

The Regulator.

ASHEBORO, JULY 5, 1876.

M.S. ROBINS, Editor.



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

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE:
D. G. FOWLE, of Wake,
J. M. LEACH, of Davidson.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:
2D DISTRICT—JOHN F. WOOTEN,
3D Dis.—JOHN N. STANFORD,
4TH Dis.—FAB. H. BUSBEE,
5TH Dis.—F. C. ROBBINS,
6TH Dis.—R. W. WARING,
7th Dis.—WM. B. GLENN.

OUR STATE TICKET.

Democratic Nominees.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Z. B. VANCE,
OF MECKLENBURG.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
T. J. JARVIS,
OF PITT.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
DR. J. M. WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.

FOR SECT. OF STATE,
J. A. ENGLEHARD,
OF NEW HANOVER.

FOR AUDITOR,
DR. SAMUEL LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.

FOR SEPT. PUB. INSTRUCTION,
T. C. SCARBROUGH,
OF JOHNSTON.

FOR CONGRESS—5th DISTRICT,
GEN. A. M. SCALES,
OF GUILFORD.

AMENDMENTS—ART. XI.

PUNISHMENTS, PENAL INSTITUTIONS, &c.

The Eleventh article of our constitution, which relates to punishment for crime, Penal institutions and Public charities is proposed to be amended, by adding the following provision, to wit:

"The foregoing provision for imprisonment with hard labor shall be construed to authorize the employment of such convict labor on public works, or highways, or other labor for public benefit, and the farming out thereof, where and in such manner as may be provided for by law; but no convict shall be farmed out, who has been sentenced on a charge of murder, manslaughter, rape, attempt to commit rape or arson. *Provided*, That no convict whose labor may be farmed out shall be punished for any failure of duty as a laborer except by a responsible officer of the state; but the convicts so farmed out shall be at all times under the supervision and control, as to their government and discipline, of Penitentiary Board or some officer of this state."

The object of this amendment, is plain to all, even the "wayfaring man, though a fool may understand." The resources of our state are great, if they could only be developed. What we need to develop them, is public works of various kinds. What better way for carrying on these various improvements have we than by utilizing the convict labor for that purpose? Thus saving an immense sum of money to the State and at the same time benefiting it in other ways by carrying on the public works. That it is a great hardship to be taxed to support those convicts, in the various prisons, all admit unless they are farmed out, accord-

ing to the above provision, they must necessarily be kept in confinement. Large sums of money must be paid out to build those prisons, and to supply them with provisions. When at the same time the State derives no corresponding benefit, from them. The object of punishments being not only to satisfy justice, but to reform the offender and thus prevent crime—the hardship of being taxed to support these convicts, must be borne—from the fact that the interest of the community, demands it. Yet convicts, ought to be made support themselves, if possible. The amendment proposes to do this and thus lighten your burdens, of taxes. Then will you not support them? The Democratic party which ever has the interest of the people in view, pledged the convict labor of the State for the purpose of securing the completion of the various public works in the State. They will make good their pledge. Support and sustain them thus saving thousands of dollars to your State and yourselves.

VANCE AND JARVIS CLUBS.

