GRAHAM, N. C., MAR. 6th, 1875.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

places told and believed that should it of the Bible.

ever get through Congress the President alaw that owes its existence, as Brown alone was consured. dent would veto it; and, added to all we verily believe, to a hatred of, and a this, was an undefined impression that desire to humiliate the people of the certainly a majority of the members of South, added to a determined purpose enact a law so entirely unnecessary, death between the two races of the and so fraught with all that is evil and South, that their suffering may be used nothing that is good. The good, the to aid a political party in maintaining welfare, or protection of no citizen or control of the government. We dislike class of citizens in this country demand- to ascribe such motives to men, and ed this law or anything like it. Reason especially those who from their position will not justify the conclusion that it and intelligence should be free from will not justify the conclusion that it and intelligence should be free from grage strong but less elegant—than was, or could have been regarded as a them, but the circumstances force us his dress tells the Beast that he is a necessary or wholesome law by its ad- to it. vocates, or by the President who signed

Then why was it enacted, why was it signed? There must have been some prompting motive; there must have been some object in view, some end hoped to be attained, by its supporters. What caused them to pass it, what did they hope or wish to accomplish by it?

Ordinarily the presumption should be that pure motives prompt the action of individuals in both public and private capacities; and to question them without proofs to the contrary is uncharitable. But there are instances, when this presumption is so fully and completely rebutted as to entitle every one to look behind the act itself into the motive that prompted it. This law is one of these instances. That the advocates of this measure were influenced by hatred to the south we cannot doubt. It is a general law; but, practically, it had as well be limited in terms to the Southern States, for there are scarcely any negroes at the North. That the continuation of power to the the republican party is dearer and more desirable than constitution, country, peace, quiet and prosperity, is a conviction that forces itself upon us. There are republicans who, as individuals, would not sacrifice all to party but they are too few to be counted in shaping, or controlling the policy of the party with which they act; and to convince others of their earnestness and sincerity they must sever their connection with a party whose leading and principal measures they condemn.

That the republican party has been strengthened by every disturbance at the South even its members will not deny. It makes no difference by whom a disturbance is inaugurated, nor how justifiable the whites may be for whatever part they may take in it, it is magnified into an incipient rebellion, is axagerated into vast proportions and used to rekindle and inflame all the bitter animosities engendered by a protracted sectional war so recently terminated that the actors, friends and sympathizers of both sides in the conflict are, for the most part, now living.

Will this law, misnamed the Civil Rights bill, produce conflicts and disturbances? If the privileges it guarantees, are exercised, or attempted to be exercised, it certainly will. If they are not it will be wonderful, and we shall owe it to a sense of propriety, and a love for peace and good feeling between the races, exhibited by the negro, vastly superior to that which can justly be claimed by the advocates and supporters of this law. If the law is totally disregarded then it may do no damage. There is but one other chance, by which we may hope to escape the pernicious results that this law is so well calculated, and we are forced to believe, intended to produce; and that is, that it may be held to be unconstitutional. The clause in the constitution, by which it is claimed that Congress had the power to make this law, is in substance that Congress shall have the power, by appropriate legislation. to enforce the equality of all men be fore the law. Our courts may not hold that legislation, that forces people to ride together, sit together at all places of public amusement, eat together, and to sleep in the same room it may be, is appropriate to that end. The confidence of the people in cur courts is not what it once was. The believe, whether true or not, that many ! our Judges hold their

them, as because of their extreme partizan views, and their supposed willingness to serve party in the administration of the law,

The pains and penalties for a violation of this act attach, not only to hotel keepers, railroad conductors and steam-These columns are open to the free, boat captains who may violate its prodiscussion of affairs. The GLEANER visions, but equally to all who shall is not responsible for the opinions "aid and incite" such persons to such expressed by correspondents.]

