



The Regulator.

ASHEBORO OCTOBER 25, 1876.

J. T. CROCKER, 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:

1ST DISTRICT—LOUIS C. LATHAM,
2D DISTRICT—JOHN F. WOOTEN,
3D DIST.—MAJ. JAS. C. McRAE,
4TH DIST.—FAB. H. BUSBEE,
5TH DIST.—F. C. ROBBINS,
6TH DIST.—R. W. WARING,
7TH DIST.—W. B. GLENN,
8TH DIST.—A. C. AVERY.

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 SUPT. PUB. INSTRUCTION,

T. C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF JOHNSTON.

FOR CONGRESS—5TH DISTRICT,

GEN. A. M. SCALES,
OF GUILFORD.

COUNTY TICKET.

For the Senate:

M. S. ROBINS.

For House of Representatives:

DR. T. L. WINSLOW.

DR. MICHAEL FOX.

For Sheriff:

O. R. COX.

For Register of Deeds:

R. W. FRAZIER.

For Treasurer:

BENJ. MOFFITT.

For Coroner:

J. W. TROGDON.

For Surveyor:

W. C. HAMMER.

For Commissioners:

A. S. HORNEY.

W. M. WILSON.

JONATHAN LASSITER.

A. L. YOW.

WM. BRANSON.

The New North State in its issue of the 20th, states that nearly fifty respectable women were arrested by J. M. Worth, candidate for State Treasurer, and put in pens. That they were subjected to many indecencies from Col. Worth's soldiery. The North State simply lies. Dr. Worth was not acting as an officer at the time. There were some arrests made by the home guard officers, over whom Gov. Vance had no control, but Capt. Settle who was solicitor at the time did not take notice of any outrages, except to prosecute there who harbored deserters.

PRACTISING IKE YOUNG'S RULE, TO "LIE LIKE H—L, AND STICK TO IT."

In the New North State of the 20th inst., it is stated that "During the war, in the county of Randolph, Col. J. M. Worth, present democratic candidate for State Treasurer, and ex-Colonel in Vance's Militia, had nearly fifty respectable women put in a pen," &c. A blacker falsehood than the above Ike Young himself could not invent. All the women that were arrested in Randolph, were arrested to prevent their carrying news to certain robbers that search was being made for, and even these arrests were made by the Senior Reserve and Home Guards, with which Dr. Worth had nothing to do, either as an officer or private. Again the 'New North State' charges that, "Pike a Militia Colonel, under Zebulon B. Vance, slapped Mrs. Owen's face and dragged her by the hair of the head to a fence, and putting her thumbs under the rails, caused three of his men to sit upon the fence, that this outrage was reported to Gov. Vance, and he never removed Col. Pike," &c.

That Pike was a Col. in Vance's Militia, is not true, he was simply a Lieutenant in the Home Guards, elected by the company; and under the law, Gov. Vance had no power to remove him. That Col. Pike did mistreat Mrs. Owens, is true, and which Gov. Vance had no power to remove him, it is true that he, Vance, wrote to Judge Settle, then Solicitor, to ascertain and punish the guilty parties, the only way they could be legally punished. This Settle failed to do. So he, Settle, and not Gov. Vance is the party responsible for the parties committing these outrages going unpunished. Such falsehoods as the carpet bag editor of the New North State is retailing, can do no injury in Randolph, their being fabricated out of the whole cloth in the office-holder's workshop, in order to make the tax-ridden people submit to their exactions, is too palpable.

THINK OF IT!

Has Joshua Bean ever made a promise to the people that he fulfilled?—No. Did he not promise the people of Randolph if elected to the convention he would not stay in Raleigh?—He did. Did he stay in Raleigh during the whole session of the convention, draw his per diem and put it in his pocket? He did. Did not Joshua say the convention would cost \$500,000? He did. Did he tell the truth? No. Does he, like Ike Young, stick to it? He does. Can a man be trusted, who has on every occasion betrayed his trust? No. Citizens of Randolph, arise in your might, and hurl all such men from power. What we want is honest men to administer our government. Thieves, rogues and scoundrels have had control long enough. We say the man who upholds rogues is no better himself.—Frost has already fallen and Beans have felt it. It will be more sensibly felt on the 7th day of November, Robins-red breast will be the bird to pick up the Bean.

