

THE GLEANER.

E. S. PARKER, Editor.
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[These columns are open to the free discussion of affairs. The GLEANER is not responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.]

MONEY POWER.

In our last week's issue we advised our readers of the passage of the bill commonly called the usury bill, and published it in full. It is now the law of the land. The opponents of this measure made an obstinate and able fight against its passage, and its friends expected that strategem was resorted to in order that the Senate might get another swear at it, as the old dutchman wished to have, when unexpectedly defeated in a law-suit with his neighbor. But fortunately for the people the friends of the measure in the House were as firm as their cause was just, and resisted all amendments. An amendment would have sent it back to the Senate. Now there is a bill pending supplemental to this law providing that it shall not go into effect until the first day of January, 1876. The money power, with privileges of extortion, and oppression, dies hard. The bill will not go into effect until thirty days after its ratification—a sufficient time for its provisions to be known over the entire State.

Why give another day to the usurer to fatten on the misfortunes and necessities of the people of the State? It does not now effect existing contracts, and what possible excuse can there be for giving an extension of time to the most heartless of all tyrannies; the tyranny of the usurer over his victim whose necessities have thrown in his power.

As some think, though we do not, that this law cannot apply to National Banks, let the legislature at once pass an act, making it a misdemeanor for any company, person or corporation to take interest at any rate, or any compensation whatever, for any money or anything of value deposited with any person, company or corporation whatever, and upon conviction the party so offending to be fined by the court, not less than double the amount of such interest or compensation so taken for such money or other property deposited.

This money power has grown strong and must be broken up. It must be restrained, or we shall all very soon be governed by an oligarchy, and the few who rule will be the money lenders. No loop-hole for escape must be left. It should be kept as securely in as a ferocious animal in the midst of children.

A DISQUALIFICATION.

There is an investigation now going on, in the House of Representatives of our Legislature, which is attracting very considerable attention. One J. Williams Thorne, elected to the House from Warren county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of W. H. Williams, colored, upon taking his seat refused to be sworn upon the Bible; and was qualified by appeal or affirmation. Some time afterwards a resolution was introduced, inquiring into the right of said Thorne to a seat in the House. A committee was appointed which has reported evidence taken by it. The disqualification of Thorne, as alleged, is his denial of the being of Almighty God. Our Constitution makes this a disqualification for holding office in this State. The evidence as taken shows that Thorne, some years ago, published a pamphlet addressed to one Joseph Barker, an English minister, in which he Thorne in the opinion of many denied the being of Almighty God, at least in the sense and to the extent contemplated by our Constitution as a disqualification for office. There is a resolution of expulsion pending in the House offered by one of the negro members. This man Thorne has made Warren county his home for some years, and is said to be a man of education and information.

Since writing the above, after a three days consideration, the resolution expelling Thorne has been adopted by the House, by a vote of forty-six to thirty-one. Some of the members took the ground that Thorne was arraigned for his religious opinion and that the House was exceeding its power. We notice among those voting in the negative some of the ablest lawyers in the General Assembly. The evidence against Thorne was the pamphlet alone, we believe. The Raleigh papers say that it is much inquired after. Well, the negroes in Warren can elect some one else; but the fortunate man will hold an empty honor, as the legislature will certainly adjourn before an election can be held.

We had a blow in town last week. The wind went around the corner of a store and got a goods-box and hurled it at the head of a preacher. We don't know how this is, but a member of the church told us. We can see why there should have been any special spite at the preacher unless his sermons have been too long lately.

LOTTERIES.

