

WEEKLY ANSONIAN.

FEARLESSLY THE RIGHT DEFEND—IMPARTIALLY THE WRONG CONDEMN.

VOL. III. POLKTON, ANSON CO., N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1876. NO. XXVI.

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The 43d N. C. Regiment During the War.
Whiffs from My Old Camp Pipe.
Leaving Lexington, we marched to Sweet Sulpher Spings, and camped on the night of the 25th. Long before the neighboring hill-tops and mountains were emerging from the darkness we resumed our tramp, and as the roseate light of the morning began to tinge the Eastern horizon with its mellow glow, new scenes and and new beauties began to unfold, and multiply in all their varied and enrapturing charms—until in the clear and sparkling sun-light, a magnificent picture spread out in delightful picturesqueness and grandeur before us. To those of our troops from the Eastern part of the State, unaccustomed to mountain scenery, and the billowy fields of golden grain, and the rushing streamlets of pure icy water, this lovely country was peculiarly charming. Many were the exclamations of admiration, even from the ragged, foot-sore soldiers. Twenty miles brought us to the village of Middlebrook, when we filed into camp before Sun down. Two things were always mysterious to the unsophisticated Johnny Reb—one was that whenever at all convenient, the Yankee troops camped in open ground, while ours were quartered in the woods—the other was that after a long and severe days march we would be counter-marched, often, several times over the ground selected for our night's rest. This was peculiarly trying, especially to those who were barefoot and we are reminded of it, by some fancy field maneuvers that we remember to have performed in the grove that evening. We moved out next morning, unstanding that we would reach Staunton, before noon. At 10 o'clock we were drawn up in a beautiful grove in sight of the town, and told that we would probably rest the remainder of the day. How gladly this order was received, none can know but those belonging to that sore, stiff, wornout army. Some tumbled down on the rocks to sleep, others to rambling around to find the most convenient place for the "weeks washing;" others to preparing to cook their mite of flour and beef and others to writing letters to the "dear ones at home;" and thus the delightful day of rest was enjoyed. The next day we remained in camp until 4 p. m., when we filed out through the town and entered the famous and historic Lower Valley of the Shenandoah. Six miles brought us to a halt for the night. As a matter of reference, for the reader, we give the points and distances between them; from Staunton to Williamsport, on the Potomac:
From Staunton to Mount Sidney, ten miles; from Sidney to Mount Crawford, seven miles; from Crawford to Harrisonburg, eight miles; from Harrisonburg to Lacey's Spring nine miles; from Lacey's Spring to New market, nine miles; New Market to Rhude's Hill, four miles; Rhude's Hill to Shenandoah river, two miles; Shenandoah river to Mount Jackson, one mile; Mount Jackson to Edinburg, seven miles; Edinburg to Woodstock, five

miles; Woodstock to Fisher's Hill, ten miles; Fisher's Hill to Strasburg, two miles; Strasburg to Cedar Creek, three miles; Cedar Creek to Middletown, two miles; Middletown to Newtown, five miles; Newtown to Winchester, eight miles; Winchester to Bunker Hill, twelve miles; Bunker Hill to Martinsburg, ten miles; and from Martinsburg to Williamsport ten miles.
Nearly every foot of this beautiful Valley, is sacred to the fond hearts of thousands of families from the St John's the Rio-Grande. On its plains were enacted deeds of heroism, that would have added fresh lustre to Rome's glory in her palmiest days, and in its bosom repose the ashes of the gallant, devoted, noble dead.
The blood-tide of War, swept time and again, over its fair bosom, with the fury of the raging ocean, and the receding wave would leave the desolation and wreck of a Simoom. But the bitter day of its trial was yet to come, for it must be cursed by the blighting tread of Sheridan—the modern Atilla.
(To be continued.)
The Campaign.
From a reliable and authentic source we heard yesterday that the prospects for a democratic triumph in November were very bright in almost all parts of the State. In the eighth Congressional District, the transmontane country, the indications are, as represented by those who have the reputation of being competent judges, that Vance's vote will be at the least figure 2,000 in excess of that given for Judge Merriam in 1872. From the middle tier of counties, such as Guilford, Randolph, Stanly, Rowan, Davidson, &c., the news is of a most cheering character. In those counties the friends of reform are leaving no stone unturned to secure the success of our ticket, and the prospect brighter and brighter each day. Coming on further East the same condition of things is reported by those who are too careful and prudent to exaggerate matters. In fact the entire outlook in the Eastern, Western and middle sections is a most promising one. These statements are based upon intelligence received in this city within the past few days from sources entitled to implicit confidence. This should inspire the Democrats of Wake to redouble their efforts to carry the county.
—Sentinel.
A few days ago Judge C. R. Thomas heretofore considered the leader of the Republican party in the 2nd Congressional District, and by far the ablest of them all, having served as Superior Court Judge from 1863 to 1870, and as member of Congress from 1871 to 1875, to both of which positions he was elected by the Republicans and without any Republican opposition, made a public speech at Newbern in which he announced that henceforth he would act with the National Democratic party.—Burke Blade.
Seven o'clock a. m.—Boy has terrible toothache; can't go to school.
Half past nine a. m.—A solitary figure may be seen skulking through the streets leading to the creek; perch and chub bite. Half past six p. m.—Scene, wood shed; dramatic personae, the old man, one trunk strap, one boy. Let's draw the curtain.

