

P. F. DUFFY,  
JAS. W. ALBRIGHT, Editors & Proprietors.

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ments.

ORGANIZE A  
TILDEN & VANCE CLUB  
IN EVERY TOWNSHIP  
IN THE STATE.

Appointments of Scales and  
Boyd.

Messrs. A. M. Scales and J. E.  
Boyd, candidates for Congress will  
address the people at the following  
times and places:

Roxboro, Thursday, Sept. 28th.  
Bushy Fork, Friday, Sept. 29th.  
Mt. Tizah, Saturday, Sept. 30th.  
Hollowayville, Monday, Oct. 2nd.

Papers in the district please copy

Appointments of Douglas and  
Robbins.

F. C. Robbins and Stephen A. Douglas  
Esqrs., Conservative and Republican  
Electors, respectively, for the 5th District,  
will address the people at the following  
times and places:

Shady Grove, Monday,	Sept.	25
Walnut Cove, Tuesday,	"	26
Danbury, Wednesday,	"	27
Prescott, Thursday,	"	28
Price's Store, Friday,	"	29
Wentworth, Saturday,	"	30
Hillsdale, Monday,	Oct.	2
Gilbertville, Tuesday,	"	3
Wm. Mobane's, Wednesday,	"	4
New Market, Thursday,	"	5
Finch's Store, Friday,	"	6
Thomasville, Saturday,	"	7
Jackson Hill, Monday,	"	9
Concord, Tuesday,	"	10
Muditt's Store, Wednesday,	"	11
Liberty, Thursday,	"	12
High Point, Saturday,	"	14
Lexington, Tuesday,	"	17

Papers of both parties in the District  
please copy.

Gov. Vance and Judge Settle's  
Appointments.

Governor Vance and Judge Set-  
tle will address their fellow citizens  
at the following places and times:

Elizabethtown, Bladen county,  
Wednesday, September 27th.  
Fayetteville, Thursday, September  
28th.  
Clinton, Saturday, September 30th.  
Meadow, Johnston county, Monday  
October 2nd.  
Earlboro, Johnston county, Wed-  
nesday, October 4th.  
Johnston's Store, Wake county,  
Thursday, October 5th.  
New Light, Wake county, Satur-  
day, October 7th.  
Oxford, Monday, October 9th.  
Roxboro, Tuesday, October 10th.  
Hillsboro, Thursday, October 12th.  
Graham, Friday, October 13th.

Gov. Settle Abroad.

Addressing a re-union of Federal  
soldiers at Dayton, Ohio, last fall,  
Judge Settle said:

"I appear before you a thoroughly  
whipped and reconstructed rebel,  
that has come to Dayton to take off  
his hat to the brave defenders of  
the Union."

Judge Settle at Home.

Addressing the crowd assembled  
at Jonesboro, last week, Judge Set-  
tle said:

"You Ku Klux SCOUNDRELS,  
YOU INFERNAL FRIENDS OF  
HELL!"

Judge Settle on Boyd.

Is Judge Settle for Boyd? We venture  
to answer in the negative, unless he  
has changed his mind since he gave in his  
sworn testimony before the United States  
Senate Investigating Committee in 1871.

It will be remembered that a committee  
was appointed by the U. S. Senate in  
January of that year to investigate the  
Ku Klux. Judge Settle, being first sworn,  
was examined as follows:

Question.—With your knowledge of the  
means by which the organization seeks  
to accomplish its purposes, do you believe  
it would be safe to entrust its members  
with political power as members of Con-  
gress or the State Legislature?

Answer.—No sir. Having heard the  
character of their oath I could not trust  
them with anything anywhere.

Question.—Would it be prudent to re-  
move the disabilities of such men?

Answer.—Well I would not trust a man  
in any position private or public who I be-  
lieve was a member of that organization  
or who had taken these oaths.

This testimony may be found on page  
90 of the Report of the Senate Committee,  
Feb. 3, 1871. So Judge Settle is against  
Boyd or he has gone back on his oath be-  
fore this committee.

How is it Captain Settle?

DIRTY, GREASY, STINKING,  
BOUGHT BUCK NIGGERS  
is the language which Mr. Settle ap-  
plies to the colored men who be-  
come Democrats.

# The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1821. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1876. [New Series No. 444.]



THE TWO APPLICANTS FOR PRESIDENT—BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM.

TILDEN points to the glorious record of Democracy—Eighty years of freedom, peace and prosperity. HAYES refers by permission to Grant, Belknap, Joyce, McDonald, Robeson & Co., and fifteen years of Radical usurpation, plunder, demoralization and death.

American President Makers, Choose ye between them!

Hon. J. S. Black Pays His  
Respects to Garfield.  
Hon. J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania,  
has written a letter to General  
Garfield, showing up the monstrous  
villanies of the Radical party,  
from which we make the following  
extract:

You tell us that the Republican  
party "will punish its own rascals." The  
newspaper report of your  
speech says that this was greeted  
with laughter from the Republican  
side of the House. Certainly it  
sounds like the broadest of jokes.  
If you meant it in earnest, please  
to say what you found this claim  
of impartial justice upon. You  
will hardly prove it by showing  
that Bristow and Wilson succeeded,  
with much tribulation, in convict-  
ing certain manufacturers of crook-  
ed whiskey, and thereby got them-  
selves turned out of office. It is  
vain to deny that there is, and has  
been a general system of dishonesty  
prevailing all ranks of the civil ser-  
vice, which, so far from being pun-  
ished, is protected, encouraged, and  
rewarded by the highest authori-  
ties. You have set your faces like  
a flint against all investigations  
tending to expose rascality. Proof  
of that, if proof were wanting,  
would be found in your denunciation  
of the present Congress for  
pecking its inquiries into those  
regions where venality and corrup-  
tion might otherwise have dwelt in  
safety.