We deem it the duty of the Conservative party to begin to thoroughly organize for the campaign. It is the duty of all, to do everything that is best calculated to enthrone the people, and thereby ensure success to our ticket. In "unity there is strength." In a multitude of counsel, there is wisdom. It has been thought, that the only course to secure this unanimity and multitude of counsel, is to form, in every city, town or village in the State, and yea, in every neighborhood, one or more Vance and Jarvis clubs, for the purpose of furthering the election of our State ticket, of which Vance and Jarvis, are the head.—These clubs should have in view, not only the furtherance of the State ticket, but likewise the informing the people of all the political issues which have been presented, or may be hereafter presented, to the party. These clubs can do an efficient service in aiding the county and District Committees in their work. While the young men of the State are going into these clubs in large numbers, let not the aged think they are not wanted. We need the counsel, advice and wide experience of all the old men. Therefore stay not aloof from the club meetings, go and assist in forming them. Let every democrat and conservative, both old and young, rally around the flag and Marshall themselves, for the conflict. By these clubs individual enthusiasm of the places where they are formed, is compacted and digested. Concert of action on the part of our party will assuredly give us the victory in November next, as the Sun rises in the East and sets in the West. This concert, must be mingled with enthusiasm, sound judgment and discretion. Let no club go to work in a hap hazard manner. Look well to officering your clubs. Then let there be a Vance and Jarvis club at least in each township in the county and when organized go to work with system, and the good that will result will be seen and known of all men. Do not delay this matter. In other portions of the State they are being formed every day. Let us not be behind in the good work of trying to rescue the government, from the hands of thieves and robbers. We could have no better man to bear our standard than the gifted Vance. We must support him. Let every Conservative put on the whole armour and go forth to battle and to victory.

We publish in this issue a series of resolutions adopted by our State Central Ex. Com. It is a request to the Committees of the State, both County and Congressional. Heretofore requests of this kind have been made, but have been poorly heeded. If the Sub Committees fail to do any thing it cripples the State Com. in its work. It is to be hoped that every Committee, will respond promptly, thus securing that concert of action so much needed in a campaign of so momentous a character as the one before us. Much depends upon a thorough organization of our party. It can't be done, but through these Committees. Therefore let each one feel the importance of his working in the cause.

A niece of Jefferson, while on a visit to Washington, was shown through the immense law library at the Capitol. On being told that it was the largest of the kind in the country, she quickly said: "Well, if all these volumes were put into three or four, the Bible, placed on top of them, the country would be better off." This small piece of information will prove of interest to lawyers we presume.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ADOPTED AT THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

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; 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 the civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government; in absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of the republic; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in 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 enacting, in the liberty of individual conduct, untrammelled by summary laws; in 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 the great character of these our rights, it behooves a free people to practice that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people the union of eleven years ago, happily rescued from the danger of a corrupt centralism, which, after inflicting upon ten states the rapacity of carpet-bag tyrannies, has honey-combed the offices of the federal government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud—infected the states and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity and industries of the 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 have a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation. We denounce the improvidence 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 that party which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption but instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our supplies and income, and while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such a hindrance, we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we demand its repeal; we demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchment 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 creditor entitled to payment. We believe such a system, well devised, and, above all, entrusted 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 vaster machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent. of all business transactions are performed; a system open to public and inspiring general confidence, would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and mechanical arts; restore employment to labor, and renew in all its national sources the prosperity of the people. Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of Federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly four thousand articles as a masterpiece 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. It has dragged American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufacturers at home and abroad, and depleted the return of American agriculture and industry, followed by half our people; it cost five times more than it produces to the treasury. It obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud and fosters smuggling; enriches dishonest officials and bankrupt 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 millions of gold in 1860, to four hundred and fifty millions currency in 1870. Our aggregate taxation, from one hundred and eighty-four millions of gold in 1860, to seven hundred and thirty millions currency in 1870; in one decade from less than five dollars per head to more than eighteen dollars per head. Since the peace the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than thrice 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 power which has squandered over two millions of acres upon R. R. alone, and out of more than twice that aggregate has disposed of 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 diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow-citizens of foreign birth and kindred race, after recrossing the Atlantic, of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursions of a race not springing 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 or exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the party which thus 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 modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation by Congress within a constitutional limitation or immigration of the Mongolian race. Reform is necessary, but can it be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the elections, lifting it above the two false issues with which they would 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 resolve to maintain, without partiality or preference for any class, sect or creed, and without contributing from the treasury; the false issue by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred people, once unnaturally and estranged, but now re-united in one undividable republic and a common destiny. Reform is now necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that an efficient, economical conduct of the governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election; if it be a prize fought for at the ballot box; if it be a bribe reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency, and had 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 the professional falsity, in the performance at least, that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform, is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service.—President, Vice-President, Judges, Senators, Representatives and Cabinet officers. These and all others in authority are the people's servants. Their officers are not a private perquisite—they are a public trust. When the annals of this republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice-President, a late speaker of the House of Representatives, marketing his rulings as a presiding officer, three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as law-makers, five chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery, a late Secretary foregoing balances in the public account, a late Attorney-General misappropriating public funds, and the Secretary of the Navy, enriched or enriching his friends by percentages levied off of the profits of contractors with his department, an ambassador to England censured 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 misdemeanors, the demonstration is complete, 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 material change of men or party. We can get no change of measure, and no reform. All these abuses, wrongs and crimes, the product of sixteen years ascendancy of the republican party, creates a necessity for reform, confessed by republicans themselves, but their reformers are voted down in convention and displaced from the cabinet. The party's fiend of honest votes is powerless to resist the 80,000 office-holders—its leaders and guides. Reform can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We demand a change of system, a change of parties, that we may have a change of measures and of men.

