

THE GLEANER.

E. S. PARKER, Editor. GRAHAM, N. C., APRIL 13, 1875.

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

THE SUPREME COURT.

It is said, and truly, that newspapers possess great power, and exert great influence for good or evil. They should then, to the extent of their power, be cautious, and, to the extent of their influence, be prudent. Attacks, of a very grave character, have recently been made upon two of the Justices of our Supreme Court. They were based upon information, that turns out to have been untrue. It was charged that two of the Judges, in considering the case involving the validity of the lease of the North Carolina railroad, upon which only four sat, seized the opportunity given by the absence of the other two from sickness, who disagreed with them, to render an opinion for the Court; thus practicing a fraud upon the Court, and perpetrating a great injury and outrage upon the State. The facts turn out to be, that there was nothing improper in the circumstances under which this opinion was considered or rendered; that it is the opinion of three of the four Judges who sat upon the case, and is indorsed by the one who did not, as a sound legal opinion. We took occasion in a former article to say that our Supreme Court did not enjoy fully the confidence of the people. Charges and accusations, based upon incorrect representations may destroy confidence in any Court. We do not say this is the cause of a want of confidence in our Court, but we do think that attacking the integrity of the Judges of the Court of supreme jurisdiction of the State is a very serious matter, and should not be done, without the fullest evidence. The soundness of its decisions is matter for review and criticism. It may be unfortunate for the interest of the State, that the lease of the North Carolina railroad was ever made. It may be injurious for the gauge to be altered. It may be that the lease was affected by improper means. These questions were not before the Court. There were but three questions it was called upon to decide according to law.

First: Had the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, under its charter, the power to lease its road? Second: Had the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company the power under its charter to take a lease of said road? Third: Had the lessee of the North Carolina Railroad the right, under its lease, to alter the gauge from Greensboro to Charlotte? The Court, after long deliberation, decides all these questions in the affirmative. It may be a matter of regret that the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company conferred powers so extensive; and it may have been very impolitic to exercise them. We thought justice demanded this article. The charges have been widely circulated, if the opinion complained of is not sound, in law and reason, we would like for some of our able lawyers to review it; and show wherein it is erroneous. We hope it may be done; and if errors are found that the matter may be reheard. The rules of the Supreme Court provide for this.

DEMOCRATS.

In Connecticut, on Monday 5th of this month there was an election for Governor, state officers, members of the General Assembly, and members of Congress. The democrats carried everything. The administration at Washington threw the whole force of its influence into the campaign. Speakers from abroad were sent to the field, and an effort was made to inflame all the ill feelings of the war to aid the republican party in its effort to carry the State. The disloyalty and treason and rebellion of the South were eloquently called up, with the hope that the attention of the public might be diverted from the crimes of the administration, endorsed by the republican party, but to no purpose. The story is old and is fast losing its value in campaigns. As the people learn its utter want of truth they cease to be influenced by it. If the people of the different States, and sections of this country really know each other, the republican party would be swept from power, as rapidly as elections furnished the opportunity, in all save the States and sections controlled by the negro vote. There were three candidates for Governor, Ingersoll, democrat, Green, republican, and Smith, prohibitionist. Ingersoll democrat, beats the two others combined nearly seven thousand votes. Both branches of the legislature are largely democratic. Connecticut elects four members of Congress, of these the democrats elect three and the republicans one. Two years ago the republicans elected three and the democrats

one. The democrats elected the Governor and the legislature two years ago, but by a less majority.

In the municipal elections in the cities of the north and northwest democratic gains from nearly everywhere are reported. The inborn love of freedom and just government of the American people cannot, much longer, be stifled by prejudice and ill feeling, those great frailties of human nature, common to us all. The cry of rebellion ceases to arouse, and drive from the mind all else, because it is unfounded and meaningless. Loyalty cannot much longer excuse the violations of every principle of justice and liberty, because the people are discovering that it is used as the slogan of those, prompted by selfishness, hatred, and avarice. The love of liberty, the detestation of peculation, the hatred of usurpation, may, for a season, as it has been obscured but it will finally assert itself. Deception and hypocritical profession, and dishonesty, are being brought to light and the republican party is being driven from power. The people are honest. They have been credulous, or dependant.

