

# Randolph Regulator.

GOVERNMENT WAS INSTITUTED FOR THE GOOD OF THE GOVERNED.

VOL. I.

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**THE RANDOLPH REGULATOR.**  
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BY  
THE RANDOLPH PUBLISHING CO.  
OFFICE—2 DOORS EAST OF THE  
COURT HOUSE.

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sented.

### OFFICE HOLDERS AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

The third article of the Constitution relates to the duties and powers of the Governor and other officers of the Executive Department of the Government.

The amendments greatly curtail the power of the governor. The one-man power has never been beloved in North Carolina. Our people have always preferred to hold the reins of government in their own hands. It was so in 1776 and it was so in 1835. Indeed in the latter year when a distinguished member on his return home from the Convention of that year was asked what power the Governor had, he replied "only the power to draw his salary."

A hundred years ago our people went into a long and bloody war to destroy the one-man power in North Carolina. What led our forefathers to engage in the war of the Revolution was the fact that the officeholders had all the power and the people had none. And so it is now under the Canby Constitution. But more fortunate than our ancestors, thanks to the Convention, we are to strip these obnoxious officeholders of their oppressive power without going to war. All we have to do is to go to the ballot box. What it took them seven years to accomplish we can do in one day. Only let the amendments be ratified and the people of North Carolina will have the government of North Carolina in their own hands and beyond recall.

But the relief will come not a moment too soon. It will be remembered that since the Canby Constitution was imposed upon us, Radical Governors aided by a Radical Supreme Court have stripped the Legislature of well nigh every power it possessed.—It must be remembered too that to strip the Legislature of power is to strip the people of power, for the Legislature represents the people. So far had this gathering of power into one man's hand gone that the most petty office created by the Legislature had to be filled by the Governor. The result was that the Governor was all powerful and the Legislature was perfectly helpless. The proposed amendments take from the Governor this great power and restore it to the Legislature, and in restoring it to the Legislature restore it to the people. The Governor can henceforth, if the amendments be ratified, appoint only those officials whose offices are established by the Constitution itself, and whose appointments are not therein otherwise provided for. With this great patronage taken from him the Governor will lose much of the tyrannous power and evil influence that have so injuriously affected the State in late years.

If the amendments shall be ratified our friends in Orange and Alamance and Caswell need not fear another Kirk war with all the horrors that come in its train.

The people of North Carolina have found from bitter experience that it is not safe to put too much power into the hands of their Governors. Holden, Caldwell and Brogden have each and every one of them shown that the one-man power ought no longer to be permitted to exist in North Carolina.

So thought at least the Democratic members of the Convention, but so did not think the Radical members of

that body. Not a single Radical member voted for the amendments taking power from the Governor and restoring it to the people, while not a single Democratic member voted against them. It surely needs no further proof to show which party is the people's party.—*Wil. Journal.*

### THE FATHER OF SECESSION.

Tommy Settle, ex-Confederate Captain, ex-Judge, ex-minister, scarcely expecting to be Governor, cuts an ex as a red mouthed Secessionist. In the journals of the Legislature of 1854-55, p. 59, we happened to stumble upon the following blood and thunder resolutions, offered by the valiant Captain Settle. They say that the tip of Tommy's handsome nose turns white when his "angry passions rise." We can imagine how white it must have been, and how his manly breast must have heaved, when he offered these resolutions, particularly when he came over such beautifully rounded periods; and such charming but fiery alliterations, as "infuriated fanatics of the North." Read, and see who fathered the monster child, Secession. The italics are ours. "Mr. Settle introduced the following resolutions:

*Resolved, Ist.* That the attempt on the part of some of the States of the North, to interfere with slavery in the South, is a flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States and fraught with incalculable mischief to the people of this State.

*Resolved,* That the preservation of the rights of this State in the peaceful enjoyment of the domestic institution of slavery is a paramount duty.

*Resolved,* That much praise is due to the patriotic men who have boldly maintained the compromises of the constitution in the midst of the infuriated fanaticism of the North.

*Resolved,* That this State is determined to resist any further encroachments upon her constitutional rights.

*Resolved,* That in the event the Federal Government repeals or impairs the efficiency of the provisions of the fugitive slave law, or refuses to enforce its execution in good faith, that it will amount to a virtual dissolution of the Union, and that it will become the duty of this State to take such measures as may be required for her safety and security.

*Resolved,* That if either of the contingencies contemplated in the foregoing resolutions should arise during the recess of the General Assembly, that the Governor be requested to convene that body to the end that the rights of the State may be maintained.

*Resolved,* That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each Senator and Representative in Congress and to the Governor of each State.

*Winston Sentinel.*

### WHO FATTEN AND HOW.

[From the Raleigh Sentinel.]

