

# Randolph Regulator.

GOVERNMENT WAS INSTITUTED FOR THE GOOD OF THE GOVERNED.

VOL. I.

ASHEBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 11, 1876.

NUMBER 37.

## 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

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"REGULATOR" office, in the neatest

style, and on reasonable terms. Bills for

advertising considered due when pre-

sented.

## THE PARTY PLATFORM.

ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

WHEREAS, The Republican party of the United States for the last sixteen years has had the complete control of the government in all its departments, and by its disregard of constitutional limitations, by its unequal and oppressive taxation, by its extravagant and wasteful expenditures, by its unwise and mischievous financial policy, by its unexampled official corruption, pervading all branches of its administration, has brought disgrace upon our government and unparalleled distress upon the people; therefore

Resolved, That in this our centennial year of our existence we invite all patriots to ignore all dead issues, to disregard the prejudices engendered by past events, and to unite with us in the effort to restore constitutional, honest, economical, and pure administration of the government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of the country.

Resolved, That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption by the people of the amendments to the constitution, proposed by the convention of 1875, and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State.

Resolved, That notwithstanding our repeated disappointments and impoverished condition, we still fondly cherish the North Carolina projects so long labored for by Morehead, Saunders, Fisher, Wm. H. Thomas and others uniting the harbor of Beaufort and Wilmington with the great west and for the completion of the "Western North Carolina railroad to Point Rock and Ducktown, and of our other unfinished railroads, we pledge the continued use of the convict labor of the State and of such other judicious legislative aid as will secure the completion of the great State works at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina now have in their power by an earnest, determined and united effort, to relieve our people from the evils of Republican misrule, extravagance and corruption, and restore the prosperity of our State.

Resolved, That we denounce official corruption wherever found and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

The following is the central Executive Committee:

W. R. Cox, Chairman, R. H. Battle, Jr., C. M. Busbee, Seaton Gales, S. A. Ashe, G. H. Snow and W. N. H. Smith.

Read the article in this issue entitled, "A negro master" and see what a condition of things exist in the Eastern portion of our State. It is horrid, to contemplate the woes miseries and indecencies, to which the noble anglo saxons are subjected, by this cast iron Canby Constitution, which was forced upon us by bayonets. Read the appeals your Eastern brethren are making see them with their arms stretched toward us of the West imploring our aid, and then say whether you will vote against the amendments which give such relief to our Eastern brethren. Let the noble anglo saxon blood well up in your veins, and obey the best instinct of your nature and rush to the polls on the 7th of November and say to the East, be free. They are expecting us to aid them, shall they be disappointed? God grant, they may not be. We can't think they will be.

In Arkansas a man was sentenced to be hanged, but all the carpenters in the neighborhood refused to build the scaffold. As the condemned was himself a carpenter by trade, the sheriff tried to induce him to put up a gallows, but he steadfastly declared he'd be hanged if he would.

## A NEGRO MASTER.

AN EX-PENITENTIARY CONVICT OVERSEER OF A POOR HOUSE.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF WHITE FEMALE PAUPERS.

MALE PAUPERS.

The tale that we propose to tell is

shocking to think of. London Hyman,

a negro, who was convicted in this

county of stealing fodder, serving out

part of his time in the penitentiary,

is in charge of the poor house of

Bertie county. We have said be-

fore in these columns, that it was an

insult to the white people of the coun-

ty, too grievous to be borne. We

should not have had anything to say

about it at this time, but recently we

have heard such terrible accounts of

this black monster's cruelty to the in-

mates.

Every one of the inmates are afflic-

ted in some way. Still, this miserable

scoundrel makes them wait upon his

lazy wife as if she were a queen.

An old colored woman who had

been staying there a few days, nursing

her sick daughter, told the tale. She

says that the poor inmates are made

to do anything this trolop may please.

She sits down and makes them build

her fires, bring water, and do anything

else she chooses. The report comes

to us that since the good old colored

woman told the tale, this black devil

has not allowed her to go in to see her

sick daughter.