Their eyes are opening, they are taking courage, they are growing hopeful. A return to good government, does not seem so impossible. They are cheered by the prospect. Their power is being felt. They will triumph and a country will rejoice.

THE FEDERAL COURT AND GREENSBORO.

This day, a week ago, we spent in Greensboro. The Federal Court was in session, Judge Dick presiding. We did not hear all of his charge to the grand jury. That portion we did hear pertained chiefly to the civil rights bill; and we suppose we heard all of that branch of his charge. The Judge delivered quite a learned essay in that connection. He declared, that by it, the negro had no other rights than those he before might have exercised; save only, that he could now elect whether he would enforce those rights in a Federal or State Court. So far as the constitutionality of the act, in giving the Federal Courts Jurisdiction, was concerned, his Honor intimated no opinion. What he said was calculated to impress his hearers with the idea, that the opposers of this measure had made a great noise about nothing; and that the worst that can truthfully be said of it, is that it is a useless piece of legislation. No criticism, express or implied upon this law, or its enactment, fell from the Judge's lips. He declared that it pertained to laws, public conveyances, and places of public amusement only. That in those the whites and blacks were not, by its provisions, necessarily bound to be accommodated together. That the accommodations must be of the same quality, but might be separate. The charge had evidently been prepared with great care, and as a literary production it reflected credit upon its author. Judge Bond, it was understood, would be on the Bench during the second week of the term.

During our short stay we were the guest of the McAdoo House. This house is elegant in all its appointments. The building is new, and everything connected with it is new, save the landlord. He is an old hotelier, and has that knowledge of his business which long experience, alone, can give. There is probably no finer hotel in the State. Its proximity to the depot is no small advantage when the time of arrival and departure of trains (from about twelve to three and a half o'clock in the night) is considered.

Greensboro is rapidly improving and will, in a few years, be a city in fact as well as in name. We called upon Messrs. Duffy and Albright, of the Patriot. Their looks and cheerfulness indicate the prosperity of their deserving paper. We also paid our respects to W. S. Ball, of the New North State, who is said to be one of the hardest workers in the State. He edits the best republican paper in the State, that we have ever seen. Like all lawyers who edit papers and practice law, he was as busy as he could be. Greensboro is an enterprising town.

The Statesville Landmark says: We make the statement upon unquestionable authority that a woman in Wilkes county has given birth to Triplets five times in succession. The children of each birth have been raised, and the whole number are now alive. No two of the children resemble each other in any marked degree—except in the color of the hair. In the sex the female predominates largely. The children are all well developed, and without the least malformation. This is certainly one of the most remarkable cases on record.

Our old friend, Everett Smith, recently of Wayne county, now of Greensboro paid us a visit last week. He is in the insurance business. We were glad to see him. He must have lost nearly a hundred pounds of flesh since we knew him before the war, but he is no feather weight yet. No man enjoys to a greater extent the confidence of those who know him.

CHANGE OF GAUGE.

If, as many supposed it would do, the change of the gauge of the North Carolina railroad from Greensboro to Charlotte, had induced the removal of the Shops, this county would be a great sufferer from the change. We are very apt to find a selfish motive working upon the opinions, the payments, the likes and dislikes of mankind. Our Greensboro friends, doubtless, think the change will do them no harm, and will probably be beneficial to their town and section; hence they fail to see any great outrage and damage perpetrated upon the interest and dignity of the State. Our Raleigh friends, and others doubtless think the change will do them no good, and may do injury to their towns and sections; hence, they see great damage, and indignity to the State. This is human nature, and is to be expected. We do not accuse our friends of being entirely influenced by the interests or conceived interest of their respective localities, or more influenced thereby than we all are. or than it is natural, and perhaps proper, taking things as they are, that we should be. Our people are more interested in the location of the Shops. We show the same solicitude for self interest that others do. The lease was condemned by many of our people very bitterly. Some of them opposed it from motives entirely disconnected with their own or their county's interest, save only as they were connected with the interest of the whole state and the corporation making the lease. It was then apprehended that one of the effects of the lease would be the removal of the Shops. As time allayed their fears of this, we heard less said about the lease. Now, the gauge is altered from Greensboro, all the old fear of the removal of the Shops comes back upon our people with additional force. These Shops are the means of putting into circulation right in the centre of our county more than one hundred thousand dollars a year. To lose this would injure any people; it would injure to a greater or less extent every individual in this county. We have shared in the common anxiety about it. We now feel easy. We can assure the people, upon the authority of a high official of the Richmond and Danville railroad, who knows whereof he speaks, that in no event, whether the gauge is altered the whole length of the road or not, will the Shops be removed, or will the change of gauge in any way affect the Shops. If the Shops are not interfered with, our people will not be greatly damaged, by either the lease, or the change of gauge.

