

Randolph Regulator.

GOVERNMENT WAS INSTITUTED FOR THE GOOD OF THE GOVERNED.

VOL. 1.

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THE RANDOLPH REGULATOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY

THE RANDOLPH PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE—2 DOORS EAST OF THE

COURT HOUSE.

One Year, postage paid.....\$2 00

Six Months, postage paid.....1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion.....\$1 00

One square, two insertions.....1 50

One square, three insertions.....2 00

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One square, five insertions.....3 00

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One square, twelve months.....12 00

For larger advertisements liberal

contracts will be made. Twelve lines solid

briefers constitute one square.

All kinds of JOB WORK done at the

“REGULATOR” office, in the neatest

style, and on reasonable terms. Bills for

advertising considered due when pre-

sented.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

CONSTERNATION IN THE RAD-

ICAL CAMP.

A bomb shell has exploded in the

radical camp here. It came upon a

happy family, dreaming of future

spoils, as a thunder-clap from a clear

sky.

John T. Deweese, the great expo-

nent of Republicanism in 1768, the

mighty reconstruction congressman

from this district, is the man who has

thrown consternation into the house

of his former friends. He it was who

sent the mortar shell that put Tim

Lee in lively motion for the past sev-

eral days.

Holden's Minister of Public Works

during the radical carnival of 1868-69

and '70 appears to have been hit

plumb, and from the scattery going

on it may be that some of the frag-

ments struck the postoffice; if not,

another may hit it broadside.

We understand that Deweese and

Fruyn say they paid the Minister of

Public Works, Conestoga Harris, a

thousand dollars to locate the peni-

tentiary at Deep River. The peni-

tentiary was located there, and the site

purchased embraced eight thousand

acres of poor land at \$12.50 per acre.

The Minister of Public Works was

never able to say why the location was

fixed at Deep River. He says he re-

commended it, “but why he done it,

God Almighty only knows.” He says

he was told that stone for building

and iron ore for manufacturing abounded

there in superabundant quantities, but

though on the ground for purposes of

inspection, examination and survey,

he saw neither stone nor evidences of

iron. A water-power, he thinks, also

went with the land; he remembers

distinctly to have seen a river some-

where in his travels.

Daweese, one of the gang, has turned

state's evidence. His testimony is

corroborated in the reports of the

fraud commission, published in 1871.

It is circumstantially established that

our late Minister of Public Works

made his pile at Deep River.

Again, ex-congressman Deweese

says he was offered a thousand dollars

by the father to give the son of

Ceburn the postmastership at Raleigh.

This statement is corroborated by sev-

eral circumstances. First, the des-

perate efforts of Harris, junior, for the

aged war smoothed her wrinkled

front.”

Matters began to assume a lovelier

aspect from this time forward. Trad-

ing assumed a new basis more satis-

factory to all the parties in interest.

A new deal was had and perfect har-

mony prevailed in the radical camp,

only to be disturbed now by the ruth-

less hand of the diabolical Deweese.*

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16th.

THE CAVASS.

There never was a time when the

people were displaying more interest

in the result of a Presidential election,

or a greater amount of earnestness

and intelligence in the discussion of

the points at issue, than they are now

doing. And the more the matter is

debated, the firmer becomes the opin-

ion established, that the country has

not prospered under Republican domi-

nation, and that the Democrats form

the only party which has ever been

able to carry on the affairs of Govern-

ment to advantage of the nation.

For nearly eight years have the Re-

publicans under Grant had control of

the national government, with the ex-

ception of the House of Representa-

tives for a short portion of the time,

and what has been accomplished dur-

ing this long period of power? Take

for instance the Southern States. They

are found in a condition very little

better than they were in at the com-

mencement of this era. They have

had to endure nothing but insult, in-

justice, and oppression. Their lands

have been overrun by a vast horde of

political parasites, who have wound

their poisonous tendrils around every

portion of their victim, and drained its

very life-blood. Collisions between

the white and the black race have been

incited and encouraged, and the events

made a pretext for keeping the land

under the dictation and tyranny of a

military despotism. We are continu-

ally hearing from Republican “states-

men,” of the fearful condition of the

South. These gentlemen do not seem

to realize that in these descriptions

they are uttering one of the strongest

arguments against a renewal of their

authority. They have had these States

more thoroughly under their control

and domination than any other por-

tion of the country, and if they have

succeeded no better than they say they

have, in restoring to the people of that

section the blessings of liberty, what

right have they to ask a continuance

of their power?