Judge Kerr, at the last term of Alamance Superior Court, called the attention of the grand jury, especially to the violations of the criminal law of the State by the sale of lottery tickets. To sell these tickets has been, all the time, as plain a violation of the law, though not so grave an offence as stealing. While in many instances the objects, as announced, of these gift concerts are charitable and commendable; yet, they are indirectly gambling institutions. The temptation is greater than that of the faro dealer, for he only holds out the prospect of your obtaining for nothing an amount equal to that you risk losing for nothing; but these gift concerts, as they are evasively called, tempt you with the chance of procuring a fortune by a trifling investment. The men, at the head of these projects, or connected with them, in this State, are we believe without exception, men of unimpeachable character, and therefore, we have no doubt the wheels of fortune will be fairly turned, and that after paying the managers, agents, clerks, and employees, the residue of the sales of tickets will be applied to the purposes set forth. Just here, we trust we may be pardoned for supposing that these managers, agents, clerks and employees, are liberally paid. We know nothing of this, but it has occurred to us as likely. We do suppose, however, there is a real profit, and that those who should search diligently for a motive, not wholly disconnected with individual interest, might be led into the belief that they had found it in counting up the total amount of tickets offered for sale, and to be sold before a full drawing could be had; and noting the valuation put upon the property constituting the larger prizes, if they chance to be acquainted with that property. However honorable all connected with these lotteries may be, and however honestly they may be conducted, and however benevolent and charitable the purpose to which the funds arising may be applied; yet, it cannot be denied that they are calculated to beget and nurture a spirit of gambling. Then if gambling is a wrong to be restrained and prevented by the criminal law of the State for the protection of its citizens, we can see no reason why our statute, forbidding lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets, for so many years on our statute book, is not a good one.

We notice, immediately following the charge of Judge Kerr, a bill introduced into the legislature, pardoning those guilty of a violation of this law against lotteries, for acts already done and for all subsequent acts, necessary to the completion of these unlawful projects now under way, that may be done up to the 1st of January, 1876. The Grand Lodge of Masons of this State, unequivocally condemned this mode of raising money for the Orphan Asylum, at its last communication, as we are informed. There might possibly be differences of opinion as to whether all laws prohibiting gambling in any form should not be repealed,—unless there was cheating in the game;—and we believe the gamblers code already prohibits that—if the party is caught at it.

We have thrown high dice at church festivals, at the instance of angelic members, all for the cause of religion and the glory of God, as we were told. Does the end sanctify the means? Some seem to think so; others say it is a dangerous doctrine. In the debate, which followed the bill for the benefit of these lotteries, it was urged as reported that those connected with them should be excused because of the ignorance of the law. We don't know how this is, but we would have concluded that some of them at least had had opportunity to acquaint themselves with an old statute.

If those really for charitable purposes are excused, how easy for those that are not to be so reputed.

Brownlow, United States Senator from Tennessee, gives his seat to Andrew Johnson; and turns editor. He has purchased an interest in the Knoxville Chronicle, which will hereafter be known as the *Whig and Chronicle*. Many of us remember the old Knoxville *Whig*, under the editorial management of Brownlow. As a violent partisan paper, it was scarcely equaled by any in the country. He is a violent bitter man, and we may expect the *Whig and Chronicle* to be an abusive scurrilous sheet;—appealing to prejudices instead of reason, and doing all in its power to keep alive the animosities of the war. Its location will, we fear, enable it to do much damage in that way. We had hoped that this old man, who for a long life has been a fomentor of strife and ill feeling; whose influence has operated upon the worst features of human nature; who never taught, or attempted to teach, peace and good will, as his calling as a minister made it more than ordinarily his duty to do, would be content to retire to private life, and let the country, before his death, begin to forget his existence. He should be content with the evil he has done, and not spend his last days in keeping alive the differences of his fellow-citizens which can only result in gratifying his own vindictiveness without doing other than harm.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

The democratic members of the Congress of the United States from the south and southwest have prepared and published an address to the people of those sections. We give it in full. It should be carefully read by all.

To the People of the Southern States:

You have confided to the undersigned in this conjuncture of affairs the delicate and difficult task of guarding in the Federal Congress your public interests, your rights and reputation. You will, therefore pardon the liberty we take of addressing you at a period so critical upon a matter affecting your destiny and that of your posterity. You cannot have failed to observe the persistent efforts of some of the leaders of the Republican party to revive the animosities of the late war, which happily are fast giving place to a spirit of concord and unity in every section of our country. It is impossible to predict certainly the effect of these appeals to passion.