We attended the discussion between the county candidates at New Market on last Wednesday. Joshua Bean Radical candidate for the Senate led off. He like the rest of the speakers of that party had nothing to talk about but the war. He charged that the Democratic party were trying to turn out rads, and put themselves in. This was the true meaning of reform. He attempted to divert the attention of the audience from the true issues, by dealing in personalities, in regard to his opponent, Mr. Robins. He would then take up an amendment and say he was against it, giving no intelligent reason for the faith that was in him. He next would dive, as he thought, into national politics and try to uphold the radical party. He justifies the misdoings of his party as well

as he can, by using the same subterfuge, that Settle and the rest do, by crying war. He next tried to denounce Gov. Vance, but as his vocabulary is quite limited he could not find words to give utterance to his vindictive promptings of his vile soul. He next arraigned, or attempted so to do, Gen'l. Scales, for having taken an oath to support the U. S. Government and Constitution while in Congress of the United States before the war, and then taking up arms in defence of the South in the late war. The simple answer to a charge of that character against Gen'l. Scales or any other man, is this.

When war is duly declared, it is not merely a war between the government which declares it, and the adverse government, in their political characters. Every man is, in judgment of law, a party to the acts of his own government, and a war between the governments of two nations is a war between all the individuals of the one and all the individuals of which the other nation is composed. Government is the representative of the will of all the people, and acts for the whole society. This is the theory in all governments; and the best writers on the law of nations, concur in the doctrine, that when the sovereign of State declares war against another sovereign, it implies that the whole nation declares war, and that all the subjects of the one are enemies to all the subjects of the other. Hence Gen'l. Scales nor any other man perjured himself by taking up arms in defence of the South.

Bean tried to justify his vote against taking up the amendment, providing against the intermarriage of the races, by saying that the democrats were in favor of civil rights and he was not. The amendment, to which he alludes was introduced by a negro, and is too indecent to appear in print. Yet, Mr. Bean with the brass of the Devil, and the indecency of a savage read it in the presence of a number of ladies. It was introduced for no other purpose, than that such men as Bean might have something to talk about. The amendment when sifted down amounts to this, only, it sought to protect negro women and punish white men, while it left white women totally unprotected, and negro men unharmed. Every democrat voted against it. Bean voted to keep the original amendment, in regard to the intermarriage of the races from being taken up. This is the same Bean who promised the people of Randolph that if elected he would not stay at Raleigh but he would come home, did he do it? No he went there and staid as long as the convention lasted, drew his per diem put it into his pocket and then came home. If he lies in one particular can you trust him in another? A man who is unfaithful in a little will be so in much. He has betrayed his trust once do not trust him again. After Bean had filled out his hour, Mr. Robins took the stand, and without giving much of his short time to the remarks of Mr. Bean, he commenced arguing the real issues of the day, in his usual, clear and logical style, producing facts and figures too clear to be mistaken. They were so convincing, that none but the most prejudiced partizan could dispute them, His opponent did not dare to deny the authorities from which he read. Mr. Robins is too well known to need any commendation at our hands. All know him, knows what kind of speech he can make. His effort at New Market was a masterly one indeed. After he had finished Dr. Winslow address the crowd and civil rights Freeman was replying when we left. We were well pleased with the appearance of the political sky in that section of the county. It augurs victory in November. Fellow countrymen, work in earnest and the shackles will fall off in November.

BURNEY'S BRIDGE.

This is one of the bridges for which the county Commissioners made an appropriation during the last year. It has been the cause for faultfinding on the part of some of the citizens of the county. Whenever public servants do an act for which the people think they have cause to censure, they should be generous enough not to jump at conclusions. Let us look at the facts in the case, and then let each one ask himself the question, if under the circumstances the Commissioners did not do just what he would have done had he been acting as commissioner. For a long period of years, the people in the vicinity of this bridge have kept it up by private subscription when at the same time it was of vast benefit to the county in general. Those people there are good farmers, who pay con-

siderable of the taxes for the support of this county and have done so for fifty years, as we are informed, and never asked the county to aid them, till this year in repairing this bridge. If the bridge had nothing but a local benefit attached, the case would be quite different. It is different. By that bridge, trade from other counties is brought to this county and the county generally is enabled to get market for its goods, which were it not for the bridge, the county would lose. Is there benefit then in the bridge? We think so. Did the commissioners do right in making the appropriation? As guardians of the best interest of the county, we think they did. These appropriations have not increased your taxes one single cent. When your taxes were higher than now, you had no bridges built, nor any other improvements at all. Besides your county has not paid the whole expense. The adjoining counties have contributed, toward the bridge because it is of mutual benefit. That your county affairs have been faithfully administered none can deny. That the acts of the commissioners have been governed by the necessities and interests of the people all must admit, when they have a perfect understanding of the matter. Taking everything into consideration, your last board of commissioners have done better, than any one could have reasonably expected. Taxes have been lessened, permanent improvements have been made, and the board aided by the finance committee have put into the treasury of your county a considerable amount of money that had sunk into the pocket of defaulting officers.

