

The Regulator.

ASHEBORO DECEMBER 20, 1876.

J. T. CROCKER, Editor.

THE EXACT TRUTH—THOUGH STARTLING AND REVOLTING.

While we as a public Journalist, do not wish to inflame the mind of the public, we deem it our duty as a Journalist to present the truth, the exact truth, however startling or revolting it may be. In our attempts to present the truth, we shall ignore mere imagination or conjecture. This is no time for people to indulge in mere pleasing illusions. The plan of the Republican party has been clearly defined and proclaimed by that party itself, without the least effort at disguise or concealment. By law, the Electoral votes are to be counted on the second Wednesday in February, next, and that law will be respected. This counting has been done hitherto in the Hall of the House of Representatives. On the occasion of the counting of the electoral vote for the three past elections, this rule has been considered in force, and has never been questioned, that, while the counting was in the presence of both houses, as has been the custom ever since the government began, the objection of either house to the vote of any state sufficed to exclude it. How is it today? Do they propose to adhere to their honored customs? Nay verily. A different method is to be resorted to. The opening and counting the votes is to be done in the Senate chamber. Why? A Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* informs the public why. He says, "there are grave reasons why the Senate should not put itself in the power of the House, which need not now be more than hinted at." The plan then is just simply this: the president of the Senate, who will have the returns in his hands, is to open only those he may deem proper, and count them and declare the result. Only those envelopes from the disputed states, which he knows contains returns for Hayes will be opened, and the others are to be ignored altogether, although they contain a Governor's certificate. The House will be invited to be present at the counting but their mouths are to be sealed. They will have no right to raise any objection to the vote of any state, or take any action whatever, save being present to witness the counting in of a defeated candidate, by a willing tool of the President of the U. S. Senate. The plan is conceived in iniquity and will be consummated in disgrace to the American people. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Hayes will be declared elected, and if the House should make any sort of demonstration, then Gen. Grant will deal with it. Grant says, "if there should be any necessity for more troops, he would order them to Washington. We should have peace, if we have to fight for it." Next comes the inauguration which will be managed by Grant and his troops. This scheme will avail them nothing unless they can get control of the next house, and this is to be attained by means as damnable as those employed to make Hayes, the defeated Republican, president. The members from Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida who have been duly elected will be counted out. Thus reducing the majority in the next house to one, while there are three vacancies to be filled in New Hampshire, which will be filled by republicans. This secures the House to the support of Hayes. This is the scheme as we believe. For this infamy, the Republican party and all the statesmen of that party are responsible.—They have not as yet raised their voices against this infamous scheme. The army is theirs, and that they intend to use it to the bitter end is palpable. If their purposes are consummated, then government by the people through electors is at an end.—An oligarchy of office holders through the instrumentality of public robbers, called canvassing boards will be substituted. All law or forms of law will be scorned.

This issue is the last for 1876. As is usual, the (devil) insists on being turned loose for the Christmas holidays. The REGULATOR has made its weekly visits to its patrons regularly and promptly ever since it came into existence. While it has not reached that perfection in Journalism that we desired, yet, under the many disad-

vantages which it labored, we have reason to believe that it has been an acceptable visitor to each family that has opened its doors to it. We now ask each subscriber, as the end of the first volume is close at hand, to begin to make preparations to renew his subscription and induce his neighbor to subscribe.

Notwithstanding the heated contest through which we have recently passed, the next year promises to be of more interest, politically, than the past. The REGULATOR will redouble its energies next year, and if the people of Randolph will give it their support, as they are able to do, it will be second to none in the State of North Carolina. The amount you subscribe is small, but aggregating these small amounts, makes a big thing to us. It will enable us to continue our operations. We can't run a paper without money. We again appeal to the citizens of Randolph, to come to our support, by subscribing and getting their neighbors to do so. The REGULATOR ought to be in every family. Exert yourselves during Christmas in enlarging our circulation—and you will be rewarded with a consciousness of having done your duty to a cause worthy of your hearty support and approval.

RADICAL GREED.

The Legislature had not been in session but a few days before some of the Radical members obtained the clerks certificate, made for the Auditor and had their mileage audited at 20 cents per mile, and presented them to the Treasurer, who promptly refused to pay them. They did this before the per diem and mileage had been passed upon at all. The Democrats true to their pledges of retrenchment, fixed the per diem at \$4.00, and mileage at 10 cents. When the yeas and nays were called the Rads sat as mute as mice, until attention was called to the fact that they were, some of them, young and bashful, and in all probability, would like to vote. When this was done, they could dodge no longer, and marched slowly up to the scratch.

That \$7.00 per day of 1868-'69 was fresh in their memories. They knew that after the 1st of January, \$4.00 would be the highest that they could possibly get, hence their tardiness in voting. Radicals have an inordinate desire to plunder the people by every possible means, but thank God their days of pillage, thievery and plunder are over in the good old North State. We have faithful, honest men at the helm, and we think the ship of State will anchor safely in the harbor of prosperity, peace and happiness.