We believe that through the representation of a few upright and conscientious Federal officers and agents, an independent and able public press, and of many citizens without regard to party, the true condition of the Southern States and the real sentiments of the Southern people are being gradually made known to our fellow citizens of the North. We hope for their favorable decision when apprised of all the facts. The great ends of a good people of all sections forget that we have ever been enemies, and come together again as in the early days of the Republic, emulating each other only in devotion to the best interests of the whole country. With this exalted purpose in view, there is nothing inconsistent with the honor and manhood of a brave people to suffer with heroic patience whatever be their provocations and wrongs; looking through the fearful present to a hopeful future, and repelling unjust epithets and gratuitous insults with dignified moderation. Let every white man in every neighborhood in the whole South regard himself as a commissioner of peace, maintaining the kindest relations towards the black man, remembering that the responsibility for the extreme poverty to which we have been reduced and the corrupt governments to which his vote has subjected us rests not so much upon him as upon the bad men who, with the assurance of Federal support, have, by appeals to his worst passions, sought to make him our enemy. While we labor by all honest means to convince him of the truth that our interests and his are identical, and that both must be preserved by good government, and that those who stir up strife between us are the enemies of both races. Let us at the same time see that he is fully protected in his guaranteed rights to vote as he pleases in all elections. Let us continue to deal with him honestly and fairly, and let us continue cordially to invite to our midst those of every political party who seek to know the truth or to find homes upon our soil.

We do not exaggerate when we admonish you of the disheartening fact that every street disturbance, every homicide of whatever character, by whomsoever committed, by black or white Republicans or Democrats, such as are incident to every community upon earth, is perverted into a proof of a spirit of lawlessness and violence, on purpose to accomplish political ends.

We well know the gross injustice of such charges, which have weight only when ignorance of our true condition prevails. Strenuous efforts are now being made by those who misrepresent you to induce the passage by Congress of the most dangerous measures in order to irritate our people, to drive them to despair, and to provoke them to violent outbreaks in order to furnish an excuse for applying for military interference. We express the hope that a majority of the present Congress will not be found ready to sanction such legislation. If it should be accomplished it would be against the protest not only of Democrats but of the moral worth and the statesmanship here of the party in power, and of such Republicans as Bryant, Everts, Charles Francis Adams, and others whose patriotism and sense of justice are known to the entire country.

We may, however, mistake. The most extreme oppression and unconstitutional measures may be imposed upon you. In such an event, we would appeal to the wisdom and patience of a long-suffering people, by every hope of the future for continued forbearance and hopeful reliance upon the virtue and sense of justice of the American people for the ultimate vindication of our rights, the protection of our liberties, and the safety of our Republican form of government.

Signed by Senators Geo Goldthwaite, of Alabama; John W Stevenson, of Kentucky; T M Norwood, of Georgia; Henry Cooper, of Tennessee; J B Gordon, of Georgia; M W Ransom, of North Carolina; T C McCreery, of Kentucky; Lewis V Boggs, of Missouri; John W Johnston, of Virginia; A S Merrimon, of North Carolina, and signed by the following members of the House of Representatives:

Messrs. Phillip Cook, of Georgia; John H Caldwell, of Alabama; Hiram P Bell, of Georgia; F G Bromberg, of Alabama; J D C Atkins, of Tennessee; A M Waddell, of North Carolina; D C Giddiss, of Texas; W S Herndon, of

