, have a big thing on hand—an elephant, if you please—certainly a big thing—and they are worrying over it day in and day out. It is all their own—belongs to them exclusively, and the interference of outsiders is simply officious, perhaps; but they will pardon us for saying, joy to you, gentlemen, when you get out of the scrape—when you get clear of the elephant—and discover as you most likely will, that there was more cleverness in each other and more honest too, than you ever knew of before. We don't believe either of you is the rascal you think each other to be, but that with a proper understanding and apologies for peccadilloes you might all be put away together in the same bed and sleep as happily as so many boys after one of their little fist-cuffs. Till then, restrict your troubles to the limits of Raleigh—don't send out extra sheets, of voluminous reports. The "old man" (the people) had better not know what's going on among you, or he might take it into his head to give you such a "dressing" as you haven't had since you went fishing on Sunday. He is as hot just now at Grant's devilry as he can well bear, and it may not be safe for you to give him another provocation.

(Washington March 12, Correspondence Baltimore Sun.)

Persons of both parties here deprecate the slanderous attack upon United States Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, by the Wilmington, N. C., Post, in which it is alleged that Senator Ransom bribed ex-Gov. Vance to resign his seat in the Senate, with the understanding that he was to be elected thereto. The facts are that Gov. Vance was elected in December, 1870 and being under disabilities was not permitted to take his seat. He resigned in January, 1872, after a long and unsuccessful effort to obtain admission. The resignation was approved of and advised by his friends here and in North Carolina. Gen. Ransom was elected by the Legislature after a very sharp and close contest, being nominated in the democratic caucus by one vote over his present colleague, Senator Merriam, and Judge Warren. Ransom was not admitted until late in April, the seat being contested by Gen. Abbott, the unsuccessful republican candidate against Gov. Vance. After the admission of Ransom a resolution was introduced by Senator Bayard to pay Ransom from the beginning of the term. This resolution received the unanimous approval of the committee on privileges and elections, and was passed by the unanimous vote of the Senate. While the resolution was pending, and after its passage Senator Ransom declared to his then colleague, Senator Pool, and many other Senators, democrats and republicans, that he should give the money to Gov. Vance, as he thought he was justly entitled to it, having been elected to the place by the State of North Carolina. Immediately after the adjournment of Congress Senator Ransom sought Gov. Vance and insisted upon his taking the money which had been voted to Ransom for the time that Vance held the certificate. This Vance refused. Finally, upon consultation with his friends and in their presence Gov. Vance consented to receive a portion of the fund, and Senator Ransom gave him a check for \$2,500. This matter was well known at the time, and was published in the North Carolina papers, and was universally considered by all good men, regardless of party, as a noble and graceful act.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the "Regulator."

MR. EDITOR:—I see the names of several good and prominent men mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial honors, while I do not think the good people of Randolph would be selfish in the selection. Yet I know of none whose name would be hailed with more joy than that of Z. B. VANCE. I think Randolph would turn up, in November, next, a rousing vote for "Old Zeb." Z.

FOR THE REGULATOR.

THE CABINET THAT GRANT BUILT.

An extract from the Wheeling Register.

1st. This is the Cabinet that Grant built.

WILLIAMS, DELANO, PIERREPONT, CHANDLER, ROBESON, BORLE, CHESWELL, RICHARDSON, JEWELL.

2nd. This is the Secretary of War that was put in the Cabinet Grant built.

W. W. BELKNAP.

3rd. This is the Bribe which didn't abhor The model Secretary of War that was put in the Cabinet Grant built.

\$40,000.

4th. This is the fat Post-Trader-ship for which the Bribe he didn't abhor Was paid to the Secretary of War that was put in the Cabinet Grant built.

FORT SILL TRADER-SHIP.

5th. These are the Soldiers at Fort Sill Who paid for Whiskey a dollar a gill To reimburse Marsh and Evans for The Bribe that took and didn't abhor The model Secretary of War that was put in the Cabinet Grant built.

UNION SOLDIERS SEE FORT'S SPEECH AND PLATFORMS.

6th. These are the letters Robinson sent, To be pigeon-holed by the President, Complaining that Soldiers at Fort Sill Were charged for Whiskey a dollar a gill To reimburse Marsh and Evans for The Bribe that took and didn't abhor The model Secretary of War that was put in the Cabinet Grant built.

LETTERS OF FALL OF 1874.