If you, with your wife or daughter, take a seat at the table in the dinningroom of any hotel, and any negro with this iniquitous measure. It is the law his wife or daughter should take a seat are determined that he shall not be inof the land. Our people have heard a on the opposite side, or by you; and great deal of it. From the near approach won should, by word or conduct, incite ricey, and that they shall not hereafter of the expiration of the forty-third the landlord to a removal of those ne-Congress; and from the determined groes, you would be equally guilty and skillful manner in which it was with him. Read the law and consider of their parties policy, and the most inresisted, our people had concluded that it. Do you favor its provisions? Are fluential and favorite of its leaders, as they were to be spared this useless, you not much opposed to them? Can wholy evil law. Notwithstanding the you support them by supporting the length of time it was discussed and ag- party that does? You cannot be a reitated, its final passage is a matter of publican, in the party sense of the surprise to many. The republicans had wor and oppose the Civil Rights bill assured them that they were not in favor any more than you can be a christian, ly greeted the ears of this champion of of it, and they knew the democrats were and oppose the cardinal doctrines of human rights, civil liberty, and free not, and further, they were in many religion and deny the cardinal teachings government; and, exemplar of fruth,

he United States Congress would not of producing conflict, bloodshed and

The full welfare and protection of no individual demanded this law. No excuse in reason and humanity for it.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL

One Swasey of Philadelphia, as the owner and holder of a number of North Carolina State bonds, commonly known as construction bonds, which were issued by the State and sold for the purpose of raising money to build the North Carolina Railroad, some time ago brought his suit in the Circuit Court of the United States to enforce the payment of the interest then due upon said bonds. In the action a receiver was appointed to receive the dividends, declared by the North Carolina Railroad Company, which were going to the State, and apply them to the payment of this arrearage of interthe payment of this arrearage of inter-est. Mr. Swasey sues for himself and enough for the occasion. Not much is all others, the holders of like bonds with overdue interest, who choose to come in and make themselves parties. The State owns three fourths of this railroad and the receiver has been receiving since his appointment one hundred and eighty thousand dollars a year of dividends belonging to the State, with which to pay up this interest past due and as it acrues upon these bonds. but this dividend is only six per cent. annually; and these bonds draw six per cent interest, so that the interest, already due at the bringing of the suit, remains largely or wholy unpaid. The State's interest or stock in this road is mortgaged to secure the payment of these Swasey bonds, and others like them, principal and interest. Last June, in the Circuit Court of

the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, Chief Justice Wait delivering the opinion, it was decreed that unless on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the State shall levy a tax, and provide for its collection, sufficient to pay the interest past due upon these bonds; or shall in some way pay the interest past due, then enough of the stock of the State is to be sold at public auction for cash, to pay the interest due said Swasey and those he represents. From this decree an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. From its place on the docket, this case would not be reached in its regular order, for a long time,probably several years. But plaintiff's counsel propose to escape this delay, by dismissing the appeal, and have served their motion for that purpose. If the appeal is dismissed, and no tax is levied to pay this interest, a portion of the State's stock in this important work of internal improvement must be sold for cash. Who will buy? We believe there is due about three hundred thousand dollars of this interest. Who can compete with the party to whom it is due at the sale? It is said and believed by many that this Swasey is a man of straw; and that the real party in interest is a corporation which is seeking to own a controlling power in this principal railroad of the State. It seems to us that something should be done to prevent the sacrifice of the State's property, and especially, when that property is all she owns that can be called it tried to accomplish, and that it can profitable. It does seem to us that this great railroad, built principally by the ticulars of the closing scenes of this State, should be made to control and Congress, so reckless, as we think of the govern other lines instead of being made a convenience to them; if either give them.

He was a Warm Spring Indian, the places, not so sch from a fitness for moment he sat down on a hot stove.

Benjamin F. Butler has had his amiability of temper very severely tested of late, and that too from unexpected sources in several instances; and, in rather a public manner. The Wilmington Journal records the insulting remarks made to the face of this paragon of republican patriotism, publicly in often been persecuted, and Butler's insults are probably all that he can claim been, in many instances, an evidence of real worth. His own party friends the character and qualities of the shaper well as the confidential adviser, and bosom friend of the President of the

republican party. The Journal thus sums up the abuse, and uncivil remarks, which have recentmorality and honesty. John Young

McLean, of Texas, went for him, elling him he was a murderer. John Young Brown, of Kentucky told him he was pusillannmous in war inhuman in peace, tobidding in morals

and infamous in politics.

BLANE, of Maine, no longer ago than Saturday night, told him he was a damned scoundrel.

And now comes Poland, of Vermont, an elegant old gentleman of the old school, who wears a blue swallow-tail coat, with brass buttons, and in landamned har.