The defeat of Hyman, the negro congressman at Goldsboro Wednesday was decreed and ordered by Settle and Smith and their ring, not that running a negro would imperil their election as they gave out, but that they wanted the place for a favorite of their own race, and the consideration was purely pecuniary and selfish.

Five thousand dollars a year, they thought, was too much for a negro, who eight times sold as a slave brought not altogether that sum.

Let us look at Settle and Smith and their little ring, and find if we can, how much each one of them has made out of the negro vote in the past eight years.

Thomas Settle: seven years a supreme court judge, \$17,500 and one year to Peru, including outfit, \$15,000; total \$32,500.

William A. Smith: eight years president North Carolina railroad, \$25,000; two years in congress, \$10,000; receiver Western North Carolina railroad, \$15,000; total \$50,000.

Isaac J. Young, collector of internal revenue for eight years, say \$200,000. Informer's fees, compromises, royalties, perquisites and pickings have probably aggregated \$300,000 more, but the fellow has been liberal, and a half million in eight years is only sixty odd thousand a year, or a little over five thousand dollars a month.

Logan Harris, man of all work; put him down at a cent a minute for eight years, say \$44,048.

C. L. Harris, four years superintendent of public works, \$10,000. He was in the real estate line on Deep river in

Chatham at one time, and again in the revenue business; now a government architect, say all told \$25,000.

Thomas B. Keogh, register in bankruptcy eight years; quantity really unknown and unascertainable, but to be within bounds, say \$80,000.

Governor Holden: two years and a half governor \$12,500; postmaster four years \$14,000; total \$26,500.

Governor Brogden: forty years in office, say \$100,000.

Richard C. Badger: adviser to the governor, legislator and district-attorney, say in all, \$25,000.

Timothy F. Lee: sheriff six years, say \$90,000. But Tim had \$90,000 when he came, all of which he says he spent for the party, and so he only got even. But has anybody ever got even with him?

Hon. J. W. Albertson: two years judge, say, with special courts \$6,000. Now candidate for secretary of state.

Col. T. L. Hargrove: legislator two years; per diem and mileage \$1,000; attorney-general four years, \$14,000; total \$25,000. Candidate for re-election.

Dr. Wm. H. Wheeler: four years in the legislature and convention; per diem and mileage, say \$2,000. Candidate for treasurer.

Hon. John Reilly: sheriff of Cumberland four years, \$4,000. Auditor four years, \$7,200; total \$11,200. Candidate for re-election.

A. W. Tourgee: judge six years; with special courts say \$18,000; code commissioner four years \$10,000, and pension agent six months \$2,000. Total \$30,000.

We shall stop here for the present to sum up. The above presents a grand total of \$1,073,248.00. Nearly

**27 ELEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!!!** realized by the Settle and Smith ring from negro votes in the past eight years; and yet the whole power of that ring is brought to bear on John Hyman, a poor negro, just emerged from slavery.

We are glad John is beaten by the men who have made a tool of him for the term he has been in congress, as well as for all of the past eight years.

We salute the negroes under the whip lash of their task-masters and ring-masters.

Let them go vote for Smith and his \$50,000; and for Young, with his half million. Much the negro has got, and much he will get from any of these men.

### WHAT THE SEVENTEENTH SECTION OF THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM MEANS.

*Seventeenth.* The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense service in war and in peace.—*Cincinnati Platform.*

Thus the Republican party and the Republican press endorse Grant throughout his presidential career and continue to hail him as their chief. They must therefore be held responsible in common with Grant for the sins of omission and commission that have disgraced the country during the Grant period. It is now in order to proceed with the indictment of Grant, and as one of the counts we submit the following exhibit of official dishonesty and fraud under his administration: the administration which in the language of the Cincinnati Platform, "merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of our domestic and foreign affairs and entitles Grant to the hearty gratitude of the American people";

Joshua F. Bailey, Internal Revenue Collector in New York; amount of defalcation \$132,000.—Escaped.

Barton Abel, Internal Revenue Collector in Missouri, \$250,000.—Unpunished.

John Spencer, Internal Revenue Collector in Kansas, and deputies, \$150,000.—Unpunished.

John A. Phillips, Deputy Internal Revenue Collector in New York, \$30,000.—Escaped.

Morgan L. Harris, Collector in New York, \$210,000.—Unpunished.

C. S. Stanton, Collector in Maryland, \$19,500.—Unpunished.

J. D. Orner, Collector in Missouri \$58,000.—Escaped.

W. C. V. Hicks, Collector in Mississippi, \$6,500.—Unpunished.

B. B. Emery, Collector in Mississippi, \$5,000.—Unpunished.

W. B. Stokes, Supervisor in Tennessee, \$68,000.—Unpunished.

Horatio Jenkins, Collector in Florida, \$15,000.—Unpunished.

John A. Harper, Collector in Illinois, \$15,000.—No arrest.