In all your Southern measures  
you have shown a positive abhor-  
rence of honest government. You  
forced into all places of power men  
whose characters were notoriously  
bad, and maintained them while  
they perpetrated the most shame-  
less robberies. You resisted every  
effort of the oppressed people to  
throw them off, and when those  
efforts were successful in some of  
the States, you mourned the fall of  
the felons with sincere lamentation.  
Just look at the crew of godless  
wretches by whom Louisiana has  
been almost desolated! In the face  
of a constitutional interdiction, your  
Administration at Washington re-  
peatedly interfered to shield them  
from justice, and to uphold them  
in the possession of power to which  
they had no manner of legal claim.  
At this moment they are preying  
upon the prostrate people of the  
State, under the protection of Fed-  
eral bayonets. Is that what you  
call punishing your own rascals?

You may answer that the white  
people of Louisiana being conquer-  
ed, are rightfully enslaved, accord-  
ing to the principles planted at  
Plymouth, and therefore it is not  
for the like of them to invoke the  
protection of law and justice. I  
will therefore call your attention to  
another case to which the Daho-  
meian rule does not apply, and in  
which the failure of the Republican  
party to punish its own rascals has  
been equally signal; I mean the  
frauds of the Union Pacific Rail-  
road Company and the Credit Mo-  
bilier.

You will pardon me, I am sure,  
for referring to this affair; I am  
sure the last man upon whom I would  
make a personal point, and I could  
not do it here if I would try, for  
the conviction I have often expres-  
sed remains unchanged, that your  
integrity was not stained by such  
connection as you had with that  
business. But we both know that  
it was the most gigantic fraud that  
the history of modern times dis-  
closes. The magnitude of the  
fraud almost exceeds belief. The  
entire amount of the booty already  
taken from the public and stored  
away in the pockets of the perpe-  
trators cannot be less than one  
hundred million of dollars, and  
every six months they make a new  
demand, which is honored at the  
Treasury by an additional payment.  
I am told that a late attorney-gen-  
eral counts one hundred and eighty  
millions as the sum which the  
United States will lose in solid  
cash, directly taken out of the  
Treasury. I am not sure that this

calculation is accurate, but it can-  
not be very far wrong, and it is not  
equal to one-half of the whole  
steal, for it does not include the  
value of the road itself, nor the  
land grants, nor the proceeds of the  
bonds to which the lien of the  
United States was postponed, nor  
the equipment bonds. As this  
swindle was the largest, so it was  
one of the most execrably base.  
It was perpetrated at a time when  
the nation was swamped with debt,  
when the people were loaded with  
taxes, and when the most rigid  
economy was imperatively required.  
All circumstances, as well as the  
direct evidence, shows that it was  
no sudden act of thoughtless im-  
prudence, but was willfully, delib-  
erately and corruptly prearranged  
and determined. There is nothing  
to mitigate it; you cannot defend  
it even by waving the bloody shirt.

How did the Republican party  
"punish its own rascals" in this  
case? Not a hair on the head of  
any rascal was touched. On the  
contrary, they were promoted, hon-  
ored and advanced; the most guilty  
of them are now, as they were be-  
fore, the very darlings of the party.  
Even that is not the worst of it—  
These swindlers are periodically  
swelling the colossal proportions of  
their crime by taking out of the  
Treasury additional millions which  
they claim as the "precious re-  
sults" of their original fraud. They  
have no better title to them than a  
wolf has to the mutton he slaugh-  
ters by moonlight. The legal  
remedy against these exactions is  
so plain that ignorance alone could  
hardly miss it. But your officers  
have found out the way not to do it.  
They permit the Government to lie  
down and be robbed semi-annually  
by a corporation which Tilden  
would long ago have disarmed of  
its power, and whose criminal abet-  
tors he would have swept into the  
penitentiary by scores.

I cannot describe to you how un-  
pleasant is the sensation produced  
by your professions of a desire for  
peace. Why do you not give us  
peace if you are willing we shall  
have it? You need but to cease  
hostilities and the general tranqui-  
lity will be restored. You refuse to  
do that, because peace would en-  
danger your party ascendancy. To  
maintain your plunderers in power  
you have uniformly resorted to the  
bayonet—you have made civil war  
the chronic condition of the coun-  
try—wherever you could you have  
displaced liberty, fraternity and  
equality, and given nothing instead  
but infantry, artillery and cavalry.  
You are at this moment openly en-  
gaged in preparing your battalions  
for armed intervention in the strug-  
gles of the people with the carpet-  
baggers.

What makes this worse is your  
closing declaration that you will  
take no step backward. There is  
to be no repentance, no change of  
policy, and consequently no peace-  
ful or honest government. "On-  
ward" you say is the word. On-  
ward—to what? To more war,  
more plunder, more oppression,  
more universal bankruptcy, heavier  
taxes and still worse fraud on the  
public treasury? J. S. BLACK.

Sensible remark of Judge Moore  
at Tarboro court: "I hope every  
man before me is a lawyer, a juror,  
a witness or a defendant. I repeat,  
those people in this court house  
who have no business would be a  
great deal better employed in the  
fodder field."

Mr. Wheeler, the Republican  
candidate for Vice-President, delivered  
a bloody-shirt speech at St. Albans,  
Vt., and the election at that place  
shows a Republican loss of 244, and  
a Democratic increase of 234—to-  
tal, 478 Democratic gain out of 1,  
500 votes. This is rather discourag-  
ing to those who would keep alive  
the animosities engendered by the  
recent civil conflict.

Bayonets for the Whites!  
Ballots for the Blacks!  
Gen. Grant to the Army.

VANCE FOR THE PEOPLE.  
A STRONG LETTER TO GEN-  
ERAL HILL.

THE PEACE MESSAGE OF MAY 1864.

He Relieves the Suffering  
Poor.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Executive Department,  
Raleigh, April 22, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—The papers in re-  
lation to the seizure of horses in  
Moore and Randolph, by Lieut.  
P—, have been received with en-  
dorsements, &c.

The explanations are very unsat-  
isfactory and disingenuous. It is  
exceedingly strange that 15 or 20  
horses should be taken, and the  
officers not know who they were  
taken from, or who they belonged  
to! This being so, in all conscience,  
how did he know them to be dis-  
loyal?