But Alabama, and indeed all the

Southern States, which are under De-

mocratic State authority, have shown

that the assertion by Republicans of

the necessity of military interference

to preserve the sacredness of life and

property are gross libels, concocted by

political schemes for personal and

party purposes. With her 40,000 De-

mocratic majority, Alabama returns the

answer of the whole South to the im-

pudent request of her Republican au-

thorities to be permitted to continue

their rule of bayonets and bullet. The

pretended friends of the negro race

are now viewed in their true colors, as

the fosterers and fomenters of strife,

the most inveterate enemies of the

tribe, who only use them as stepping

stones to the accomplishment of their

own ambitious and infamous schemes.

The people of other sections are

also becoming alive to the same truths,

as well as to another important fact,

viz.: that the whole country has been

placed under contribution; plundered,

robbed, and cheated, to assuage the in-

satiable cravings of the voracious and

perjured crew who have forcibly gain-

ed possession of the Treasury doors.

Unrestrainedly did our Republican

rulers and legislators carry on their

wicked schemes until the House of

Representatives was given into the

hands of the Democrats. Then it was

at once made evident upon what dif-

ferent plans the management of affairs

would be conducted by the two parties.

The majority in the House have con-

tinuously been endeavoring to cut down

expenditures and relieve the country

from its excessive burdens, but in ex-

ery instance has it been opposed by

the Republican Senate and the Repub-

lican President. In spite of all ob-

stacles, however, the Democratic Rep-

resentatives have succeeded, during

their short opportunity, of effecting

some alleviation of the nation's ills.

They have, at any rate, prevented the

appropriation of the people's money

for the purpose of enslaving them and

overriding their will in the selection of

their rulers, and they have reduced

their burden of taxation thirty millions

of dollars. They have, moreover, been

instrumental in exposing and defeat-

ing many of the iniquitous schemes of

plunder by which our public officers

were rolling up riches for themselves

at the expense of their own honor and

the people's pockets. It is not a mat-

ter of wonder, therefore, that the voters

are coming gladly into the Reform

camp, determined to support our can-

didate, Tilden, who is the very person-

ification of active hostility to fraud

and corruption, and the leader of the

army by whom the good work of re-

trenchment and purification is being

conducted.

FROM NEW YORK TO BROOKLYN.

These sister cities are now connect-

ed in closer bonds than they have ever

been before. They are actually chain-

ed together, not like convicts who are

linked so as to impede each other,

should either make an attempt for lib-

erty, but like two bosom friends who

unite themselves with the bonds of

love, so that they may together pursue

the path of prosperity and beneficence,

and help and cheer each other on the

road. There is now a prospect of the

completion of the bridge across which

the inhabitants of the two cities can

interchange their visits without taking

the ferry boats. A very touching in-

cident was connected with the stretch-

ing of the wire across the river. Mr.

Thomas Douglas, the Superintendent

of the work of constructing the bridge,

has been ill for some time. During

his sickness he has frequently avowed

his willingness to die, if he could only

see the placing of the first wire. Hardly

was it put into position, when the as-

sistant engineers who were in charge

of the undertaking received a telegram

stating that their chief was dead.

OUR OCEAN STEAMERS.

Some strange fatality seems just

now to attend and European Steamers

as they attempt to make the entrance

of our harbor. On Sunday the City

of Chester, of the Italian line, ran up

on the bank at Fort Hamilton, and for

the time every effort to remove her

proved fruitless. She was, however,

soon afterwards lightened of a consid-

erable portion of her cargo, her passen-

gers were sent ashore, and on Monday

afternoon she was released from her

imprisonment. Hardly had she been

got again afloat before the Hamburg

Steamer Germania, ran aground near

by. She is in a more dangerous situ-

ation than was the City of Chester,

and it is supposed that she will become

a total wreck. The passengers are

ashore and a considerable portion of

the cargo has been removed. The

work is still progressing and it is sup-

posed that all will be saved.

[EXTRACTS.]

[From the N. Y. World of Aug.

13 '76.]

It is now announced that Mr. Chan-

dler hesitated about accepting the po-

sition of Chairman of the National Re-

publican Committee, and consulted

President Grant about it. President

Grant not only advised him to accept,

but said: “I think it would be a quiet

and proper way of showing that the

“Administration likes the candidate if

“you, as my Secretary, would accept.”

Does anybody suppose that the Ad-

ministration likes the candidate if the

candidate dislikes the Administration?

[From the N. Y. Sun of Aug. 14, '76.]

The people are taxed at the rate of

\$4,000,000 per annum to pay interest

upon the bonds loaned by the Govern-

ment to the Pacific Railroads to aid in

their construction. These corporations

refuse to make any provision for the

payment of either the principal or the

accruing interest. Jay Gould has ar-

ranged matters so that his tools in the

Senate work for the Union Pacific Rail-