Wm. A. Lawrence, Pension Agent at New York, \$47,000.—Absconded.

W. F. Forbes, Agent at Philadelphia, \$35,000.—Unpunished.

J. W. Weight, Agent for Indian soldiers, \$500,000.—Unpunished.

W. T. Collins, Agent at Washington, \$60,000.—Unpunished.

G. A. Batchelder, Dakota Territory, \$8,000.—Unpunished.

Maj. Dodge, a Pension Agent, pardoned out of the Albany Penitentiary for grabbing \$300,000.

R. W. Francis, P. M. in Louisiana, robbing money order office of 8,000.—Unpunished.

J. W. McLeon, P. M. at Atlanta Ga., 5,000.—Unpunished.

F. A. McCatney, Disbursing Office of P. O. Department, \$30,000.—Unpunished.

—Reed, P. M. at Jacksonville, Fla., \$17,000.—Unpunished.

J. W. Norton, money order clerk of New York Post Office, \$115,000.—Unpunished.

W. T. Clark, P. M. at Galveston, \$10,000.—Unpunished.

M. S. P. Lowe, clerk Boston Post Office, \$30,000.—Unpunished.

J. W. Wood, P. M. at Indianapolis, \$4,000.—Unpunished.

N. G. Hayes, New Haven Post Office.—\$2,000.—Unpunished.

Charles D. Edwin, U.S. Treasurer; convicted of embezzlement \$8,500.—Pardoned.

Seth Johnson, Clerk of the Treasury, \$50,000.—Unpunished.

F. A. Marden, clerk in Treasury, \$12,000.—Unpunished.

J. J. Johnson, clerk in Stamp Department of New York Sub-Treasury, \$180,000.—Absconded.

G. H. Dunning, Superintendent of U. S. Assay Office, \$20,000.—Unpunished.

B. P. Runkle, in charge of Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, sentenced for fraud and embezzlement.—Pardoned.

In November, 1874, \$4,000 were stolen from the Redemption Bureau of the Treasury Department, and last year \$47,000 were stolen.—No arrests.

Gen. Stannard, Collector at Burlington, Vt., pocketed \$35,000.—Unpunished.

One Robb, Collector at Savannah Ga., took \$14,000. Unpunished.

R. N. Bowerman, Deputy Collector of Baltimore, took \$12,000. Unpunished.

Nathaniel Gale, Boston Naval Office, \$5,000. Un.

—Miller, Collector, of Mobile, \$27,000. Un.

Colonel Robert Des Agnes, Deputy Collector of the port of New York, swindled the government to the amount of \$200,000 before his "irregularities" were interfered with. He was arrested, convicted and sent to the Albany penitentiary. Pardoned.

W. J. Healy, Paymaster in the Navy \$38,000. Un.

Paymaster Hodge, of the War Department, convicted of embezzling \$445,000, was sent to the Albany penitentiary for ten years. Pardoned by Grant.

W. A. Britton, U. S. Marshall for Arkansas, was found a defaulter in the sum of \$121,000, was dismissed but not prosecuted, and was afterwards restored.

This is but an imperfect count in the long and terrible indictment against the Republican party. Can honest Republicans swallow the Cincinnati Platform?—*Ironmark.*

A philosopher in Paris has learned that people who have an extraordinarily long first joint on their thumbs are born with homicidal instincts.

### CHARLES A. DANA'S SPEECH.

THE ISSUES OF THE CANVASS IN WORDS THAT BURNS AND BLISTERS.

At the Tammany Democratic ratification meeting in New York, Tuesday evening, Mr. Charles A. Dana, the editor of this New York Sun, one of the old anti-slavery men, an assistant secretary of War under Mr. Stanton, and the manager of the Tribune under Mr. Greeley, when it was the great abolition organ, made the following speech:

I have come to Tammany Hall with great pleasure to aid in ratifying the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden [applause] and Thomas A. Hendricks as the candidates of the Democratic party. In my judgement it is of great importance to the people of this country that these candidates should be elected, and I will join hands with any man who desires and labors to assure their success. I know both the candidates, and I am sure that by their election the administration of the government will be reformed; that the corruption which now threatens to destroy free institutions will be stopped; that the enormous taxes which eat the fruit of labor will be reduced; that the stagnation of industry and the depression of business which deprive so many men of all employment and turn skilled laborers and their families out to starvation, will be ended, and an era of new activity and prosperity be begun for the country. [Applause.] The Republican party has been in power for fifteen years, and see where it has brought itself. One member of the Cabinet is now under impeachment for bribe-taking; another, more guilty, but more cunning than he, deserves impeachment, and, I trust, will get his deserts [applause]; another, lately Secretary of the interior, having committed grand larceny in his office, resigned to avoid impeachment, and another, lately Attorney General, having committed petty larceny, was finally removed from his place through a contemptible social intrigue. Such are the representatives of the Republican party in the heights of power; and going down from that elevation, we find everywhere corruption, venality, contempt of law and plunder of the taxpayers. One would suppose that the decent men of such a party, seeing its condition, would be overcome by a sense of shame, and would require it to step down and out, to hide its face, and to die from among men; but, instead of this, it comes forward with candidates and a platform to ask for the votes of the people, and to make a fight in the election. The impudence the effrontery of the proceedings exceeds everything ever heard of before; and yet we have here the same managers who have brought the Republican party into this condition, with Zach. Chandler at their head, talking about reforming the civil service and restoring the earlier purity of our politics!