Here is what Poland said: The Washington correspondent of the Tribune gives a rerbatim report of s colloquy between General Butler and Judge Poland during the Wednesday night session of the House of Representives. Butler had impudently said to POLAND that he did not believe that the latter had any desire or intention to bring up the Arkansas resolution. The conversation then proceded in this fash-

Judge Poland-You have no right to What evidence have you? General Butler-None, perhaps; but

Judge Poland-I don't believe that you believe what you say you believe. General Butler—I do believe it. Judge Poland-I believe that you are

damned liar. General Butler-My courage, sir, has never been impeached. I am quite able to resent an insult like that. You had better be careful.

Judge Poland-I don't think that I

Pusillanimous, inhuman, infamous murderer, damued scoundrel, damned liar, and—Spoons!

Some weeks ago, before the passage of the Civil Rights bill, a gentleman from one of the Northern States with some ladies in company, his wife and daughters, perhaps, in passing through this State stopped at Weldon. There was, with him and the lady travelers, a mulatto girl in the capacity of servant. When the announcement was made that supper was ready and all hands went to the dining-room, this mulatt girl went with them and took her seat with the others at the table. The proprietor sent word to the gentleman with whose family she was, that she must remove to a place and table prepared for such as she was. After some remonstrance the negro was removed to where she properly belonged. Suppose that had occurred a few weeks later, ing expressed in the foregoing dispatch. the change of places of that mulatto girl, enforced by the landlord would have been worth five bundred dollars to her, and would have cost him just that amount. Take your negro and start around to hotels, send him in, let him be kicked out and then paid five hundred dollars damage to his dignity, and you pocket the money. You can make something besides out of railroads, steamboats, theatres, &c. You'll make money but may loose your head, The facts of the above come to us from a gentleman near Weldon, and are doubtless true.

The forty third Congress of the United States expired on Thursday the 4th inst. at 12 M. The Country feels easier that it is no more. It had created a feeling of anxiety and apprehension as to what it would do. It is more generally condemned than, perhaps, was ever any Congress, before assembled in this country. Its work is done. The evil of its action is to be felt, and its extent ascertained hereafter. We can only hope, with however little cause we may have, that our extreme apprehensions will not prove, entirely justified by the workings of the evil measures, enacted into laws by this Congress. We have the poor consolation of knowing that it failed to do some of the harm do no more. We have not full par- is no appeal. good of the country. We may hereafter

The post-office heretofore known as Harnett C. H., has been changed in for the first time within the knowledge name to Lillington.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,

[We condense from the News of the 4th.] The State Grange of this order met in Good Templars, Hall, Fisher buing, in the city of Raleigh, on Wed. nesday the 3rd inst., at 11 o'clock, A.M. There was a full attendance of delegates from every section of the State. the halls of Congress. Good men have Dr. Columbus Mills, Master of the State Grange delivered his annual address which was attentively listened to. in common with what has heretofore During the past year the Executive Committee changed the representation, allowing only one delegate to every five Granges, which action was sustain-

The following committees on Order of Business were appointed: Messrs. W. R. King, of Wilson; Wm. A. Graham, of Lincoln; P. C. Carleton, of Iredell; O. L. Chesnut, of Sampson, and J. R. Winston, of Caswell.

Constitution and By-Laws .- W. B. Meares, W. D. Wharton and J. H

Finance. - Azariah Graves, A. T. Mial and G. Z. Erench.

Publication.-Dr. D. A. Montgomery, J. C. Codner, and D. T. Lambeth. Mamufactures .- Jasper Stowe, D. H. Armstrong, and J. B. Kerns.

Agriculture.-Col. J. L. Bridgers, H. E. King and Dr. E. A. Sample. Fertilizers.-James R. Thigpen, D.

B. Holland and C. T. Davis. Committee on Propositions and Grievances .- J. B. Smith, W. A. Graham, Jr., Jasper Stowe, C. Wooten and W. E. Smith.

Committee on Banks .- P. C. Carlton, W. B. Meares and J. B.-Stickney.

Committee on the Good of the Order. -Major J. R. Winston' Jasper Stowe, G. C. Taylor, T. B. Braswell and F. M

County Councils.—Dr. O. L. Ellis, W. T. Walters, Jas. F. Johnston, Alex. McNeill and Dr. W. T. Ennett.

Labor and Immigration.—C. S. Wooten, T. J. Armstrong, M. J. Hunt. Transportation.—S. H. Cannady, Jas. F. Johnston, N. E. Jenkins.