Texas; R Q Mills, of Texas; A H Willie, of Texas; John Hancock, of Texas; T T Crittenden, of Missouri; John Young Brown, of Kentucky; H R Harris, of Georgia; Pierce M B Young, of Georgia; W C Whitehouse, of Tennessee; J M Bright, of Tennessee; E Crossland, of Kentucky; Rees T Bowen, of Virginia; J B Beck, of Kentucky; R P Bland, of Missouri; G M Adams, of Kentucky; J B Clarke, Jr., of Missouri; W E Arthur, of Kentucky; Abram Comings, of Missouri; M J Durham, of Kentucky; Eppa Hinton, of Virginia; Robert A Hatcher, of Missouri; T M Gunter, of Arkansas; J M Glover, Wm H McLean, of Texas; J M Leach, of North Carolina; R B Vance of North Carolina; W M Robbins, of North Carolina; Thomas S Ash, of North Carolina; J H Blottn, of Georgia; John T Harris, of Virginia; Thos Whitehead, of Virginia; E D Standiford, of Kentucky; Wm H Stone, of Missouri; Jos H Sloss, of Alabama; John D Young, of Kentucky; E Wells, of Missouri; C W Milliken, of Kentucky; W B Read, of Kentucky; L Q C Lamar, of Mississippi.

PINCHBACK.

Pinchback, a colored individual from Louisiana, has for some years been trying to break into the United States Senate. He is persistent in his efforts, and has the advocacy of the leading radicals, but has not got in yet. Morton has so far failed to seat him. The *New York Sun* gives the following description of this would-be Senator:

Mr. Pinchback, the colored politician whom Mr. Morton failed to get seated as a United States Senator, has distinguished himself in various ways outside of his political career. He began his public life according to popular report, as a waiter in a gambling house, and it is probable that his native sharpness was brought to a fine edge by his experience in that peculiar school. No three-card monte operator could have played a neater trick than Pinchback played when he got his pretended election to the Senate from the spurious legislature which was set up by the power of the bayonet expressly to give brother-in-law Casey the seat which Pinchback now claims. Pinchback, however, has not always been in luck; his vicissitudes have been numerous. Some years ago he was sentenced to the penitentiary in New Orleans by Judge Bell, and served at least a portion of his time; but for his little mishap he can console himself by the reflection that there are men now in the Senate who have deserved the penitentiary more than he ever did, yet have failed to reach it, which undoubtedly is true. Mr. Pinchback also once had a little misunderstanding with the colored orator, T. Morris Chester, which has been characterized as a desperate and unprovoked attempt to kill. Indeed, the *New Orleans Bulletin* says: "That Pinchback is not a murderer is due more to the remarkable powers of resistance developed by Chester's African skull than to any fault of Pinchback's aim or any lack of intention on his part. But after all, making due allowance for Pinch's little failings, he is a fair representative of Grant's supporters in the South, and we fear there are far worse men in the Senate than he."

GRANT AS A LOBBY AGENT.

The Washington correspondent of the *Savannah News* says: Much of the criticism upon those who hang around the lobbies and corridors of the Capitol, pressing improper schemes upon the members of Congress, is well deserved. But in all the philippics printed against this class, not one word has yet been said of the greatest lobbyist known in the halls of Congress. The sole object of all the other lobbyists is to get through some bill to take money out of the Treasury to benefit individuals. The prince of the lobbyist in his efforts with members of Congress seeks to compass ends so unholy and through means so iniquitous, that the objects and purposes of his coeppers in the lobby are virtue itself in comparison. This lobbyist is no less a person than the President of the United States. Almost daily he is at the Capitol engaged in urging upon the members of Congress the passage of measures designed and intended to oppress at least one-half the country, deprive its people of their dearest rights grind them in the dust if need be, in order that his personal ambition may be gratified. Never before in the history of the government has the Chief Magistrate hung around the Capitol pleading, cajoling, and even threatening members of the Senate and House of Representatives, in the hope of bending them down to his wishes.

The case of Lee against Dunn in Wake Superior Court is the big case of the term. There are, we believe, fourteen lawyers employed. It is an effort on the part of the old Sheriff, Lee, to oust the new Sheriff, Dunn. The returns from some ward in Raleigh were erroneous it is alleged; and to correct that error elects Lee as is claimed. The evidence has closed and the lawyers have commenced speaking. It is hard to tell these days who is elected and who is not; and for how long.

Since writing the above, we learn that the case has been decided in favor of Dunn.

The Arkansas legislature has passed a bill to exempt from taxation, for a period of seven years, all capital invested and exclusively used for manufacturing purposes.