The inmates are prevented from

telling how they are treated by this

negro, by threats from him of keeping

them locked up inside of the walls.

There is a poor unfortunate old lady

in there, who has entirely lost her

mind. We have heard on good au-

thority that this convict whips her when

she pleases. If these things are not be-

lieved by the county commissioners,

let them get the proper witnesses, as-

sure them that they shall not be harmed

for telling the truth, and every

word we have written will be verified.

We appeal to white men every-

where to help us by voting the party

out of power that has brought such

shame upon us.

If you are a white man, and the

blood of a freeman runs through your

veins, then vote this party out of power.

Who put London Hyman there to

oversee the poor white people of the

county? Radicals. Who could

remove him, but does not? The

Radicals. Who does this scoundrel

lord it over? It is the poor of the

county. Then, fellow-citizens, come

up like men and vote them out of power.

Will our white brethren of the west

longer sustain this party? Great God

forbid!

Tell it to them, ye men who are

speaking up there. Tell them the

poor whites here beg them for help.

Can they refuse? We trust not.—

Albemarle Times.

## CIVIL RIGHTS.

CARPET-BAGGERS AND NEGRO OFFICIALS.

BROWNLOW'S INDICTMENT OF THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN PARTY.

In a letter to Rev. Dr. Bartlett, President of the Maryville College, in reference to the civil rights bill then pending in the United States Senate, published in June, 1874, Senator Brownlow says:

"In no State is the negro deprived of full and equal protection beyond the law; but in several Southern States like South Carolina, the white man has no rights which the negro is bound to respect."

He says, in all the Southern States the negro has equal facilities for education with the white race, at the public expense, "though he does not pay one-tenth of one per cent. on the dollar of the taxes which are collected to support the schools."

Again, he says: "The iniquitous bill (civil rights) does not affect Davis, Toombs, and the leaders of the South. It is, in reality, a war upon the hundreds of thousands of destitute widows and orphans of the South."

This Republican chief thinks the Republican wing of his party will steal. "Hear him on that point; it has a Democratic ring to it. He says: 'since the war ended, in several of the Southern States the ignorant colored officials and white adventurers, particularly the latter, have stolen everything that was portable, everything that could be carried off. The public buildings of charity, the Orphan, Blind and Insane Asylums are left, but the means for their support are wanting. The buildings would have been stolen, but the thieves could not put them in a bank vault or carry them in their pockets. The land could not be carried away, but has been rendered worthless by taxation.'—*Rel. News.*

[From the Fin. and Com. Chronicle.]

## GOV. TILDEN'S INCOME TAX.

The reputations of our citizens are the property of the State. And when a character has stood the test of three-score years, every individual has a personal interest in it, reaching far beyond the passing political excitements of the day. With deep regret, therefore, one sees a growing disposition, even among some of our more conservative newspapers, to accept and give currency to defamations of character, simply because the persons attacked happen to be candidates for a high office. The form of the charges seems to be something like this:—

"You swore falsely in 1862," or "You stole in 1863;" "Now prove you did not, or stand convicted of perjury or theft." This is rather a summary mode of changing the burden of proof, and putting a man on the defensive.

It may require weeks for him to look up or recall the facts which influenced his acts so long ago; but in the mean time, as slander travels fast, the charges made are echoed by the press of the whole land, and the wrong done can never be wiped out. If public opinion permits this, we shall soon find very few honest men willing to allow their names to be placed before the people for office.

As an instance of the evil we complain of, take the charge, which we are called upon to believe, that Gov. Hayes during the war stole \$400 left with him by an executed soldier. The facts assumed are (1) that such a man was executed; (2) that he was seen to give the \$400 to Gov. Hayes; (3) that Gov. H. has not accounted for it.—Of course, therefore, Gov. Hayes is a thief. Rather a startling conclusion to a man who has earned by a life free from reproach a good name.—Yet if newspaper trial is to be indulged in and accepted during the excitement of a political canvass, there seems to be no way to avoid such violent warfare, better suited to the Sioux districts than the intelligent, cultured communities where the slanders originate.