Education .- Dr. W. T. Ennett, Dr D. Reid Parker, Dr. A. wilson.

Co-operative Associations .- Dr.R, W. King, H. H. Best, R. James Powell. Direct Trade Union.—James F. Johnston, G. N Thomson, J. Horace May-

Amendment to Constitution and By-Laws of National Grange.-J. R. Winston, M. L. Harris, P. C. Carlton.

At the hour at which we write, the Master of the State Grange was engaged in exemplifying the unwritten work of the order.

Upon invitation of Jno. Nichols, Esq. the Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Patrons will attend a concert to be given at this Asylum on Friday night.

The Grange will reassemble this morning at 10 o'clock.

TELEGRAMS.

The following telegram was re-

Baltimore, Md., March 3, '75. To Collumbus Mills, Master of N. C. State Grange:

Patrons in Maryland send warme congratulations to brothers and visitors in North Carolina. May God bless vour deliberations.

JAMES T. MOORE, Master in Maryland State Grange. A telegram was sent in answer to the Maryland Grange, now in session in Baltimore, respecting the kind feel-

"Gordon Claude, a cadet engineer of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, has been expelled for refusing to fence with a negro midshipman." Now that young fied for service as grand or petit jurror devil Claude will be apt to start anoth- in any Court of the United States, or er rebellion! He will endanger the existence of the government! His pres- or previous condition of servitude; and ent whereabouts should, at once, be ascertained; a score of government of jurrors, who shall exclude or fail to spies should at once be set to watch his summon any citizen for the cause movements; Butler should be appointed to draw their report, and Congress be fined not more than \$5,000. should pass an act supplemental to the force bill, authorizing the President the provisions of this act, in the Courts should pass an act supplemental to the suspend the writ of habeas corpus in such area of territory as might, from the information, be likely to be affected ful, inconsiderate young rebel, to the end that he and his sympathizers might be hung at discretion. The effect of this would be salutary, in deterring others by making an example of this first oflender; it would establish the right of the colored man to pommel the white man and to be pommeled by him; it would exhibit the strength of the government and have a tendency to coerce refractory republicans into a support of the third term, and to intimhearts have concluded, that their libone man is made law from which there

The outrage is all the more flagrant because it happened in the Nation's school. Decisive measures must be taken, or rebels will yet rule.

of man.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL AS IT PASSED AND WAS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, It is essential to just government that we recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with people to mete out equal and exact justice to all of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political: land it being the proper object of legislation to enact fundamental principles into law; there-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assemble.

Sections 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodation, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances (on land or water) theatres and other places of public amusement, subject only to the con-ditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race or color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section, by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude. the full enjoyment of any accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges in said section enumerated; or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offence forfeit, and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt with full costs, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year, provided that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State statutes, and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred, but this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State; and provided further, that a judgment for the penalty, in favor of the party aggrieved, or a judgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either

prosecution respectively.
Sec. 3. That the District and Circuit

Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the Courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences against and violations of the provision of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial, District or Circuit Courts of the United States wherever the defendant may be found without regard to the other party. and the District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshal of the United States and Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States are hereby special authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person wno shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such Court of the United States or Territorial Court as by law has cognizance of the offence. except in respect of right of action accruing to the person aggrieved, and such District Attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination, as in other cases: provided nothing contained in the section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of chil action accruing to any person whether by this act or otherwie; and any District Attorny who shall wilfully tail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein required, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of \$500 to the person aggrieved thereby to be recovered by an action of debt with full cost, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deem guilty of a misde meanor, and be fined not less than \$1,000, nor more than \$5,000; and pro vided further, that a judgment for the penalty, in favor of the party aggrieved against any such District Attorney, or a judgment upon an indictment against any such District Attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively Sec. 4. That no citizen possessing all

other qualifications which are, or may be prescribed by law, shall be disquali of any State, on account of race, color any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and

upon the coming in of the report to of the United States, shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the Uni-States without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now providby the evil machinations of this ungrate- ed by law for the view of other causes

It is said that the clerks of the House

of Representatives are the anxious chaps upon the subject of an extra session of Congresss. They hold their offices until their successors are elected and installed. If Congress is not convoked, then they hold their places and draw their pay till the next regular assembling of Congress which is in December. If it is, then a new election will supplant them at once and idate democrats who in their rebellious their pay will cease. They can't see the necessity for an extra session. If erties are in danger when the will of Grant means an extra session, he ought to give them time to change their politics. Poor fellows! we suppose some of them at least avowed republicanism for place and got it, now let them disavow and take their chances of keeping it. It is the only chance they have, and we guess that is a poor one. This world is full of disappointment.