Mr. Editor:—Your readers are, no doubt, aware of the fact there has, for some six months past, been a controversy pending between the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, elected under the provisions of the amendments to our State Constitution, and certain parties claiming the right to hold the property of the University and, if Lamistake not, you have heretofore referred, in your columns to the case of the Trustees of the University vs. McIver in which the rights of the present Trustees were determined. Our Supreme Court decided that the present Board was properly elected and entitled to possession and control of the property belonging to the University.

As soon as this decision was made known the Trustees were called together, and assembled in the City of Raleigh, on the 10th inst., to take such steps as might be necessary for the re-suscitation of this time honored institution. The result of their labors has been given to the public through the press, and it appears that much now depends upon the action of the Legislature. If they will restore the land scrip fund to the University it may soon be open again; otherwise it will have to depend upon private subscription and many years may elapse ere the youth of our State can reap the benefits of education within its classic walls. It may not be known to most of your readers that in 1862 the Congress of the United States granted to each State a certain amount of land scrip for the purpose of founding an Agricultural College, where agriculture and the mechanic arts should be taught, or annexing a branch of that character to some college in each State. The part given to North Carolina was by our Legislature assigned to the University, and was sold for the sum of \$135,000.00. \$10,000 of that sum was applied to payments for buildings at Chapel Hill, which might well be used for the agricultural college and the remainder, in 1869 or '70 invested by the Treasurer of the Trustees in bonds of this State—most of them special tax. This fund is now useless, and in fact lost unless our Legislature will restore it. A committee was appointed at the late meeting of the Board to memorialize the Legislature and ask the restoration of this fund. No true North Carolinian can object to this. The education of our children is an object dear to all of us, and of course we would much prefer to educate them at home. More than one hundred young men from this State are now at colleges in other States. How long must this continue? Have not North Carolinians pride enough to make them come to the aid of this institution. In former years no college in the South stood higher than the University of North Carolina. Go where you will throughout the Southern States and you will find leading men in almost every State have been educated at Chapel Hill, and they all speak in the highest terms of their alma mater.

I know it has been said that the University was only a school for the rich man's children and poor people had no share in it. Such was not the fact. Many boys of good parts were educated there every year without charge. One of our Senators in the present Congress is an example. A poor boy, he has by means of this free education, risen to the highest position in the gift of the State, and does honor to his State in this high position. If our Legislature will restore this fund, it is proposed to open at once the agricultural branch of the University, with the English branches, and add the others as soon as the means will justify. Under the act of our General Assembly of 1866-'7 it is provided that the County Court of each county may each year select one young man who shall be educated from this fund free of charge. What a benefit it would be to have at least one educated farmer in each county. Farmers are benefited by education as much as lawyers, doctors or merchants.

Can any one of our legislators who has the good of the State at heart fail to see the importance of immediate action, and can any one fail to vote to restore it when he considers that unless this is done it must revert to the United States under the act of July 2d, 1862. Will not the Grangers and farmers come to its aid and help to put it on its feet again.

Being as near as we are to Chapel Hill the people of Alamance ought, and I think will do their part. Self interest would prompt us to do that, but when we consider the benefit it was, and will be again, to the cause of education in the State and the whole South no one should hesitate at any sacrifice necessary to aid it.

Yours &c.,

ALUMNUS.

The *New York Herald* gives the following account of the benefits brought to Arkansas by her loyal carpet-bag legislators:

"In 1868 the bonded debt of the State was \$3,240,000. It had no floating debt, and had over \$300,000 in the treasury. From July, 1868, to October, 1874, the treasury received over \$6,500,000, floating debt was incurred of nearly \$2,000,000, and the bonded debt was increased \$8,650,000—that is to say, in six years the men who ruined Arkansas spent \$17,000,000, and this in a State which has less than half a million of people."

The people of Arkansas have turned these scoundrels out of power, and now Grant proposes to restore them by the bayonet.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Serofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swollen Neck, Goitre, Serofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurf, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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