But our main design in referring to this subject was to speak of Governor Tilden's income tax for 1862, which in some quarters has become a very interesting and momentous subject. We all necessarily feel a pride in Gov. Tilden's reputation. No man has stood higher, and deservedly so.—Were we not in the midst of an unusual political excitement, such a charge could not be repeated without being indignantly repelled by every man of character in our midst. Yet now we see the slander assumed as proved, and boldly stated by newspapers and speakers everywhere, although the facts show that there never was a more baseless charge made.

What are the facts? It seems that in December, 1863, Gov. Tilden, like all the rest of us, made a return under oath of his income for the year 1862. That return showed that he received in 1862, subject to taxation under the law, a little over seven thousand dollars. In a suit now pending on behalf of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, the Governor swore that he received in 1862 twenty thousand dollars for services which were "commenced prior to the year 1859, and were rendered from time to time during a period of three years."—These are the simple facts, and the whole of them, and on them the charge is made of perjury, assuming or jumping over entirely the one further premise necessary for a conclusion—and that is, whether, under the law, the twenty thousand dollars received from the railroad should be included in the return. Assuming, we say, that this twenty thousand dollars should be included, while the instructions of Internal Revenue Commissioner Lewis, issued at that time, state clearly and positively that it should not be included. For the benefit of those who may have forgotten these instructions, we insert the following extract taken from them, as published in our *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* for August, 1863, page 139:

A merchant's return of income should cover the business of the year 1862, excluding previous years. Un-collected accounts must be estimated. Physicians and lawyers should include actual receipts for services rendered in 1862, together with an estimate on unrealized or contingent income due to that year.

Here we have it positively stated that the "actual receipts for services rendered in 1862, excluding previous years," with an estimate of "un-collected accounts" or "unrealized income" from the business or services of 1862, are the items to be included. This same idea was enforced in the Commissioner's subsequent instructions of that year, and more minutely to revenue collectors. In fact, the Commissioner made this so clear that no one had a doubt as to the meaning; so all of us, in preparing our re-

turns of income from our business, included what we had earned, and not what we had collected, in 1862; and if Gov. Tilden perjured himself in making his return in that way, every honest man in the country did the same. Our city newspapers concurred in this view, as may be seen from their remarks published at that time in further explanation of what the Commissioner said.

Now, turning to this \$20,000 item, we find the answer states that it was received in 1862, but for services which were "commenced prior to the year 1859," and were "rendered from time to time, during a period of three years." In other words, according to this statement, no portion of the amount was earned in 1862, but all of it during the three years 1859, 1860 and 1861. Could anything be clearer, therefore, than that the amount in question was not to be included?—And yet we find some of our best newspapers and speakers concluding upon these facts, and boldly stating that Gov. Tilden is guilty of perjury!

## RADICAL LIE NAILED.

VANCE ON THE KEITH MASSACRE IN MADISON.

LETTER FROM JUDGE MERRIMON.

[Asheville Citizen.]

RALEIGH, Aug. 18th, 1876.

R. M. Furman, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 12th inst., addressed to me at Washington City, has just reached me here. You enquired whether I have any, and if any, what recollection of anything done by Gov. Vance during the late war in reference to the killing of thirteen citizens on Big Laurel Creek in Madison county in 1863, under the order of Col. James Keith. I will remember the horrible and atrocious deed. I was the Solicitor of the 8th Circuit at the time, and did all that I could in the then disordered condition of affairs in that county and country generally, towards bringing the guilty parties to justice and merited punishment. Keith escaped, and continued to flee until after the close of the war. I am very sure that those who impute to Gov. Vance any sympathy with Keith in that murderous transaction—or in the transaction itself—do him great and gross injustice. He heard of the crime, by some means soon after it was perpetrated, and wrote me as Solicitor at once requesting me to ascertain and report the facts to him. In his letter to me dated February 9th 1863, he says: "I desire you also to make an investigation officially into the reported shooting of a number of these prisoners, with all the circumstances, as I intended to look into the matter myself."