They were told and thought the demo

cratic was party dead.

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. Q. GANT & CO.,

Company Shops, N. C.,

Buy their goods for CASH, and thus get them at the lowest figures, are content with small profits, and that is why they sell so cheap and

EXCELLENT GOODS.

That they did so has been the wonder :- Now you know the reason why. They keep everything to eat and to wear, and a great many other things. They will buy all you have to to sell, for cash or barter. In

SHOES

they defy competion. They buy direct from manufacturers, and can't be undersold in

Price or Quality.

Everything they have is new, Dry-Goods, Queens-Ware, Hollow-Ware, Willow-Ware, and Shoes that will wear forever—as nearly as shoes do.

CARRIAGE FINDINGS,—in fact you'll find everything there. Go see.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS

For Sale.

Having a large quantity of land, I wish to dispose of the following described plantations: First:—The farm known as the Ruffin Quar-ter place, situated in Alamance county on the waters of Haw river and Big Alamance, con-

Two Hundred and Seventy Acres,

one third timber, the balance in a fine state of cultivation. Upon this farm, which is conveniently and healthfully located, two miles south-of Graham, the county set t is a fine young orchard consisting of 1200 young fruit trees, of choice varieties, carefully selected; a good dweling-house and all necessary outhouses for cropers, tenants, or laborers.—In every way a desirable farm.

Second:—The farm known as the Boon place containing

Two Hundred and Seventy-

Three Acres,

lying four miles south of Company Shops, on the waters of Big Alamance within a tew hun-dred yards of Alamance Factory. Of this farm about one half is cleared, and in a fine tree of cultivation, the between the reliable prostate of cultivation, the balance in original growth. Upon it are two homesteads, both of which are comfortable and conveniently loca-

These farms are adapted to the growth of grain of all kinds, tobacco, clover and grasses. Upon each are large meadows, in good condi-

I also wish to sell a

Valuable Water power,

on Haw river, attached to which are about

on Haw river, attached to which are about forty acres of land; or as much as may be desired. This valuable property is on both sides of Haw river eight miles from Mebanesville, on the N. C. Railroad, and is improved to the following extent:

There is an excellent dam, recently and substantially built, affording a head of water, unfailing, and sufficient to run any quantity and quality of machinery. Eligible sites on both sides of the river. Thre is a grist and saw mill in operation, a good store house, miller's house, and some shanties.

Terms made easy. For particulars address either myself, or E. S, Parker, attorney at law, Graham P. O., Alamanee county, N. C.

W. R. ALBIGHT.

If the above described water power is not

W. R. ALBIGHT.

If the above described water power is not soon sold I would like a partner, or partners with some capital, to engage in manufacturing.

W. R. ALBIGHT.

SCOTT & DONNELL,

Graham, N. C., Dry-Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, INRON, STEEL, SALT, MOLASSES OILS. DYE-STUFFS. DRUGS.

MEDICINES, LARD. BACON, &C., &C. Terms Cash or Barter.

CUTTING AND MAKING.

Robert A. Noell,

Offers his services as a Tailor, to the public. His shop is at his residence, in

GRAHAM. N. C.

His work warranted, in fit and finish.

King Alfonso

is giving the Carlists a lively time, and

B. TATE & CO.,

at the old stand of Murray & Tate, in Graham, are giving all who try to undersell them a lively time. Alfonso and Tate & Co., are both bound to succeed. Tate & Co. will buy at the highest prices all you have to sell, and at the lowest prices sell you all you want to buy.

SCOTT & DONNELL. GRAHAM, N. C.,

Buy and sell

COTTON, CORN, FLOUR, BACON LARD, AND ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY, PRODUCE,

E. S. PARKER, Attorney at Law,

GRAHAM, N. C.

DISTILLEY FOR SALE.

Capacity eighty gallons per day. Also twenty-five barrels pure Corn Whiskey, made

HUTCHISON & CO. Address W. R. ALBRIGHT, Graham, N. C.

\$20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. STINSON