What right did Lieut. P— have  
to plunder the citizens? By whose  
authority did he undertake to try  
these people and decide upon their  
loyalty, and proceed to confiscate  
their property? And more especial-  
ly, who authorized him to burn the  
still houses of the citizens? I am  
sure I did not—neither did General  
Smith, who sent him to me.

I think, according to his own con-  
fessions, he has made out a case  
sufficient for him to be dismissed  
the service.

Very respectfully yours,  
Z. B. VANCE.

EXTRACT FROM GOVERNOR'S MES-  
SAGE, MAY 17TH, 1864.

Nor have I, amid all the embar-  
assments and perplexities of the  
situation, been unmindful of the  
great object of all our blood and  
suffering—PEACE; or neglectful of  
all proper and honorable efforts to  
obtain it—knowing the great desire  
of our people to save the precious  
blood of their children, if by any  
possibility an opening might be  
formed for the statesman to super-  
cede the soldier. I approached the  
president on the first opportunity  
presented by the cessation of hos-  
tilities last winter, and urged him  
to appoint commissioners and try  
what might be done by negotiations.  
I had little hope indeed of those  
commissioners being received by  
the government of our enemy but  
I thought it my duty, for humani-  
ty's sake, to make the effort, and  
to convince our own suffering people  
that their government was tender  
of their lives and property and  
happiness. I respectfully recom-  
mend that you, as the representa-  
tives of the people of North Car-  
olina, should lay down what you  
would consider a fair basis of peace  
and call upon our representatives  
in Congress, and those to whom is  
committed the power of making  
treaties by the constitution, to neg-  
lect no fitting opportunity of offer-  
ing such to the enemy.

TWO WORTHY CITIZENS NAIL A  
RADICAL LIE.

Editors Constitution:—In your  
issue of the 10th inst., is an editorial  
which purports to give an account  
of a little transaction between ex-  
Governor Vance and the undersig-  
ned, in which you are in error. We  
hope for the truth of the affair, and  
in justice to all concerned, you will  
publish the following correction:

Some time in the year of 1864,  
whether as a committee of a meet-  
ing of the citizens or not, we are  
not positive, the undersigned, in  
company with another party, awaited  
upon Governor Vance to solicit  
bacon for the suffering poor of the  
city of Raleigh. The Governor was  
very busy attending to several par-  
ties who were in the office before us,  
when Colonel Little, who was  
engaged in the office at the time,  
remarked to the governor that he  
would attend to us, and be very  
courteously and kindly directed us  
to apply to Dr. Hogg and Major  
Devereux, state quartermasters,  
who cheerfully and promptly furn-

ished the amount asked for, which  
was immediately distributed to the  
sufferers. Respectfully,  
W. C. UPDEGROVE,  
JORDAN WOMBLE.  
Raleigh, Aug. 12th, 1876.

Where the Taxes Go.

The Enormous Defalcations and Em-  
bezzlements of Grant's Officehold-  
ers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Senator  
Windom, Chairman of the Senate  
Committee on Appropriations, in a  
speech made in the Senate a few  
days before the adjournment of  
Congress, introduced a table pre-  
pared by Assistant Secretary Conant,  
purporting to show the receipts and  
disbursements of the Govern-  
ment from its organization to June  
30, 1875; exhibiting also the ac-  
count of defalcations and the ratio  
of such losses per \$1,000 to the ag-  
gregate received and disbursed,  
arranged as nearly as practicable  
in periods of administration. In  
this official statement the losses  
during Grant's administration by  
defalcation, and in other ways, are  
set down as follows. Total losses in  
collection and disbursement of Re-  
venue from Customs, and all other  
sources, Post Office, War, Navy,  
Pensions, Indians and Miscel-  
laneous from 1869 to June 30, 1875,  
\$2,846,192.12. This, it is claimed,  
is a very favorable showing, and  
special comparison is made with the  
administration of Andrew Johnson,  
during which it is claimed that the  
total losses were \$4,619,599.81.

Now, this official statement pre-  
pared by Assistant Secretary Conant  
is willfully and deliberately  
false, and the figures in it are  
"cooked" for campaign purposes,  
as I shall proceed to show. In Feb-  
ruary last, Senator Davis of West  
Virginia, after repeated efforts, suc-  
ceeded in having a resolution passed  
the Senate calling on the Secretary  
of the Treasury for "a statement  
of all balances due to the United  
States from public officers, and all  
such balances due from other parties  
(no longer in the service) whose  
accounts terminated since 1869." In  
reply to this resolution, Secretary  
Bristow sent to the Senate,  
under date of June 17, 1876, volu-  
minous document, in which this  
information in detail was supplied.

The Democratic Senators endeavor-  
ed to have this document printed,  
but the Republicans strenuously  
and successfully resisted. Now,  
from this official statement, pre-  
pared under the direction of Sec-  
retary Bristow, I extract the follow-  
ing summaries:

Balance due from Postmasters in- debted to the U. S., whose ac- counts have terminated since 1869, to June 19, 1876.....	\$378,371.74
Marshals on account of U. S. de- posits of courts, from 1869 to June 19, 1876.....	349,920.01
Balance due from officers of courts, on account of official emoluments, from 1869 to June 19, 1876.....	58,067.83
Balance due from U. S. Atty. H. B. Swope.....	20,000.00
Balance due the United States from Governors and Secre- taries of Territories and Marshals, from 1869 to June 19, 1876.....	10,788.22
Balance due from sundry civil officers, &c., out of service since 1869 to June 19, 1876.....	265,713.12
Balance due from late Agents, of internal revenue.....	1,469.50
Balance due from ex-Col- lectors of internal revenue, on their accounts as disem- powered agents, from 1869 to June 19, 1876.....	33,518.10
Balance due the United States from late stamp agents, from 1869 to June 19, 1876.....	68,366.94
Balance due the United States from diplomatic and consular officers, from 1869 to June 19, 1876.....	41,333.09
Balance due from U. S. States bankers (Greens, Aabick & Co.).....	130,178.84
Balance due United States on account of Indian services by officers out of service, from 1869 to June 19, 1876.....	38,572.04
Balance due the United States from pension agents out of service, accruing from 1869 to June 19, 1876.....	228,824.80
Balance due U. S. from ex-Col- lectors of internal revenue disappointed by President Grant from 1869 to June 19, 1876.....	2,312,444.20
Balance due the United States by ex-officers of customs since 1869.....	73,753.67
Balance due the United States from receivers of public moneys, disbursing agents, surveyors-general, registers of land offices, &c., from 1869 to June 19, 1876.....	104,636.65
Balance due the United States by ex-Commissioners of di- rect taxes for the insurrec- tionary States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Mis- souri, North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, from 1864 to 69 Balance due from ex-officers of the United States Navy and others, on the books of the Fourth Auditor, from the year 1869 to June 19, 1876.....	82,665.21 623,208.79
Balance due from army officers out of service, from the year 1869 to June 19, 1876.....	284,553.08