The following law will be found to be of general importance, so we publish it. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the Auditor shall not audit any claim or account presented at the instance of any county, for the maintenance of lunatics who have hitherto been or may hereafter be, refused admission into the Insane Asylum, unless it shall appear upon the affidavits of one or more respectable practicing physicians that the person or persons on account of whom such claim is presented, were for such times as such claim shall be presented, in his or their opinion, entitled to be admitted into the Insane Asylum as lunatics, and upon the affidavit of the Chairman, of the Board of Commissioners of any such county made before the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county to the effect that the expense has actually been incurred by such county for the support of such lunatic or lunatics, and that the charge does not exceed the actual amount expended, and such claim or account shall be accompanied by a certificate from the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum showing that during the year for which such charge is made, said lunatic or lunatics have been refused admission therein; Provided, That the said amount shall not exceed the rate of one hundred dollars per year.

Sec. 2. That the Board of Commissioners of any county presenting any claim, shall make out and render their accounts annually.

Sec. 3. That any person wilfully or falsely swearing to any part contained in the affidavit heretofore mentioned, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction shall suffer all penalties prescribed by law for that crime.

Sec. 4. That all laws or clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In General Assembly, read three times and ratified the 22nd day of March.

Warning the Merrimack [Protestant Episcopal.] The well known diver of this city, Mr. Wm. West, continues to dig and blast away on the remains of the Confederate war monster, Merrimack, in Craney Island bend. He has eight or ten men and two schooners now engaged in the work. The Merrimack is a tough customer for the wreckers to handle. For twelve years they have been exploding powder around her remains and the end is not yet. The Merrimack was destroyed by fire the 10th of May, 1862, by order of Secretary Mallory of the Confederate navy.

FLAT RIVER, N. C.

April 2nd, 1875. Mr. Editor:—Having but recently learned that a paper called the GLEANER was being published at Graham, county seat of Alamance county, I have, after due consideration, at last concluded to pen off a letter of correspondence for said journal, and if possible obtain—say and acquaintance, with the gentlemanly and enterprising editor, and give an item or so from Flat River into the bargain.

Flat River is the garden spot (I won't say of the world for that would be going a trifle too far) of Orange county. It is a district of country deriving its name from a river of the same denomination which has its source somewhere in Person county and flows directly through Orange and empties its waters into the Neuse. It is navigable, not for steam boats, but for common sized flats, as far up as Bobbing-bridge. It is remarkable for large fish which abound in great quantities in its waters, also for the roughness of its for s and the loud terrific noise it makes in time of a freshet, which at certain periods disturb the planters to such an extent that they give leg bail and congregate upon the hills. I do not propose to give a geographical sketch of the river in question, but only to mention a few of its principal features and leave your readers to find out the balance by investigating their maps.

FARMING is the principle pursuit of the people; although the weather for the past few weeks has been very unfavorable they are beginning to "git off" in fine style.

TOBACCO is raised here in large quantities, and is known as far as the town of Durham as being superior in point of quality to that raised in any other county in North Carolina or Virginia.

CIVIL RIGHTS when last heard from was just making Coons-bend in Flat River, and no intelligence concerning it has been received since week before last. A negro attempted to assert his equality with white folk and got his head nigh on to burst—so, down stream she goes. I fear I am taxing the patience of you and your readers to too great an extent so I will stop for the present.

Perhaps again, JAMES A.