I made such examination as I could, and reported to the Governor. I know from my correspondence with him that he took deep and anxious interest in the subject. He had a correspondence with the Confederate Authorities about it, with which I am not entirely familiar.

The Military Authorities took notice of the matter. It came before a military court sitting at Knoxville, Tennessee, of which Hon. Thomas Ruffin—then Col. Ruffin, was President. The Court ascertained many of the facts. Pending the examination or before it, Keith resigned his office as Colonel, and the Military Court had therefore no jurisdiction to try him; but Col. Ruffin wrote to Gov. Vance calling his attention to the horrible character of the crime as developed by the facts as detailed before that court.

Gov. Vance then obtained a copy of the proceedings had before the Military Court, either from Col. Ruffin or the War office at Richmond, and sent the same to me, expressing in the strongest terms his horror and condemnation of the crime, and instructing me to prosecute Keith as vigorously as I could.

He neither palliated nor apologized for it—on the contrary he condemned it in the most unqualified terms and manifested a resolute purpose to see Keith and the other guilty parties punished. Keith escaped as I have stated.

I am, &c., Yours truly,

A. S. MERRIMON.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

Once two ministers of the gospel

were conversing on extemporaneous

preaching.

"Well," said the old divine, waxing

warm, "you are ruining yourself by

writing your sermons and reading

them off. Your congregation cannot

become interested in your preaching;

and if you were called upon to preach

unprepared, unless you could get hold

of an old sermon, you would be com-

pletely confused."

The young divine used all his elo-

quence, but in vain, to convince the

old gentleman that the written ser-

mon expressed his own thoughts and

feelings, and if called upon he could

preach extemporaneously.

"As we are of the same faith," said

the young minister, "suppose you try

me next Sabbath morning. On ac-

cending the pulpit you can hand me

a text from any part of the Bible, and

I will convince you that I can preach

without having looked at the text be-

fore I stood up. Likewise, I must be

allowed the same privilege with you,

and see who will make the best of it."

The idea seemed to delight the old

gentleman, and it was immediately

agreed upon.

The following Sabbath, on mount-

ing the pulpit, his senior brother handed

him a slip of paper, on which was

written, "And the ass opened his

mouth and spake;" from which he

preached a glorious sermon, challeng-

ing the attention of his delighted hear-

ers, and charming his old friend with

his eloquence.

In the afternoon the young brother,

who was sitting below the pulpit, handed

his slip. After rising and open-

ing the Bible, the old man looked

sadly around—"Am I not thine

ass?" Pausing a few minutes, he ran

his fingers through his hair, straight-

ened his collar, blew his nose like the

last trumpet, and read aloud, "Am I

not thine ass?" Another pause, in

which a deadly silence reigned. After

reading the third time, "Am I not

thine ass?" he looked over the pulpit

at his friend, and in a doleful voice

said, "I think I am, brother.—York

Enquirer.

## CAPTAIN SETTLE.

TUNE, CAPTAIN JINKS.

I'm Captain Settle of the court supreme,

And always fed on cake and cream,

Till in a mad secession dream,

I joined the rebel army.

At first I ate Confederate tack,

And thought I never would go back,

Nor make a single homeward track,

Before the Yankee army.

(SPEAK.)

Yes, I longed for military glory,

and determined to fight for fame; but when

blue-coat soldiers swarmed thick as "red-

legged grass hoppers," and showered

their bullets like hail among us, matters

assumed a serious shape, and the pros-

pect was not inviting.

(SING.)

To Captain Settle of the court supreme

Who always fed on cake and cream,

Till in a mad secession dream

He joined the rebel army.

When Vance went home to navigate

The grand and glorious ship of state,

Then mine was but a doubtful fate,

While in the rebel army.

So from the foe I turned my face,

And moving at a lively pace,

I hunted up a bomb-proof place

Out of the rebel army.

(SPEAK.)