7th. These are the Committee-men unawed That got to the bottom of the fraud Described in the letters Robinson sent To be pigeon-holed by the President, Complaining the Soldiers at Fort Sill Were charged for Whiskey a dollar a gill To reimburse Marsh and Evans for The Bribe that took and didn't abhor The model Secretary of War that was put in the Cabinet Grant built.

CLYMER, PA., ROBINS, N. C., BLACKBURN, KY., BASS, N. Y., DANFORD, O.

8th. This is the note that Belknap penned When he found the jig was at an end, Because the Committee-men unawed Had got to the bottom of the fraud Described in the letters Robinson sent To be pigeon-holed by the President, Complaining the Soldiers at Fort Sill Were charged for Whiskey a dollar a gill To reimburse Marsh and Evans for The Bribe that took and didn't abhor The model Secretary of War that was put in the Cabinet Grant built.

I HEREBY TENDER MY RESIGNATION AND REQUEST ITS IMMEDIATE ACCEPTANCE.

9th. This is how Grant the sinners' friend, Received the note that Belknap penned When he found the jig was at an end, Because the Committee-men unawed Had got to the bottom of the fraud Described in the letters Robinson sent, To be pigeon-holed by the President, Complaining the Soldiers at Fort Sill Were charged for Whiskey a dollar a gill To reimburse Marsh and Evans for The Bribe that took and didn't abhor The model Secretary of War that was put in the Cabinet Grant built.

WITH GREAT REGRET.

This, I freely contribute to the readers of the Randolph REGULATOR, both Democratic and Radical, which they may read and meditate over at their leisure.

A. D. M. Morrisville, Mo., March 29th, 1876.

"Mamma," said a precocious little boy, who, against his will, was made to rock the cradle of his baby brother, "if the Lord has any more babies to give away don't you take 'em."

FOR THE REGULATOR.

The County Commissioners, in accordance with an act of the legislature have ordered an election in Trinity Township, the first Monday in May, next, on the question of License or no License, to sell spirituous liquors in said Township.

To secure such an election, one fourth the voters in a township are required by law to petition for the same, but in this case more than half the voters signed the petition, and up to the present time the writer has not heard of an individual who will favor or vote license in the election, consequently it will be safe to predict that there will be a large majority, if not a unanimous vote against license.

This grand temperance move is mainly due to the influences of two strong temperance organizations in the community, one of which is the Good Templars at Trinity College, who are strong in number, and have done and are still doing a great amount of good.

The other organization referred to, is, by name, the Christian Temperance Union of North Carolina, whose meetings are monthly and publicly held at Springfield church, having a large membership and doing a practical and thorough work in the temperance cause.

If every community or township would take hold of the temperance cause and follow the example set by Trinity, Jails, Penitentiaries, Lunatic and Orphan Asylums, and pauper institutions would soon be of but little use compared with the present, and millions of money annually saved, which now goes to the support of such institutions by way of taxation.

Murder, dueling, suicides, wife-beating and poverty which is now the order of the day, in the criminal programme would soon be rare occurrences.

Intemperance is by far the most savage, murderous and damaging enemy that ever invaded our soil.

Ministers of the Gospel, Statesmen, Church members and every one who loves his country and people, how long will you submit to the ravages of this terrible foe: you need not resort to arms as you have done and would probably do again in cases of invasion of a less dangerous enemy. You have peaceable, safe and legal means now placed at your hands with which you can rout, and drive him beyond the borders of North Carolina. Then let us at once rally around the temperance standard and with one grand charge we will win a glorious victory without cannon or bayonet.

TEMPERANCE.

For the Regulator.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

The new Methodist Protestant church at Giles' was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on April 9th, 1876.

The house is a neat framed building, Size, 25 by 36 feet, and well seated, with a plain but neat pulpit. The house was thought to be large enough, but proved entirely too small for the congregation present, perhaps one third of them had to remain outside; to their honor, be it said, that good order prevailed outside as well as in the house.

Ministers present, A. J. Laughlin, J. L. Giles and W. C. Hammer of the Methodist Protestant church, and Greggson of the M. E. church South.

Rev. A. J. Laughlin read the dedicatory services. Sermon by Rev. J. L. Giles, from Matthew 21 chap. 42 verse. "Jesus saith unto them, Did ye never read in the Scriptures, The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner: this is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes?"

The church being free from debt there was no collection taken up.