THE SENATE UNDER THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

We take the following from the New York Sun: We have tested the temper of the new Senate. It is mildly Republican. Grant has a majority of eight or nine. This raises the interesting question as to how the Senate will be likely to stand two years hence when the next administration comes into power. Twenty-six members of the present Senate vacate their seats in March, 1877, of whom sixteen are Republicans and ten are Democrats. These represent States that went heavily Democratic at the last elections, and Democrats are almost absolutely certain to take the places of the present ten incumbents. This will preserve the Democratic column unbroken in the next Senate. How will it be apt to fare with the sixteen retiring Republicans? Among them are Morrill of Maine, Boutwell of Massachusetts, and Anthony of Rhode Island. There is one more in New England—Cragin of New Hampshire. There may be doubt about Cragin's successor; but we will concede these four places to the Republicans. There are seven others out of the sixteen, which according to recent elections, the Republicans may hope to hold, namely, those of Ferry of Michigan, Howe, of Wisconsin, Wright of Iowa, Windom of Minnesota, Hitchcock of Nebraska, Harvey or Kansas, and Robertson of South Carolina.

The eleven above mentioned are all of the sixteen for which, in our judgment, the Republicans have any show. Five Republican seats remain, those now filled by Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Logan of Illinois, Alcorn of Mississippi, Clayton of Arkansas, and West of Louisiana. Unless the Democrats make utter shipwreck of themselves in the next Congress and in the States where they now wield power, they cannot fail to wrest these five seats from the Republicans at the next elections. If they do, this will give the Opposition a majority of two or three in the first Senate under the next President. But this result will largely depend upon the wisdom and prudence of the Democratic party during the coming eighteen months, and especially upon the character of the two Presidential candidates of 1876.

Terrible Explosion and Loss of Life. SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—A great quantity of powder stored in a frame building exploded, crushing the walls and hatch ways of the bonded warehouse, corner Spears and Harrison streets. A number of frame buildings occupied as saloons and dwellings were blown to pieces, and in a few minutes the whole mass was in flames. A number of men, women and children were crushed, and some perished in the flames. The loss to the warehouse is half a million of dollars. The fire is under control. The search for bodies is pushed as fast as the flames will permit. Three have been taken out.—Exchange.

At a meeting of the Conservatives of Charlotte Saturday night, Mr. McNinch was nominated for Mayor of that city.

The coal miners in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, have been on a strike for several weeks. The indications are that the strike will extend until it covers the entire anthracite coal region. It is of greater proportions, and seems to be attended with more determination and ability to hold out than any strike we recollect seeing an account of in this country. The miners are organized, armed and threatening. The various county officers are powerless to quell the disturbance. Troops by the regiment have been ordered to and are moving in the direction of the scene of turbulence and disturbance. The matter has grown to the proportions of a war, almost. It is a struggle of labor against capital. The strikers number thousands of operatives. They hold their meetings discuss and adopt resolutions, and vote by ballot on any proposed course of procedure. What the termination will be cannot be foreseen. Blood shed and loss of life is imminent. A conflict between the troops and strikers may occur at any time. If the strike is sustained, and continues to extend, the result cannot be otherwise than extremely disastrous, and want and suffering must follow.

There is enough of heroism and nerve in the way a Tennessee locomotive engineer met his death to temper with sympathy the judgement which his foolhardiness deserves. He was employed on the Georgia and East Tennessee Railroad and was cautiously working his way over the track with a passenger train just after the recent floods had subsided. He reached Sweetwater Creek, over which a temporary bridge had been thrown to replace the one washed away by the swollen waters. It seemed insecure, and he feared to risk his train and his passengers in crossing it; so, uncoupling the engine from its tender, and ordering the fireman to leave his post, that but one life might be endangered, he dashed at full speed for the other bank. There were moments of breathless suspense, then a crash of broken timbers, an explosion, a cloud of steam, and a wrecked engine. The engineer was seen no more; the rushing river into which he fell swept his body far away, leaving only his name, David Holloway, to memorize his generous but reckless act. Exchange.