Judge Bond, who went to South Carolina one week in advance of time for his court, under the pretense that he went to familiarize himself with the business of his circuit, has discharged the board of canvassers from custody, on the ground that the Supreme Court of the State had no jurisdiction. This action of Judge Bond shows conclusively, that he went to Columbia, not to look after the business of his court, but to bolster up the infamous canvassing board in their rascality, and thereby secure the count of the electoral vote for Hayes. Bond and Grant had it arranged beforehand. God speed the day when all such Judges will have to step down and out, and pure, honest, upright men take their places.

Recent despatches from Columbia, South Carolina, give an account of a conspiracy, on the part of the negroes to murder the whites. Twenty negroes were concerned in the plot.—Two white men were murdered—sixteen negroes have been arrested, and some of them turned States evidence and revealed the whole conspiracy.—So much for Radical carpet-bag-Scalawag teaching.

FOR THE REGULATOR.

LA PRAIRIE, Ills., Dec. 5, 1876.

Mr. Editor:—I feel anxious to join my joyous congratulations with those of the good people of the old North State, upon the grand result of the recent election over tyranny and oppression. So far as I am acquainted with the members elect to the Legislature, State officers and members of Congress, you have done well; there is hope for the country in the hands of such men.

What a glorious stand the old State has taken in the Presidential campaign for Tilden, Hendricks and reform.—Oh! how I love to contemplate the redemption of the South from under the oppressor's hand.

We have now elected a deliverer who like Moses, will lead the people out of Egyptian bondage, provided justice gives him his seat on the fourth of March.

The effort of the Republicans to thwart the expressed will of the people in this election, but shows the desperate straits they are in to prevent an honest investigation of their desperately corrupt administration. They seem determined to hold on and die in the last ditch. But die they must, the fiat has gone out, the handwriting is on the wall. They had as well prepare in time for the funeral dirge.—They will have to go out to the tune of the rogue's march.

I am pleased to see that old Randolph has fallen into line under the banner of Tilden, Hendricks and reform. How can honest men do otherwise? when they are taxed to death, to fill the pockets of dishonest officials, and at the same time, these plunderers of the public treasury are upheld by the head of the government.

Why has not Grant sent his army into Illinois to see that there is a fair count of the votes? and that there was no intimidation, as there has been a loss of some 30,000 votes at the last election. But the answer is easily given, the material is wanting out of which to manufacture testimony of intimidation of the negro. The same question might be asked of Indiana and Ohio.

I see Dr. Worth has been inducted into the office of State Treasurer. I am satisfied that at the close of his official term, it will be said well done thou good and faithful servant. His absence will be felt in Randolph. He seemed to be the main spring of business there. There are doubtless others that can fill the vacancy.

J. M. A. D.

From the Raleigh News.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—The President commenced with a recapitulation of the events and his official acts of the past eight years. He said mistakes have been made as all can see, and I admit, but it seems to me oftener in the selections made of the assistants appointed to aid in carrying out the various duties of administering the government, in nearly every case selected without a personal acquaintance with the appointee, but upon recommendations of the representatives chosen directly by the people.

It is impossible where so many trusts are to be allotted that the right parties should be chosen in every instance. History shows that no administration from the time of Washington to the present has been free from these mistakes, but I leave comparisons to history, claiming only that I have acted in every instance from a conscientious desire to do what was right, constitutional and within the law and for the very best interests of the whole people. The failures have been errors of judgment, not of interest.

FINANCES.

The message says taxes have been reduced within the last seven years nearly \$300,000,000, and the national debt has been reduced in the same time over \$435,000,000 by substituting bonds. The annual interest on the debt has been reduced \$30,000,000 per annum. The balance of trade has changed from \$130,000,000 against us to \$20,000,000 in our favor, and he believes the balance of trade will continue in our favor, and the pledge of Congress to resume specie payments in 1879, will be easily redeemed, even in the absence of further much desired legislation.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

The policy adopted towards the Indians has been humane, and has substantially ended hostilities in the whole land, except in the Black Hills and approaches thereto.

FOREIGN NATIONS.

Relations with foreign nations continue friendly. The centennial exhibition is alluded to as promotive of good feeling and better acquaintance with foreign nations.

Alluding to the reductions of allowances for the diplomatic service, the President cannot escape the conclusion that in some instances the withholding of appropriations will prove an expensive economy, and that the small retrenchment secured by a change of grade in certain diplomatic posts is not an adequate consideration for the loss of influence and importance, which will attend our foreign representatives under this reduction.

THE ENGLISH EXTRADITION TREATY.