Grand total.....

It will be observed that the a-  
mount due from ex-Collectors of  
internal revenue alone, who have  
been appointed by President Grant  
since 1869, namely, \$2,312,444.20,  
is nearly equal to the total losses  
sustained from 1869 to June 30,  
1875, according to the statement of  
Assistant Secretary Conant. The  
sums given above are defalcations  
pure and simple, and do not include  
the vast sums stolen in the col-  
lection of the internal revenue and  
by smuggling through the Custom  
House. Besides all this, the amount  
stolen by the Whiskey Ring alone  
since 1869 will aggregate, at a low  
estimate, \$50,000,000!

Senator Bayard's straightforward  
and vigorous speech delivered at  
Trenton Sept. 12th tells where the  
money comes from to carry on this  
government. All New England  
pays less than \$3,000,000 a year,  
and three Southern States together  
pay \$20,000,000 a year.

"My bark is on the sea," as the  
cur said when the captain threw  
him overboard.

Gov. Tilden is our Man.  
Governor Tilden is our man,  
And we'll help him all we can,  
The Presidential chair to occupy;  
We will labor in the van  
That so nobly we've begun,  
As steadily our forces multiply;  
From the East and from the West,  
From the sunny South, with zest,  
Come the tidings that will conquer in  
the fray;

We will work without a rest,  
Till our country dear is blest,  
With Tilden as the hero of the day.  
Chorus—Then hip, hip, hurrah! for our  
worthy candidate,  
He is the man for President, and just as  
sure as fate,  
We'll send him to the White House to  
look to matters there;  
For Sam can do the honors in the Presi-  
dential chair.

Governor Tilden is our man,  
He's the best that ever ran,  
For the office of chief executive;  
In the cool November days  
We shall distance mister Hayes,  
His party a sound threatening give.  
Governor Tilden has a mind  
Of the good old fashioned kind,  
And the tricksters shall not flourish at  
his hand;  
He will put an end to things  
And the other naughty things,  
That cast such dreadful shame upon the  
land.  
Then hip, hip, hurrah, etc.

Governor Tilden is our man,  
And we'll help him all we can,  
To look out for our national affairs:  
We will labor in the van  
That so nobly we've begun,  
To smother all administration snafes;  
So, come join us one and all,  
Let the mighty eagle call  
The freemen who love honor, truth and  
right;

Let us all hold our ball,  
Let us stay the country's fall,  
By working hard for Tilden in the fight.  
Then hip, hip, hurrah, etc.

[This song in sheet music is published  
by F. W. Hemlock, Cincinnati, Ohio, pub-  
lisher and dealer in music. Single copy  
35 cts. or \$3 per dozen, and can be had of  
the publisher, or G. D. Yates, Greensboro.  
A fine lithograph of Gov. Tilden em-  
bellishes the title page.—EDS. PATRIOT.]

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Secret Platform—The Office-  
holders' League Against the Peo-  
ple.

Resolved, That it is deemed by  
this association a good policy for  
Republicans to support none for  
delegates to the Convention but  
those who will pledge themselves  
to advocate an immediate adjourn-  
ment of that body, in this manner,  
defeating those who compelled this  
call for Convention.

Resolved, That the State Execu-  
tive Committee is hereby specifi-  
cally requested by an address or  
otherwise, to recommend this policy  
to the voters opposed to Con-  
vention; and that the newspapers con-  
nected with the association will  
heartily uphold the policy herein  
indicated and use every endeavor  
to disseminate this idea among  
the people.

Resolved, That there is no more  
effectual guide to political senti-  
ment than an outspoken and an  
independent press, and that it is  
incumbent upon office-holders who  
are peculiarly benefited by the  
success of the party, to contribute  
of their means, to the sustenance  
of their party papers.

Resolved, That the Chairman of  
the Executive Committee of each  
Congressional District of North  
Carolina be requested to solicit the  
office-holders of the District, both  
State and Federal, to subscribe for  
a greater or lesser number of the  
Republican journals of his District,  
to furnish the post-office address  
and names to the Editor, with a  
view of circulating such newspa-  
pers among the people. The Sec-  
retary is instructed to send a copy  
of these resolutions to the Chair-  
man of each District Executive  
Committee.

Resolved, That this association  
will oppose the appointment to of-  
fice of men who are unwilling to  
contribute to the support of Repub-  
lican newspapers; and under prop-  
er circumstances, will use its in-  
fluence to oust office-holders who  
shows such illiberal spirit.

Resolved, That the association  
condemns the employment in Fed-  
eral offices of those who are unwill-  
ing to vote the Republican ticket,  
and that the employment of such  
persons will be deemed a sufficient  
cause, when ascertained, to impel  
this association to use its influence  
for the removal of the heads of of-  
fices who thus abuse the confidence  
of the Republican party.

Resolved, That the passage of  
the Usury Law is of doubtful utility  
and that it is likely to cause much  
distress to the people; and that  
while it is not recommended that  
the Republican press shall take de-  
cided grounds for or against it, it  
is deemed advisable to take such  
advantage of an unpopular law as  
will inure to the advantage of the  
Republican party.