D. B. Julian, on behalf of the church, presented the house for dedication, which was done by Rev. A. J. Laughlin. Services closed by singing Doxology and the Apostolic Benediction. We can but add the prayer: "O Lord God Almighty, who dost live and govern all things, let us beseech Thee, Thine eyes be open, and let Thine ears be attentive unto the prayer that is made in this place, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. H. C. W. Asheboro, April 10th, 1876.

Central Protestant please copy.

For the Regulator.

MR. EDITOR:—I do not desire to make myself conspicuous, nor to occupy too great space in the columns of your valuable paper, but have only come to plead the cause of one who it seems cannot alone stand the united efforts of the bachelors and their many friends; and I take this means of assisting "Psyche" in the unequal combat that is going on between the bachelors and maids of this village. I am unequal, for I think it so when the feeble remarks of one lone maid as supposed "Psyche" is, must be responded to not only by the bachelors themselves, but by others who do not come under that head. I suppose however the bachelors do not feel able to wage a war with the maids without some assistance from outsiders. And when they, the bachelors, together with their numerous host of friends, have to congregate at night and there labor and exercise their weary brains until the wee small hours have come and the "light in the east" reminds them that day is fast approaching and they must separate for a time, I say when matters take this turn I do not hesitate to pronounce it unequal and unjust. Now "Psyche" I am sure would feel willing to enter into the controversy fairly and equally with any one of the opposite sex but would be reluctant to contend with more. Now as regards the probability of any of your number having to endure the disagreeable test of a leap year's rade I cannot coincide with "Psyche" for I am afraid it might cause you to entertain false hopes and erect "castles in the air" that may crumble at your feet and force you to admit that of a truth your last state is worse than your first.

Now I would advise you to beware and not suffer your imaginations to lead you astray; for to be candid with you I am afraid you are already past redemption, a stranger henceforth to the joys of this life its cheering hopes and golden aspirations, and all that tender to make it happy or desirable. Yes, though it grieves me sore to say it, I am afraid your destiny is sealed for woe, unutterable and unavoidable, forever shut out from the sunny smiles, gentle caresses and pure and holy influence of the milder sex. O, it is useless to attempt a defence of your cause for it is a bad one and as such is sure to fail, though your mighty efforts, overwhelming show of ability, and astounding keenness of argumentative power seem worthy of a nobler cause, and would have insured your success had you drawn your keen and glittering weapons under a different bower for the only method of gaining an honorable victory is by battling for the right. As for old maidism I am aware that some regard it unfavorably and as a not to be envied state but I do not think the reply to "Psyche" is calculated to induce either the maid herself or any of her number to change their manner of living provided they should be obliged by so doing to diminish the number of bachelors for verily the "remedy is worse than the disease."

I am a strong friend to "Psyche" and like her have long cherished a particular fancy for old maids but have long since declared war against all bachelors. It will give me pleasure to defend "Psyche" in all she may say, but would suppose from the reply to her innocent little article that she is meant to be silenced, and not her alone but all other ladies who may desire to write for the REGULATOR, judging by the indelicate and immodest manner in which her article was responded to.

"HUMANUM EST ERRARE."

WHAT A FALL.

Never since the foundation of the government has any administration brought upon itself the odium and contempt that the administration of Grant carries upon its shoulders to-day.

Coming into power with all the prestige of a victorious soldier, around whom the people rallied with an enthusiasm rarely witnessed in any country, his opportunities to leave a brilliant name upon the historic scroll were never surpassed; but blind to all this he followed the bent of his instincts, and the advice of characterless favorites until he drove from him the better elements of his own party and found companionship almost exclusively with the sordid and debased. Instead of becoming, as he might have done, the President of the Republic, laboring for the advancement of all the people, he lent himself to the schemes and conspiracies and speculations of the most unprincipled and revolutionary faction of the party which elected him, entirely oblivious of the results to his own reputation or the welfare of the country.

Had he listened less to the advice of this class of men, been less influenced by the baser part of his nature, had he listened to the better portion of his own party, and regarded the office of President as something else than a field for public plunder and a means of rewarding adventurous personal adherents, he might to-day not have the mortification of seeing his name coupled with thieves and convicts, and his administration regarded with odium and contempt by a majority of people throughout the land.

But thus it stands now, to the everlasting disgrace of Grant and the humiliation of the American people.

Greensboro Patriot.