He reserves for another communication a statement of the questions with Great Britain regarding the extradition treaty.

MEXICAN TROUBLES.

The subject of the troubles on the Rio Grande is under consideration between the United States and Mexico. The President asks legislation which may provide for the payment of the awards of the Mexican claims commission.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.

He recommends legislation to prevent fraudulent naturalization, and on the subject of expatriation and election of nationality in the interest of emigrants, he suggests a new tribunal for the settlement of the claims of aliens against the United States.—Other governments are in advance of us in this respect.

THE NEW STATE OF COLORADO.

The President states the provisions of the act of Congress for admitting Colorado into the Union, and that he issued a proclamation to that effect.

THE ARMY.

Additional appropriations for the army are asked.

SOUTH PASS IMPROVEMENTS.

He says the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi river under James B. Eads, and his associates is progressing favorably.

The navy is in a condition as effective as possible within the means and authority given the department.

BLOODY SHIRTSM.

A few post masters in the Southern States have expressed great apprehension of their personal safety on account of their connection with the postal service, and have specially requested that their reports of apprehended danger should not be made public, lest it should result in the loss of their lives, but no positive testimony of interference has been submitted, except in the case of a small messenger at Spartanburg, South Carolina, who reported that he had been violently driven away while in charge of the mails on account of his political affiliations. An assistant superintendent of the railway mail service investigated this case and reported that the messenger had disappeared from his post, leaving his work to be performed by a substitute. The Postmaster General adds that the case is sufficiently suggestive to justify him in recommending that a more severe punishment should be provided for the offense of assaulting any person in charge of the mails or of retarding or otherwise obstructing them by threats of personal injury.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The President calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of throwing greater safeguards over the method of choosing and declaring the election of President.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

He says: The compulsory support of the "free school and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read and write the English language after a fixed probation would meet with hearty approval."

SANTO DOMINGO.

The President makes an elaborate defence of his recommendation for the annexation of Santo Domingo. After describing the commercial advantages that would have accrued, he says the Cuban question would have been settled long ago in favor of free Cuba. The President adds and concludes that the Island of Santo Domingo is but sparsely settled, while it has an area sufficient for the profitable employment of several millions of people. The soil would have soon fallen into the hands of United States capitalists. The products are so valuable in commerce that emigration there would have been encouraged.—The emancipated race of the South would have found there a congenial home where their civil rights would not be disputed, and where their labor would be so much sought after that the poorest among them could have found the means to go there in case of great apprehension and cruelty, such as has been practiced upon them in many places within the last eleven years. Whole communities would have sought refuge in Santo Domingo. I do not suppose the whole race would have gone, nor is it desirable that they should go. Their labor is desirable, and indispensable almost where they now are. But the possession of this territory would have left the negro master of the situation, by enabling him to demand his rights at home on pain of finding them elsewhere. I do not present these views now as a recommendation

for a renewal of the subject of annexation, but I do refer to it to vindicate my previous action in regard to it.

EXIT GRANT.

With the present Congress my official life terminates. It is not probable that public affairs will ever again receive attention from me; further than as a citizen of the republic, always taking a deep interest in the honor, integrity and prosperity of the whole land.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT,

Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1876.

OREGON'S ELECTORAL VOTE.

GOV. GROVER'S REASONS FOR GIVING THE ELECTORAL CERTIFICATE TO CROXIN.

(By Telegraph to the Herald.)

SALEM, Oregon, Dec. 7, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: At your request, I give you some of the grounds of my action in granting certificates to electors in Oregon.

The laws of Oregon require the Governor to grant certificates to electors duly elected. In taking his oath of office the Governor is sworn to support the constitution of the United States and of this State. In the election of President and Vice President the constitution of the United States is the paramount law. That instrument declares that no person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector. John W. Watts, one of the electors voted for in Oregon, was on the 7th day of November holding an office of profit and trust under the United States—to wit, Postmaster, at Fayette, the county seat of Yamhill county, and had so held that office for more than three years. Many more than the number of voters constituting his majority had actually passed in and out of his office on official business. His official character was generally known, and was mentioned during the political discussions of the canvass. The law was known and the fact was known rendering him disqualified to be an elector. A protest was filed in the Executive office, by prominent citizens, objecting to the issuance of a certificate to Watts, as a person disqualified, accompanied by proof of his disqualification, and demanding that the same issue to the eligible person having the next highest number of votes. A reply was filed, objecting to anything but a count of the votes, and a certificate on the count, and making no denial of the disqualifying facts. It was ruled, in the case, that where the objection to an applicant's right to receive a certificate rests upon the ground that a constitutional prohibition is interposed, the Governor, acting under oath to support the constitution, is bound to entertain and determine the question; not only that, but is to determine in such a way as to enforce the constitutional mandate to the extent of his executive power. It was also held that the law and the fact being well known, the votes cast for the ineligible candidate cannot be counted for any purpose, and the eligible candidate having the next highest number of votes was duly elected. This ruling was based upon standard authorities, such as Cushing and Grant; the decisions of many courts, like the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals of New York; the later uniform practice in the United States House of Representatives, and the great weight of English authorities, both Parliamentary and judicial.