Resolved, That an extended dis-  
cussion of the Civil Rights Bill is  
deemed inadvisable, but that the  
Republicans should never intimate  
that the bill is wrong in principle,  
or that it will be disastrous in its  
operations, and it is believed time  
will show the people that no evil  
need be apprehended from its en-  
actment.

Resolved, That pungent para-  
graphs and short articles are recom-  
mended to our newspapers.  
Resolved, That the Radical news-  
papers represented in this associa-  
tion, whether by letters or by per-  
sonal representation, will co-oper-  
ate so far as possible in matters of  
opinion, and that they will espe-  
cially refrain from disagreements  
and quarrels with each other, and  
so far as is consistent with right

and truth, they agree to stand by  
one another.

Resolved, That this association  
appeals to the Chairman of the  
Executive Committee to urge upon  
the Chairman of District Com-  
mittee and office holders the urgent  
necessity of sustaining the Repub-  
lican press of the State, leaving the  
matter of solicitation to his judg-  
ment.

Resolved, That copies of these  
resolutions be forwarded by the  
Secretary, together with the pro-  
ceedings of this meeting, to every  
Republican newspaper here rep-  
resented, and to every editor who  
has responded to the call by letter; and  
it is understood that these proceed-  
ings are not to be published, but  
the resolutions are for the "confi-  
dential" use and guidance of the  
editors concerned.

The Republican Press on  
Tilden.

The small-fry Republican news-  
papers are just now busy in traduc-  
ing Governor Tilden, and to nail  
their falsehoods to the counter we  
have taken the following truthful  
extracts from the more independent  
Republican papers in the State of  
New York, where Governor Tilden  
is best known as a high toned states-  
man and Reformer.

No paper is doing more to tra-  
duce, malign and caricature Gov-  
ernor Tilden, and to belittle the great  
work he has done for reform, than  
Harper's Weekly. All this it is do-  
ing in the face of the following  
indorsement of Governor Tilden  
on August 28, 1875. It then said:  
"All good citizens are indebted  
to Governor Tilden for calling the



# THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, SEP. 27, 1876.



## Conservative Nominations.

### NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,

**SAMUEL J. TILDEN.**

Of New York.

For Vice President,

**THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.**

Of Indiana.

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

For Electors at Large:

**DANIEL G. FOWLE**, of Wake.

**JAMES M. LEACH**, of Davidson.

District Electors:

1st District—**LEWIS C. LATHAM.**

2nd District—**JOHN F. WOOTEN.**

3rd District—**JOHN D. STANFORD.**

4th District—**FABIAN H. BUSBEE.**

5th District—**FRANK C. ROBBINS.**

6th District—**ROBERT P. WARING.**

7th District—**WILLIAM B. GLENN.**

### STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

**ZEBULON B. VANCE**, of Mecklenburg.

For Lieutenant Governor,

**THOMAS J. JARVIS.**

For Secretary of State,

**JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD.**

For Public Auditor,

**SAMUEL L. LOVE**, of Haywood.

For Treasurer,

**JOHN M. WORTH.**

For Attorney General,

**THOMAS S. KENAN.**

For Sup't. of Public Instruction,

**JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH**, of Johnston.

### FOR CONGRESS.

Fifth District,

**ALFRED M. SCALES**, Guilford.

### GUILFORD COUNTY TICKET.

For Senate,

**JUNIOUS I. SCALES**, of Guilford.

**THOMAS M. HOLY**, of Alamance.

For House of Representatives,

**LYNDON SWAIN.**

**JOHN N. STAPLES.**

For Coroner,

**OLIVER C. WHEELER.**

For Sheriff,

**ROBERT M. STAFFORD.**

For Register of Deeds,

**WILLIAM U. STEINER.**

For Surveyor,

**WILLIAM P. MCLEAN.**

For Treasurer,

**WYATT W. RAGSDALE.**

For Commissioners,

**EMILEY ARMFIELD.**

**LUTHER C. WINCHESTER.**

**JAMES A. STEWART.**

**RUFUS K. DENNY.**

**REUBEN F. SECHREST.**

### Appointments of Scales and Boyd.

Messrs. A. M. Scales and J. E.

Boyd, candidates for Congress will

address the people at the following

times and places:

Roxboro, Thursday, Sept. 28th.

Dashy Fork, Friday, Sept. 29th.

Mt. Tirzah, Saturday, Sept. 30th.

Hollowayville, Monday, Oct. 2nd.

Wentworth, Thursday, October 5th.

Preston's Friday, October 6th.

Walnut Cove, Saturday, Oct. 7th.

Aracadia, Tuesday, October 10th.

Jackson Hill, Wednesday, Oct. 11th.

Centre, Friday, October 13th.

Morton's Store, Monday, Oct. 16th.

Papers in the district please copy

At Greensboro the other day,

says the Fayetteville Gazette, a

gentleman asked a little son of

Judge Settle who was going to be

the next Governor, and the boy re-

plied: "I don't know, but Pa says

Mr. Vance is."

Of all the dirty paragraphs which

have appeared in the democratic

campaign papers this is one of the

direst.

One would think that the family

privacy of a gentleman might be

held sacred. No, the necessities of

"reform" call for dirty deeds and

dirty men are found to do them.—

North State.

Shocking! Outrageous!

We scarcely know which is the

more remarkable in the above, the

pretended indignation or the thick

skulled stupidity of the man who

sees an invasion of "family privacy"

in the above. He must be as keen

on the scent as one of Bill Smith's

hounds.

The North State says we constant-

ly mistake falsehood for argument

and blackguardism for wit. The

difference between the State and

us seems to be that we do by "mis-

take" what it does purposely and

just as naturally as a duck takes to

water.

If we undertook to "point out"

the "errors in calculation or false

logic in the deductions" of the

North State it would take the great-

er portion of our space and too

much of our time. They don't hurt

enough, from the limited circle in

which they travel, to demand any

serious attention.

"Ithuriel" has discovered that

Mr. Boyd is "thoroughly up," es-

pecially in the little game of eche-

ring opponents out of a nomination.