Our Platform.
*** I can lift up these hands before you, in the presence of my Creator and say that in all that time of war and public distress, and through all that period of temptation and corruption which followed the war, not one dollar of dishonest money has ever stained their palms; and, lastly, I can say that I never had a thought wherein self was preferred to the prosperity and honor of my native land.—Vance's Speech at the Raleigh Convention
[From the Democratic State Platform.]
Resolve, That we earnestly and cordially recommended 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.
NOBLE WORDS.—"The State is now trying to provide for your families and each county is making a similar provision; and as your chief magistrate I promise you that the wife and child of the soldier, who is in the army doing duty, shall share the last crumb of meat and last pound of meat in the State.—Vance's Proclamation during the War.
Giles Christian, of Randolph county, a life-long Radical and a delegate to the late Radical State Convention, has joined the Tilden and Vance Club at Mt. Gilead.
Senator Ransom on Colored Question.
One of the most difficult and at the same time the most interesting topics of Gen. Ransom's speech was the relations which the negro race bear to the white race in the Southern States since the enfranchisement of the former. He told them, and there was a large number of them present to hear him, that he had no animosity against them, no unkind feeling of whatever nature, no desire to abridge or lessen one of the privileges, franchises or rights which had been conferred upon them by the Legislature or Congress or by the Constitutional Amendments. But he told them frankly that it was the consummation of folly for them even to expect to control the government of the Southern States, and that the men who attempted to lead them to the belief that they would eventually have a controlling influence in the affairs of this government, were their worst enemies. This he had told them in full confidence that they would not miss understand his position. He had declared his position before the nation, in the United States Senate, had put down in black and white, had said that he would fight for their rights as he would have the negro to know that the history of the world had proven that negro race was an inferior race to the white man, and that the negro could never occupy a position of equality with the white man.
Injunction Against President Grant.
NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Judge Westbrook to-day granted an injunction restraining President Grant and the secretary of state from issuing a mandate for the surrender of Leopold Nettle, demanded in extradition by Austrian authority on the charge of forgery.