The law of Oregon providing for filling vacancies in the Electoral Colleges recognizes a vacancy only in cases where there has been an incumbent and such incumbent has died, refused to act, neglected to attend or is otherwise absent. In this case there was no incumbent, unless the next highest candidate should take the position, and there was no vacancy which could be filled by the other members of the Electoral College. The next highest candidate eligible under the constitution of the United States was, therefore, certified to be duly elected.

L. F. GROVER,

Governor of Oregon.

A man in a saloon on Monroe avenue called out, "I'll bet that Tilden is elected." "I'll bet that you are a liar!" replied a voice. The two clinched, rolled on the floor, and tussled around, and the Tildenite finally had the other at a disadvantage. "Now, you'll admit that Tilden is elected?" he asked, letting up on the other a little. "No, I won't!" gasped the undermost, "but I'll admit great Democratic gains all over the country." That was good enough, and he was let up.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SHE WAS FOR REFORM TOO.

"Matilda," he said as he rose from the supper-table and wiped his mouth on his sleeve; "we have won a glorious victory. Reform has completely carried the day."

"Where are you going?" she screamed, as he picked up his hat and started for the door.

"Why, I'm just going down to the corner to see if there is anything new from South Carolina."

"John Bushbill," she calmly uttered, "the election is over now, and this thing must come to a stop. I haven't said a word about your going out before election, as there were ward meetings, torchlight processions, and all such things to attend to, but now I say emphatically, there must be an end to it."

"But, Matilda," he pleaded, "remember I was for reform."

"And so am I for reform," she quickly replied. "Reform, like charity, must commence at home, and now come right back here and rock this baby to sleep. I have ironing to do to-night, sir."

One look at those determined features sufficed, and as he seated himself at the cradle, he gently muttered "and has my bleeding country suffered in vain? Art thou, too, a sham oh! reform?"

JUDGE BLACK'S OPINION.

—In a written opinion, marked by even more than his usual vigor and acumen, Judge Black scolds the idea that the people have no legal and peaceable remedy against the Hayes conspirators. He finds the remedy in the constitutional power of the House, acting by and for itself, to scrutinize papers purporting to be the votes, and to reject any that may be proved to be fraudulent. This power exists, he says, whether the twenty-second joint rule is still in force or not; and it is ample for the purpose. A fraudulent electoral certificate, no matter how attested, is a nullity, a piece of blank paper, and to be treated as such. Examining the law under which the Louisiana Returning Board acted, Judge Black finds their procedure as illegal as it was shameless; he is of the opinion that an indictment for forgery would hold, and is clear that the House must throw out the bogus votes. The power to choose a President when there has been no constitutional election by the people necessarily implies and includes the power to ascertain whether there has or has not been such election. This the House must do for itself. If it decides that there has been no election, and proceeds to choose a President, the Senate cannot interfere. If the Senate decides that Mr. Wheeler has been elected Vice-President, and accepts him as such, the House cannot interfere. The claim that the presiding officer of the Senate has the power to count the votes as well as open them. Judge Black characterizes as sheer impudence.—*Ral. Observer.*

THE SISTER.

No household is complete without a sister. She gives the finish to the family. A sister's love, a sister's influence—what can be more hallowed? A sister's watchful care—can any thing be more tender? A sister's kindness—does the world show us anything more pure? Who would live without a sister? A sister—that is a sister in fidelity, in heart, and love—is a sort of guardian angel in the home circle. Her presence condemns vice. She is the quickener of good resolutions, the sunshine in the pathway of home. To every brother she is a light and life. Her heart is the treasury house of confidence. In her he finds a fast friend, a charitable, forgiving, tender, though often severe friend.—In her he finds a ready companion. Her sympathy is as open as day, and sweet as the fragrance of flowers. We pity the brother who has no sister, no sister's love. We feel sorry for the home which is not enlivened by a sister's presence. A sister's office is a noble and gentle one. It is hers to persuade to virtue, to win to wisdom's ways; gently to lead where duty calls; to guard the citadel of home with sleepless vigilance of virtue; to gather graces and strew flowers around the home altar. To be a sister is to hold a sweet place in the heart of home. It is to minister in a holy office.—*S. W. Presbyterian.*

A Springfield youth who was married the other day gave the officiating clergyman \$50 dollars for his job, spent a fortnight on his wedding tour, and then came home to enjoy the comforts of a \$70 chamber set, the only furniture he owned, on which he had paid but \$10, and when he'll pay the rest nobody knows.