## How It Came to Pass.

### CHAPTER III.

And, as it has been related, the whole land was overspread with gloom; corruption stalked in high places and there was no honesty among the rulers of the land.

From the highest unto the lowest they became takers of presents, and bribe takers, they who were high in position setting the example unto those who were under them.

No favor could be found with the rulers unless by those who paid tribute, so that they who sought countenance and preferment remembered this and paid the tribute according to the fashion.

It became so in the course of time that they who sat in the high places and were looked up to as rulers were lost to shame, and their conduct became a scandal throughout the land. And the dwellers in other lands looked upon them in derision.

In their selfishness they forgot the people and the land over which they were put up to rule, and disorder prevailed throughout.

Great misfortune overspread the land. The ships that carried merchandise rolled idle in the ports. The doors of the merchants' shops closed. The mechanic found naught for his hands to do, and the laborer wandered hopelessly in search of labor and of bread.

In all the great cities of the land they were counted by the thousands, who were turned out to wander and beg the bread to put into their mouths.

And millions suffered as in that favored land they had never suffered before.

And all this time the taxes were laid and the tax gatherers went around and collected tribute from the people to pay to the rulers who rioted in luxury and cared not for the misfortunes that had fallen upon the land.

The good people who were not of the tribe of the rulers seeing this became oppressed in spirit at the evils which were brought upon them and took counsel together.

And they said unto each other, All honesty hath departed from among our rulers and madness is in the halls where reason ought to be. They whom we have set up to be our servants have become as our masters ruling us with a rod of iron, and our substance they take from us to enrich themselves, dealing with us even as the master dealt with his bondsmen.

It was not thus in the days of our fathers, for they did not lie down on their bellies to be walked over by the creatures they had made.

We will therefore be like unto our fathers, and return unto the laws which they made for the government of the rulers and the people.

We shall be ruled no more by wicked men who spurn the laws and have no law but that which is made of their own will, and maketh them more powerful.

We will call them down from the places they have defiled and choose in their stead better men who will respect the laws which have come down to us.

We will have no more arbitrary rulers amongst us.

And in all the parts of the land a great many voices were raised and said these things.

And when the wicked rulers saw the discontent among the people, and heard what they had said, great was the alarm and deep the consternation that took possession of them.

And they, too, with the chief counsellors among them, put their heads together to devise a way to quiet or fool the discontented people.

They said one to another, lo! the people are much inflamed at our misgovernment, and our plundering, and our rioting, and they will rise up against us and overwhelm us.

Our leader, Ulysses, the man of arms, we will sacrifice to appease the multitude, for with him they are indeed wroth on account of his shamelessness and his corruptions.

We will surrender him unto the people, and bring forth a man from the rural districts who is known not and, therefore, they cannot accuse him as a thief, and we will say unto the discontented, behold we give unto you for your ruler an honest man, and a reformer, who will make straight the things that are crooked, and Ulysses shall be heard of no more, for his wickedness hath made him offensive unto you.

And they named unto the people and showed them a man which they found in the province of Ohio, who was a little ruler there, but was scarce known outside of the neighborhood in which he dwelled.

And his name was Hayes.

And the people asked, who is this man you give unto us for a ruler? Whence cometh he and where abideth he? Is he not of the tribe of Ulysses and like unto him?

And they who had found him

and taken him in charge said, lo! he is not like unto Ulysses. He is an honest man, and a reformer after your own heart.

And the people said, how cometh it then that he being honest is found with the thieves and the plunderers, for is it not written birds of a feather flock together, and that ye shall judge a man by the company he keeps? Find ye the dove nesting with the buzzard, or the hare with the fox? It is too thin and we cannot be deceived thereby.

And thereupon the people called their leaders together and said to them, go ye into counsel and from among the first in the land pick ye out an honest man to rule over us whom we will also choose for our ruler.

And they went and brought forth from the greatest city in the land a man of rare virtue, and a great counsellor among the people, and of great wisdom.

And his name was Tilden.

When the people heard this great was the rejoicing thereat, and the joy throughout all the land, for the people who were sore pressed felt that the day of deliverance was near at hand, and that there would be an end to the misfortunes that had been brought upon them.

And there was great consternation spread amongst the tribe of Ulysses, for they feared the people, and saw that the days of their power, plunder and rioting were numbered.

### County Convention.

In pursuance to a call of the Executive Committee quite a large number of the citizens of the county assembled in the court house, on Saturday last.

Hon. Cyrus P. Mendenhall took the chair and stated the reason for the re-assembling of the convention—Dr. Nereus Mendenhall, who was selected as a candidate for the legislature, not being able to accept that position, having consented to take a place in a school in a distant State. Dr. Mendenhall's letter was read. (It has already appeared in the PATRIOT.)

Messrs. Jas. W. Albright and H. C. Willis acted as secretaries.

A call of townships was made and all found represented except Monroe and Deep River.

Nominations being declared in order the following gentlemen were put in nomination: J. N. Staples, W. M. Wiley, A. L. Mendenhall, C. J. Wheeler.

After a recess of ten minutes the vote was taken with the following result: Staples 29, Wiley 4, Mendenhall 2.

Jameson and High Point voted for Wiley, Friendship for Mendenhall, the other thirteen for Staples.

On motion the vote was made unanimous, and Messrs. A. P. McDaniel, W. G. Sapp and R. Smith were appointed to notify Mr. Staples of his nomination. Mr. Staples came forward, took the stand and gave the enthusiastic audience an earnest of what they may expect of him during the canvass—which he promised to make as thorough as possible.

Mr. Staples is well posted upon the political issues of the day, is a good canvasser, and with the very flattering vote by which he received the nomination to stimulate him, he will enter upon the work with a zeal which will prove disastrous to his Radical opponents.

The Patriot says that Scales is using Boyd up. This is possible but not probable. Mr. Boyd has considerably more ability than Gen. Scales, and is thoroughly up on all the questions at issue. As, however, we never make statements we do not know to be true we shall wait until we hear from them authentically.—North State.