The Poor White Man!!!
Radical party of North Carolina and of the States generally which were slave holding up to the close of the war appeal to the poor white man and hold out to that class the idea that their votes properly belong to them as well as the negro vote. But we have thus far been unable to see any good grounds upon which their claim rests. Poverty is a great inconvenience and subjects men to want and privation; is generally the consequence of misfortune sometimes the result of want of energy and economy and often the consequence of vicious habits of indulgences, but however entailed, of itself it is no disgrace to any one and is not so regarded in this country. It is the boast of our institutions that the poorest man in the land is eligible to, and may attain or fill the highest places in the government, and everything else being equal it is an advantage rather than a disadvantage before the public by those aspiring for promotion. Poverty is a condition from which all who will may emerge by a reasonable exercise of industry, frugality and economy and avoid its inconvenience. The poet Burns in his advice to a young friend, says:
"Gather gear by every wile that's justified by honor,
Not to hide it in a hedge
Nor for a train attendant,
But for the glorious privilege
Of being independent."
Now we think that all our teachings to those in indigent circumstances should tend to buoy them with hope to better their condition, to stimulate them to practice those virtues that will enable them to ameliorate their present condition and enable to aspire to a higher sphere of usefulness and to the enjoyment of more solid and substantial comforts, to teach them that merit and not wealth is the virtue that will lead to distinction. To a poor young man endeavoring to rise in the world, it is very essential to success that he look well to the company with which he associates, for it is an old saying and a true one that a man is known by the company he keeps.
Now in politics the Radicals tell the poor man that he should act with the negro party which in substance is telling him that being poor he is no better than a negro and aspire to associate with any other; and construe it as you will appeal of their speakers to "the poor white man," and the above is the only correct logical conclusion. We think it a direct insult to every poor white man. Their teaching is not to strive to better their condition and to improve, but that although white inasmuch as they are poor, it is but one step downward to associate with the negro, and they ought to take it for the negro is as good as they are. Now we submit to a candid public if that is not the legitimate teaching of the radical party.
Now, on the other hand we boldly assert that since emancipation no Conservative Democratic, writer or speaker, has held out such doctrine to the poor white man, nor have the teachings of the party ever been for the poor man or the rich man to debase themselves, but has ever encouraged the poor man to improve his condition, and all that we have to say now is, that not only will the poor but the rich also in the future as in the past be judged, by the company they keep.
—Robesonian.
Twenty thousand stand of government arms have been sent to the South Carolina blacks, for the furtherance of reform from within the Palmetto State. Chamberlain, unless he is much misrepresented, has gone back to the thieves with whom he consorted while the State was being plundered. All this indicates the accuracy of the boast of a fearless Republican orator that "there is five years' more stalling in South Carolina."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Radical Doctrine.
Here is the way the radical candidates and "orators" are carrying on the campaign:
"Oh, you hell-hounds, you ku-klux and fiends of hell."—Captain Settle in his speech at Jonesboro.
"I was a d—d fool for speaking as I did, and I have a mind quit the d—d canvass and let the whole thing go to hell."—Settle on a big drunk at Sanford after his speech at Jonesboro.
"If we expect to win in this campaign we must lie like hell and stick to it."—I. J. Young, internal revenue collector and candidate for Congress.
"I was in the legislature and the time it was proposed to outlaw the Lowery gang. I voted and worked against the bill. I voted and worked against the reward offered. I thank God that before they were caught they made twenty-one conservative democrats bite the dust."—T. L. Hargrove at Oxford.
"I would vote for the kinky-headed negro in the State before I would vote for the best democrat."—T. L. Hargrove.
"Five thousand dollars a year is too much for a kinkyhead to handle, so Hyman must be deprived of the nomination for congress."—Blow-your-horn Billy Smith.
"There is no chance to elect Settle, so I intend to vote for Tilden and Vance. All I am working for is to get Vance myself elected."—Blow-your-horn Billy Smith, radical candidate for lieutenant-governor.
"I have eschewed politics and expect to devote the rest of my time to devote the rest of my time to the service of God."—W. W. Holden in 1875.
"He (W. W. Holden) is now a member of the radical state executive committee, the editor-in chief of the Raleigh Constitution, and we think he is in the service of the devil—or as a man can come to it in this world."—An observer.
"Mr. Chairman, I move they be nominated by proclamation."—Colored delegate.
"We will not go to the democrats; they must come to us."—A colored orator.
"I am a white man and a democrat, and any white man who would vote the radical ticket ought to be sunk lower than the mad-sills of hell, and I would like to be the man to stamp him down."—Norman in 1870; now radical elector in the sixth congressional district.
"They (the democrats) will take dirty filthy Irishmen and Germans to their tables to eat with them, but will not take John Holloway."—John Holloway, a negro, at the radical club meeting.
"The democrats must not be permitted to carry the presidential election."—Congressman Townsend.
"If the democrats carry the presidential election there will be civil war."—Senator Boutwell.
"We must make the country believe that democracy and rebellion are synonymous and convertible terms."—W. A. Wheeler.
"The South must be crushed and pauperized."—John A. Logan.
"A bloody-shirt campaign, with money, and Indian is safe."—J. Kilpatrick.
"An old bachelor having been laughed at by a party of pretty girls, told them, 'You are small potatoes.'—We may be small potatoes," said one of them, "but we are sweet ones."
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