Take all this into consideration and say if your board of commissioners have not done well.

Peter P. Freeman, who advised men to volunteer and go to the army and fill the places of those who were obliged to leave from sickness, as he did, now pretends that he has always been a Union man. If he had been such a good Union man, is it not reasonable to suppose that he would have sacrificed a hog instead of his son? Yet his son had to go the front, and that pet hog stayed in Peters pen. Peter has become notorious of late. Many developments in his character have come to light. Our readers will remember the card of L. W. Staley.—Mr. Staley still adheres to it, and faced him within his own township. Peter called up Mr. Swift who said he did not remember that Peter said it, but we are informed that Mr. Swift said afterwards that he recollected it. Peter is a civil rights-man. The negroes should ignore him, for they are not in favor of it themselves. All they desire is their rights before the law. These they have, and they can't be debarrd of them. No one wishes to get them in trouble that we know of but Peter P. Freeman.

Joshua Bean, Radical candidate for the Senate, is reading from the Magnolia Monitor, to prove to the citizens of this county that Democrats are against the amendments. He calls it Democratic doctrine. He has read it throughout the county of Moore.—Democrats, be not deceived. That paper is a wolf in sheep's clothing.—It was gotten up with Radical money in the interest of Canada, Radical candidate for Congress in the Wilmington District. It has the Democratic ticket at its mast head—and is opposed to the amendments. It is done to try to split the vote in that district. It bears absurdity on its face. Supporting the Democratic candidates, who without an exception favor the amendments, and yet oppose the amendments. The Magnolia Monitor is a Radical newspaper. Place no confidence in it.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED?

If you have not done so already, go immediately and do so. If you have been from your Township long enough to lose your residence, and have been long enough to regain it, you must Register. Don't fail to see if your name is on the book. It may have been left in transcribing. Remember if your name is not on the book, you can't vote. Let every Democrat bestir himself and see that he is registered himself and that all others in his Township. This a struggle for freedom, in which all are interested. Then don't delay. Register at once. No one can register on election day unless he becomes of age that day or can show satisfactory reason that he is entitled to register.

[From the Raleigh News.]
ADDRESS OF THE MECHANICS' TILDEN & VANCE CLUB OF RALEIGH, TO THE MECHANICS OF N. C.

The members of the Mechanics' Tilden and Vance club of the city of Raleigh call upon their brother mechanics throughout North Carolina to rally in the cause of reform and honest government. Upon no class of our people has the mal-administration of the republican party in federal, state and municipal affairs fallen with greater severity than upon ourselves. Throughout the whole land our industries are prostrate. Capital is triumphant, labor is begging. The rich are becoming richer, the poor, poorer. The masses of our people must have relief and that quickly.

For eight long years the republican party has been a party of promises never fulfilled.

It has betrayed every trust committed to it.

It has proved false to every pledge of amendment and reform.

It has debauched the civil service. It has established and maintains an oligarchy of office-holders, who fatten upon pillage.

It has wrecked the prosperity of the people.

It has robbed you and us.

It has created and cherishes corrupt rings of all kinds.

It has subordinated the welfare of the masses to the interests of the few.

It has throttled labor.

It has paralyzed business.

It has poisoned the well-springs of morals.

It has stifled civil liberty, and now it seeks, with an assurance that is fearful, to blind the eyes of the people to its dark record by flaunting in their faces the "bloody shirt."

It seeks to evade the stern issues of the hour by opening anew the wounds of the civil war.

The question for us to consider in this crisis is: Will the triumph of this party conduce to our material prosperity? Or will not a change of administration work beneficially to the laboring classes?

Our individual prosperity depends solely upon the prosperity of the communities in which we live. If business is stagnant, we suffer. If enterprise languishes, we feel the ill-effects.