Boyd used himself up long before General Scales ever took him in hand. If ability consisted in a thorough lack of moral sensibility, and contempt for the opinions of mankind, Boyd would be fearfully strong. The concluding lines, however, reveal the spirit of jest in which the paragraph in the North State was written.

While Gen. Ithuriel Douglas is presiding as pro tem editor of the North State we would like to have his opinion on this quotation from the great, departed Stephen A. Douglas, Sr.

"This is a white man's government, made by white men, for white men and their posterity forever."

The Democratic gains in the last election in Maine foot up nearly 4000. And this is what the Republicans call a victory. Such victories will soon lay them out.

It is only Ithuriel's—Gen? Douglas'—well known modesty which prevents him from signing his name to communications or have it known that he is illuminating the editorial page of the North State, pro tem.

The North State should not indulge in "jocose" locals at the expense of the Radical elector in this district.

And they who had found him

## Judge Battle on Boyd.

Judge Wm. H. Battle, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, one of the best men and purest Judges that ever sat upon the bench, a man sans puer sans reproche and who enjoys the fullest confidence of all men of all parties, was examined before the United States Senate committee, Feb. 24th, 1871, page 176 of the Report by the chairman of the Committee.

Question.—You have spoken of Mr. Boyd, did you know him as a member of the bar?

Answer.—I did not until I saw him when he was examined.

By Mr. Bayard.—Senator from Delaware—do you know whether he was retained by Gov. Holden?

Answer.—I do not, but I was utterly astonished as I believe every body else was, when Gov. Caldwell sent to the Legislature an account of the expenditures made by Gov. Holden and among the rest was \$250 paid to Mr. Boyd as counsel.

Question.—In what cases?

Answer.—It was understood in these Ku Klux cases.

Question.—At the time he was making these confessions and exposing them?

Answer.—Yes sir. If you will notice I cross examined Mr. Boyd and asked him if he did not belong to the legal profession and if it was not very honorable to belong to it. He said it was. Then I asked him if the word of an honorable man ought not to be as good as his oath. Then I handed him a card he had published in which he denied that he knew anything about these things.

Question.—That is in Mr. Boyd's testimony. Can you turn to the page?

Answer.—I did not publish it in the book I produce here. It is in the documents accompanying Gov. Holden's message. My object was to show that Boyd had made a declaration as an honest man and had then sworn differently.

## The County Tickets.

By the action of the Convention last Saturday our ticket was completed, and the people have now before them the men for whom they are to cast their ballots.

On the Conservative side we have on the Legislative ticket Col. J. I. Scales for the Senate, and Messrs. Lyndon Swain and Jno. N. Staples for the House, all men of recognized ability and unquestioned and unquestionable integrity. The latter served the people in the last Legislature and made a brilliant record, taking a leading position among the members from the start. His talents and ability are conceded by the Radicals, who have no particular fancy for encountering him on the stump.

Col. Scales is a brilliant speaker, an able debater, an industrious and hard worker, in whose hands the business of the people will be well and faithfully attended to.

Lyndon Swain every man, woman and child in the county knows as a man of devoted patriotism and of proverbial honesty.

In their election the people of this county will secure a representation which will do them honor, and of which they may be proud.

The remainder of the ticket, for county officers, we need not call attention to, as they have been already tried, and have managed the affairs of the county with the approbation of every tax-payer in it.

On the opposite we have A. S. Holton for the Senate, who having failed to secure a nomination for Congress falls back and accepts the position offered him by the Internal Revenue Ring that ran the Convention. There is nothing particularly striking in him, and he is, perhaps, as good a selection as they could make from the limited material they had to select from.

A. Marrow, it was the intention at first to nominate for sheriff, but, considering the chances to elect him over Stafford poor, they concluded to make no nomination and to run him for the Legislature, in spite of the understanding that existed to nominate Mr. Pritchett. They put him on as a sort of decoy duck for the influence he is supposed to possess in a certain quarter. If it were possible to elect him he would simply be the tool of men who could see further through a grind stone than he can.

We don't know why they nominated Joe Cansey unless on the supposition that he would shell out a little more liberally than others, and that's the sort of men they want now. Joe makes a very active ganger, and dispenses red hot liquids very generously, but qualifications superior to these are requisite in a man entrusted with the making of laws for a people.

The balance of their ticket does not call for special notice at present, the man they counted most on having refused to accept their nomination and signified his disgust with the Radical concern and his intention to vote the Conservative ticket.

With this striking contrast between these tickets we have no ap-

prehensions as to the result in November, and predict the largest Conservative majority ever cast in this county.

## Judge Settle at Jonesboro.

The Patriot objects to Judge Settle denouncing, in fitting though severe terms, the disorderly bands who had ordained that he should not speak at Jonesboro.

We have yet to hear the Patriot denounce the drunken mob who sought to make free speech a nullity in North Carolina.—North State.

The Patriot objects to no such a thing. The Patriot does object, though, to a candidate for as high a position as that of Governor making a public exhibition of himself as Judge Settle did at Jonesboro.—

Instead of getting down to the level of the so-called mob that interrupted him, and bandying epithets with them, he should have shown his claimed superiority by controlling himself. We have seen the language he used on that occasion, written down at the time, and it was of such a character that it was not deemed fit to go into print. Does the North State consider "infernal scoundrels" "fiends of hell" "Ku Klux cut throats" &c., as fitting terms from the lips of a gubernatorial candidate? Judge Settle himself felt so ashamed of it and mortified over it when the flush of passion passed over that he got up before that same audience and apologized for his want of self control and for the unbecoming language he had used. He has shown himself lacking in that essential quality that all men who aspire to the government of others ought to have, that is self government. The manner and style of his speeches have been such as to evoke passion and invite disturbance. He has waged a campaign which has not added to his reputation for ability, for statesmanship nor for patriotism superior to the tricks of the demagogue or the necessities of a party.

The Patriot did not refer to the affair at Jonesboro then nor would it have done so at all had not the North State called us out, preferring to remain silent on personal weaknesses which sometimes the very best of men are subject to. It is frequently more their misfortune than their fault, and a misfortune which they themselves oftentimes lament more bitterly than any one else can.