Guard thy roving thoughts with jealous care, for speech is but the dial-plate of thought, and every fool reads plainly in thy words what is the tenor of thy thoughts.—Tennyson.

If country life be healthful to the body, it is no less so to the mind.—Ruffini.

In the blood of ancestry may be found the prophecy of destiny.—Lamartine.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the democratic party it was

Resolved 1. That the chairman of each County Executive Committee be requested to report to the secretary of this committee the name and postoffice address of each member of the same.

2. That each member of the several congressional committees be requested to report his name and address in like manner; and also take notice that he is ex-officio a member of the State Executive Committee.

3. That this committee urgently calls on the conservative people of North Carolina who favor reform in state and national affairs to form without delay Tilden and Vance clubs in their respective townships or neighborhoods; and the officers of all such clubs are requested to report their names to the secretary of this committee.

4. That the democratic papers throughout the state be requested to publish the above resolutions.

W. R. COX, Chm'n.
S. A. ASHE, Sec'y.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A very remarkable condition of affairs exists at the Treasury Department today.—There is no Secretary to the Treasurer nor Assistant Treasurer, and the cash room has been closed, no drafts having been paid since noon. Mr. Cameron, it is found, cannot legally assume the duties of Secretary.

The ten days in which an acting Secretary may be in charge, having expired, for the reason that Mr. Conant since the resignation of Mr. Bristow ten days ago, has been fulfilling all the duties of the office, and the law provides no further for an acting appointment. Mr. Wyman has his bonds in every respect regular and complete, except that they require the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, as there is no such officer; he cannot qualify. Mr. Gillfillan, the newly-appointed assistant Treasurer, who, like Mr. Wyman, has performed all the necessary acts to qualify, has not received his commission. So just at this hour there is no officer in the Department under whose authority any money can be expended.

The First Comptroller decided today that the law would not permit Mr. Cameron to act as Secretary. Mr. New, who has not yet turned over the money of the Government to his successor, has assumed the responsibility of the papers and warrants that were issued yesterday against all other payments. However, the Cash Room is closed, and business for the time being practically suspended.

Judge Taft, Assistant Secretary Conant, and the President are in consultation.

The Democratic members in Congress disavow any responsibility for this absurd state of affairs.—Vance.

OUR TICKET AND WHAT IS THOUGHT ABOUT IT.

With Vance for Governor and Steele for Congress, we honestly believe this District will roll up the largest Democratic majority she has given at any time since the War. They are both rousing canvassers and will create an enthusiasm rarely ever witnessed in any political campaign.—Char. Observer.

His nomination cannot fail to arouse such an enthusiasm in the State every where as will send dismay into the ranks of our enemies, and give us a glorious victory in November.—Wilson Advance.

There are several gentlemen on the ticket who not only lend dignity to it, but are of real strength, either in sections or over the whole State. Vance, its head, is a tower of strength, and will make such a canvass as has never been known in North Carolina.