Do they expect anybody to believe them? Is there any considerable number of fools in the country who can again be deceived by such fraud?—These are questions which the election will answer, and answer, as I hope and trust, by putting Sam Tilden—[applause]—in power, and establishing the St. Louis platform as the character of a real, radical, and lasting platform. [Applause.]

VANCE'S GREAT SPEECH AT RUTHERFORDTON.

[Charlotte Observer.]

He could say it without contradiction, and he called upon his competitor not to dodge the issue (but knew he would,) that the Republican party had in augured a system of corruption more wide spread and infamous than any every known where the English language is spoken. Like the Irishman who bit a cod fish ball, thinking it a biscuit, it didn't taste like any other biscuit he had ever gotten hold of, and after smacking his lips and making many wry faces, he exclaimed, "Jim, d—d if there ain't something rotten in my biscuit." The Radical biscuits are either rotten, radically or radically rotten. [Great laughter and applause.]

He was using Republican authority, and if it was a lie, that party had sold

it. The Curtis report of the government expenses says that the whole expenses of the government, for a period of seventy-two years, was \$1,581,600,000, and this included the Indian war, the Mexican war and the war of 1812. The expenses of the government, under Republican rule, from 1865 to 1875 (in time of peace,) was \$2,340,000,000, nearly twice as much as the expense for the period of seventy-two years.—Out of the \$4,500,000 collected by the civil service or the revenue officials, \$1,500,000 never reached its destination; in the language of the report it was lost. Lost! Lost!! Is that the name you give it up here? (Voice in the crowd, no; we call it stealing.) Suppose you hear your dogs bark at night, and hear your chickens squall, and when you count them next morning and your old domineer hen don't come up!—Do you say she is lost? [Shouts of laughter and cries of no!] Like the Indian who got drunk in Washington city and couldn't find his hotel. He leaned against the lamp post and said "poor Indian lost, me no find hotel; no, Indian not lost, hotel lost; Indian here." Money not lost. It is in the pockets of the revenue officers. [Roars of laughter, cries of that's so.] But to excuse their own stealing that party alleges that some Democrats have also stolen. Well, the Radical party held the keys and had no business to let them steal. It is their business to guard the treasury so that nobody can handle the funds except the officers.—His opponent would evade the living issues of the day and appeal to their prejudices. He was tired of hearing of the war, and he wanted its fury, fire and bloodshed shut out from the sight and buried along with the bloody shirt. We wanted peace, and we would have had it long ago if it hadn't been for the Radical party keeping up the issues of the war.

### THE STATES IN THE SOUTH GRANT COUNTS ON.

By what authority the President claims North Carolina as one of the States likely to vote for Hayes and Wheeler, we do not know. A Washington special to the New York Tribune says:

"General T. Morris Chester, a leading colored Republican politician of Louisiana, called on the President this morning, and received from him assurances that the Administration will furnish all the necessary aid to Mr. Packard and the Republican managers of Louisiana to carry the State next November. The President is reported as having said: 'We shall carry Louisiana; the other two are North and South Carolina.' The President also sent a message to Mr. Packard assuring him that the means for making a most vigorous campaign in the State will be furnished. He said there will be no lack of money, and that if troops are needed they also will be furnished."

Now all this means that after Congress has adjourned, Mr. Grant will quietly invest his hopes in bayonets and distribute said bayonets throughout the three States named. Will this policy avail the Republican party in this election? We think not. It has been tried just one or two times too often. We have no doubt the wonderful bloody shirt will be waved again, and that the waving of it will cause some weak and timorous men in the North to vote for Hayes and Wheeler who otherwise might have voted for Tilden and Hendricks. But as time rolls on the old shirt tears with the violent use to which its inconsiderate admirers put it, and in this year of grace it will split to pieces and become of no more service than any other worn out garment. The campaign will not be fought on the emotional issues of the past, but on the vital questions of to-day. The political corruption of the times, the distress brought on the business interest of the country by the mad policy of the party in power—these are the real issues of the canvass, and in and through them the Democracy must win if the people are in earnest and seek reform with their whole heart.—*Wilmington Star.*

The Tilden and Vance pole at Wilson is 151 1/2 feet high.