We, with the editor of the North State, have sat in the Good Templar Lodge with Judge Settle, and congratulated the order upon the acquisition of one whose exalted position upon the Supreme bench would exert a powerful influence in behalf of the cause of temperance, and it was with a feeling of disappointment we heard of his surrender to temptation and his abandonment of the order of which he had become a voluntary and a prized member. In an illomened hour he yielded to the temptation and forgot the obligations he had taken. Since then he has subjected himself to comment which he would have escaped had he the self control to keep the good resolutions he once made.

We are not actuated by a partisan spirit in speaking thus, but to acquaint ourselves of the implied charge of dealing unfairly and indulging in unwarranted criticisms upon Judge Settle's conduct before the people. We shall not allude to this subject again if we can avoid it, without being placed in a false light, as such discussions are not congenial to our tastes.

Some people wonder how it is that Vance can keep enough whiskey to pickle a grass-hopper.—North State.

This is a sneaking paragraph to create an impression that the author would not make in an open way. And this, too, from the pen that protested against Democratic papers saying that Judge Settle got drunk at Jonesboro. High tone!

## A New Way of Emptying a Jail.

Judge Moore being unable to get through the State Docket at the recent term of the Superior Court here, and finding at the end of the second week the jail still full of colored voters, who were up on indictments for larceny and the like, ordered the Sheriff to discharge them all upon giving any sort of a bond for their appearance at the next term of this court. He in this way let loose upon the people a set of characters who are a pest to any community, and in a manner gives them license to steal and deprecate to their hearts content. 'Tis no wonder that our Criminal Docket is filled with these larceny cases and that the court is so clogged that it can't even clear the jails in a two weeks term of the court.—Tarboro Southerner.

And so many votes saved to the Radical ticket in November.

The explosion at Hell Gate, took place last Sunday afternoon and was a perfect success. They have been engaged on this work for five years and have at last succeeded in removing one of the great obstacles that ships had to encounter in the navigation of East River. It was a grand work and shows what science is capable of in this day of the world.

## Who?

Who boasts that he foresaw the terrible realities of the war, put his house in order by having himself elected to a magistracy to keep out of the army, and then voted for the war? W. A. Smith.

Who, though an ablebodied man, to keep out of the army became a deserter hunter, to capture his fellow-citizens and force them into the war? W. A. Smith.

Who kept a pack of hounds to trail up and hunt down deserters? W. A. Smith.

Who, after the war was over for which he had voted and of which he was one of the most zealous supporters, as far as hunting down deserters and conscripts went, denied his secessionism and pretended to be a devoted Union man all through? W. A. Smith.

Who, on the question of giving negroes the right to testify



Grifford county has not spent less than \$10,000 in patronizing the Centennial show. How many visitors had their printing done there, also, we know not, nor have we included this item in above estimate. "Hard times," however, is still the cry.

This mass can be had from the reliable  
rug stores of R. W. Glenn & Son, and  
J. C. Porter & Co., of Greensboro, N. C.,  
and from druggist generally. Call and  
get a bottle when such men as Bishop  
Pierce, speak in its favor you may rely  
on its efficacy.

at while negro slavery is a thing of the past, and all say amen, at the polls is the place to stop the enslaving of white orphans to negroes, and cast their votes against the candidates of the *so called* Republican party.

ness; a quantity of wheat, oats, corn, rye, straw, fodder and shucks. Also the household Furniture, consisting of three beds, one feather bed, one good cupboard, bureau, two tables, six chairs, one clock, first-class stove with all the utensils complete; also a lot of small articles too numerous to mention. Terms cash.

**JOHN HOAR.**

**A Second Hand Piano** **FOR SALE**  
 Every cheap at **JAS. SLOANS' SONS**

atoes, Green and dried Sugar Corn, Pearl  
Tominy, Jellies, Gelatine, Pickles,  
Strained Honey, and numerous other good  
things too tedious to mention.

Our celebrated Sugar Cured Breakfast  
Bacon, and Hams excel all in the meat  
market. Try our Smoked Dried Beef.

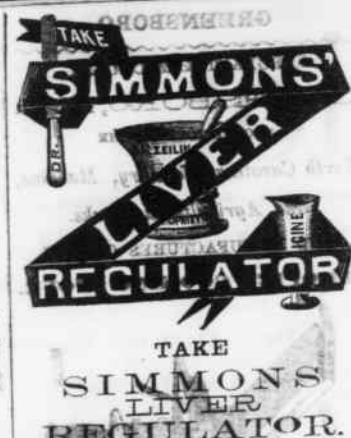
SEYMOUR STEELE,  
Greensboro, N. C.

—Miss Tildy Mullen, Mrs Nancy Moore.  
—Alson Prior.  
—Mrs Martha A Reynolds, Mrs Eliza  
Reed.  
—Miss Julia A Smith.

Persons calling for any of the above  
letters will please say they are advertised  
and give date of list.

FRENCH CHINA,  
W. G. & C. C. WARE.  
GLASS WARE, AND  
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,  
*Manufacturer of Stone Ware.*  
C. S. TAYLOR, } Salesman.  
H. F. PHILLIPS. }  
E. B. TAYLOR.





**MRS. L. A. REED**  
A first-class Livery Stable in saddle  
with good turn-outs, to take you  
part of the country at moderate rates.  
**Aug. 9, 1876-1y.**

on moderate prices.

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**LIME! LIME!** I WILL CL  
a lot of lime at a very low price  
Call on C. G.

Greensboro, N. C.  
Note—Buggy Harness from  
Saddles from \$2 50 up; Buggy  
15 cents up; and other articles  
responding prices.  
Sept. 6-3m.

boro, N. C. CONWAY R. R.  
General Passenger and T.  
W. M. S. DUNN, Gen'l Sup'  
tation.

WARD,  
t Agent.  
Transpor-  
June 15

re 25  
T. M. JONES,  
WILSON,  
and Trustees.

**A** Second Hand  
every cheap at  
April 24, 1875.

Piano  
FOR SALE  
S. SLOANS' SONS