The present deplorable condition of affairs is undeniable. We think that the responsibility of the republican party is equally undeniable. It has controlled the policy and patronage of the national and state governments for many years. Since 1868 the prosperity of the nation has been retrograding until the people are well nigh bankrupt. For instance, the great staple of this section of the country, cotton, is now selling in this city for less than the cost of its production.—The republican party cannot shirk the responsibility for that wide-spread prostration of mechanical and industrial interests that pervades the land. Will it alter the situation to grant it a further lease of power? We think not. The venal and unscrupulous men who have shaped its conduct for the past four years are still at its helm and are guiding its course. The honest men in its ranks are overridden and ostracised. Chandler is in command, and Bristow is in disgrace.—We can hope for no change if it is successful, and as a consequence we can expect no lifting of the pall that hangs black and dismal over the industries of the nation. On the contrary, the admirable declaration of principles enunciated in the platform of the national democratic convention at St. Louis, commends itself to the approval of every thoughtful and honest man. The nominee for president is Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.—His record and his character also commend themselves to the approval of every thoughtful and honest man. He has proved his faith by his works. To no man are the people of his native state more indebted for their deliverance from a corrupt judiciary, and for the destruction of the infamous Tweed ring and the equally infamous canal-ring. He has never hesitated to declare war against corruption within his own party, and having declared war to fight until victory was obtained. And he has with in the last twelve months reduced the taxes of the state of New York nearly fifty per cent.

The record of the democratic party in the present national house of representatives, where for the first time in fifteen years it is in a majority, also commends itself to the approval of every thoughtful and honest man.

It has dabbled in no jobs. It has fostered no rings. It has exposed corruption. It has guarded the national treasury. It has hurled a corrupt secretary of war in disgrace from the cabinet. It has cleansed the foreign service of a minister whose character was a shame to America and an insult to England.

It has protected the constitution. It has not shielded thieves.

It has done all in its power to purify the civil service. And above all, it has reduced the annual expenses of the government nearly \$30,000,000.

The record of the democratic party, wherever it has had control of our county governments, also commends itself to the approval of every thoughtful and honest man. In all such economies has succeeded extravagance and taxation has been reduced. In this county, for the first time since 1867, its finance are in a healthy condition, its affairs are honestly administered and county scrip is at par in the market.

We think that the salvation of the people from ruin depends upon the success of the democratic party. We are willing to trust it. We believe that its accession to power both in the nation and the state will revive our drooping industries and bring peace and prosperity to the country. We believe that a change of administration will be of incalculable benefit to us. We believe that it is both our duty and our interest to aid in placing the reins of government in the hands of honest men. We ask you to unite with us in the conflict. The stakes are great and the contest is bitter.—But we believe that whenever the great laboring classes of our people unite for self-protection victory is assured.

Indiana and West Virginia have spoken for the right. Already we hear the peans of victory. We invoke the mechanics and laboring men of this great state to press forward with that magic touch of elbow that inspires and strengthens in the contest for peace, prosperity and governmental reform.

Let us not be found in the rear, in this day of the nation's peril.

Remember the tax you pay on every garment you wear—almost on every morsel you eat. The tax on your cottage—the home you have struggled so hard to keep from the tax collector's hammer. Remember the thousands of our fellow laborers out of employment to-day, and thousands of others working for a mere pittance, and join us in this struggle of freedom.

In behalf of two hundred and eleven mechanic voters of the city of Raleigh.

Yours, fraternally,

N. B. BROUGHTON, Pres't.

SAM'L MERRILL, Chairman.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,

E. A. HATCH,

A. T. BARNHILL,

W. R. CRAWFORD,

W. D. WILLIAMS,

JOHN W. MARCON,

J. C. S. LUMSDEN,

F. C. CHRISTOPHERS,

W. G. BRIGGS,

JOHN MYATT,

Executive Committee.

THUNDER! WHAT A CAT.

A few evenings ago Alvy Moody was paying a visit to his dulcinea. She had smuggled him into the parlor, and the darkness only served to conceit his blushes while Alvy told his story of love.

The muttered words reached the parents ear, and coming suddenly into the room, he demanded to know of Mary who it was she had with her.

"It's the cat, sir," was the mumble reply.

"Drive it out of here!" thundered pater-familias.

"Scat!" screamed Mary; and the soto, "Alvy meow a little."

Alvy set up a woful yell.

This was too much and poor Alvy made a leap for the window, carrying glass and frame with him.

"Thunder! what a cat!" exclaimed the parent, contemplating the ruin after the light was brought, "I have never seen anything like it. And you found it! Its tail is made of broad cloth!" As he viewed a fluttering remnant hanging from the window.—Ex.

GOOD MORNING?

Don't forget to say "Good morning" say it to your parents, your brothers and sisters, your school mates and your teachers—and say it cheerfully with a smile; it will do your friends good. There's a kind of inspiration in every "good morning," heartily and smilingly spoken, that helps to make hope fresher and work lighter. It really seems to make the morning good and to be a prophecy of a good day come after it. And if this is true the "good morning," it is also true all kind, heartsome greetings. The cheer the discouraged, rest the tired one, and somehow make the wheels of life run smoothly.—Ex.