Vance and Victory! Let this be the cry, and let us hold up his hands all through the great battle. A great chieftain is worthy of a grand support.—Wil. Star.

We do not believe that a stronger ticket could have been placed in the field, one that would meet with a more hearty and enthusiastic support from the people of North Carolina. It is composed of men of integrity, character and ability, and will sweep the State. With the incomparable Vance at its head, and an able coadjutor in every place, the shameless corruption and misrule of the radical party will be exposed to the detestation of the people in every nook and corner of the good old State. Vance and Victory!—Wil. Journal.

The News of the selection of Zebulon Baird Vance to be our standard

bearer—the leader of the party—the champion of the white folks in the tremendous conflict which has now begun, will burst like a sunbeam of joy over the State, awaking the enthusiasm of the party from Currituck to Cherokee. His eloquence his boldness, his patriotism, will be potent to arouse North Carolinians to their duty, in this crisis. The magic spell of his name will stir the public as it was never stirred before.—Shelby Banner.

With such a ticket it is our fault if we do not ride triumphantly over Rail, idealism into the high places of trust and power in November.—Tabor Southerner.

The ticket before Democrats of North Carolina is a good one and eminently worthy of the support of every good man in the State, and we expect to see such a majority for it rolled up in November as has never been known in this State before.—Roanoke News.

It is enough to bind together, to hold and fuse into one common mass, all the elements in our State that are in sympathy with the determined purpose of the Conservative party to secure for the State a vigorous administration of the laws upon just and honest principles; in the words of Vance to conduct the government "upon the basis of the ten commandments."—Raleigh Sentinel.

The ticket is a powerful one and it draws the very best men in the State from the East and from the West and from the middle counties. It is strong, the strongest, we think, that could by any possibility have been gotten together and as such it will go before the honest people of this State. Its peculiar strength will be developed most thoroughly during the campaign by the plaudits of the friends and the abuse of the enemies of the party and the candidates. We know no surer test of merit, and it will be triumphantly elected if the true men in this state will but go heart and soul into this contest.—Wil. Review.

BAD RECORD OF HAYES AND WHEELER.

The Republicans have not nominated a reform ticket. A telegram from Washington states that the political records of Hayes and Wheeler in Congress are rapidly being investigated by Democratic members of the House. Hayes was uniformly in favor of every land grant and every subsidy brought before the House during his membership, and Mr. Wheeler, during his connection with the Pacific Railroad Committee, was a prince among the Credit Mobilier supporters, advocated every measure of any benefit to the land-grabbers. Both nominees having accepted the honor on a platform, one of the principal planks of which denounces such thieving measures as Hayes and Wheeler supported, it is inferred that none knew better than they and their party how deeply the people of the country have been wronged by the indiscriminate gift of public lands to railroad monopolies.—Star.

It has been established by precedent in Ohio, it is said, that when the Governor is candidate for an office he resigns the governorship. The question now is what will Governor Hayes do? Will he resign or will he remain in office so as the better to manipulate things for himself during the campaign? We rather think he will stick. A man who permits Kilpatrick to be his "guest" is not apt to be nice in his notions.—Wil. Journal.

Raleigh boasts of a tea kettle which has been in use over a hundred years. There is no end of Centennial articles that are looming up in this the Centennial year of American Independence. More people are living who knew Washington well, than he had in his army, that fought the battles of the great revolution which resulted in so much benefit to the American people. Gentle men go to the Centennial and put yourselves on exhibition. Would it not be well to have a corps formed of the Centennarians of the nation, allowing each one to record his name on the muster roll, and then file the roll in the "archives of gravity"?

AN ANCIENT COIN.—Mr. Jas. Tomlinson, of Pamlico county, in attempting to kill a large snake, fell and injured himself. When resuscitated at his home a short while after, he had in his hand an ancient coin, which was clutched from an old stump in the fall. \$100 in gold was afterwards offered for the coin.

The definition of a good granger in Stokes county is that he makes tall oats and fine tobacco and votes the conservative ticket.—Raleigh Sentinel.