There was a riot at the polls, in one of the wards of Annapolis in Maryland, at the municipal election on Monday, the 5th of this month. The negroes, as we learn from the telegraphic reports, attempted to prevent a negro from voting the democratic ticket, when a white man was knocked down by a negro. Pistol firing then commenced by both whites and blacks. Peace and quiet were partially restored. A short time afterwards a negro was remonstrated with by a white man for carrying around in a threatening manner a huge club. He knocked the white man down for his pains. The fight then assumed larger proportions. Whites and blacks ranged themselves on the side of their color and firing became rapid. One negro was killed, and eight or ten others wounded—some dangerously. The one killed was not engaged in the fight and was trying to get away. No one knows which side killed him. The negroes were the aggressors. Prudent interference stopped the conflict.

Here is a mild estimate of the President's qualification for a third term. It is from the Boston Courier: "A President who takes gifts' who sits aloft thwarting the will of the people, and dreams of an indefinite extension of his lease of power through the continuance of anarchy in the southern half of the Union, should be ignominious even to a second term. Freedom itself is worthless without order and an honest, intelligent National administration. Grant has never had a Cabinet capable of administering the affairs of a great government. He has had an unconquerable aversion to anything bigger than a head clerk. The personnel of the Government of the smallest State in Europe would put ours to the blush.

THE FIRST GUN.—We learn that Solicitor Strudwick is in Greensboro this week with the view of carrying out the instructions of Governor Brogden. He will issue the necessary process against such railroad officials as may be reached by process of law, and hold them in the requisite bonds for their appearance before the next term of Guilford Superior Court. We imagine the proceedings against the rebellious officials will assume no more important shape at the present. Raleigh News.

Grant and Johnson don't speak when they meet in the street. It's of no consequence, however. Johnson can talk enough for six ordinary men, and when he enters upon the speech making business he always does it.

We met Col. Thos. B. Long, General Postal Agent, in Greensboro last week. His efficiency and usefulness is universally admitted and praised. Why don't all officials do their duty, as he does, and earn and receive the commendation of all parties as he does?

COMMERCIAL

Graham Market. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY SCOTT & DONNELL. Tuesday, April 13, 1875.

Apples, dried, 7 lb.	8@10
green, 7 lb.	1.50
Butter 7 lb.	1.25@1.50
Beeswax 7 lb.	25@30
Bacon sides 7 lb.	12 1/2@15
shoulders, 7 lb.	10@12 1/2
" hams.	15@18
Beef 7 lb.	5@6
Blackberries, dried.	7@8
Bark, sasaparilla roots 7 lb.	4@5
Castings, old 7 lb.	15@20
Cloth, low and cotton 7 yds.	20@25
Corn 7 bush.	90@1.00
Chickens each.	20@25
Cotton, lint, 7 lb.	14@15 1/2
in seed.	8.00@8.25
Ducks 7 pair.	30@50
Eggs 7 doz.	15
Flour, family 7 bbl.	7.00@7.50
supr 7 bbl.	6.00@7.00
Feathers 7 lb.	30@35
Furs, rabbit, 7 dozen.	25@30
" opossum, each.	05@10
" muskrat "	10@15
" mink "	50@60
" con "	20@30
" fox "	20@30
" house cat "	05@10
" other "	3.00@5.00
Hay 7 100 lb.	50@60
Hides, green, 7 lb.	05@06
" dry 7 lb.	12@15
Lard 7 lb.	16@20
Meal, corn, 7 lb.	2@3
Oats, seed 7 bush.	75@80
Onions 7 bush.	75@1.00
" sets 7 bush.	1.00@1.25
Pears 7 bush.	1.00@1.25
Potatoes, Irish 7 bush.	1.00@1.25
" sweet "	75@1.00
Pork 7 lb.	8@10
Peaches, dried, 7 lb.	06@08
" unpeeled.	06@08
Rags 7 lb.	02@03
Shingles 7 thousand.	2.50@3.00
Tallow 7 lb.	08@10
Wood 7 cord.	3.00@3.50

Company Shops Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. Q. GANT & CO. Tuesday, April 13, 1875.

Apples, dried, 7 lb.	9@11
green, 7 lb.	1.35@1.50
Butter 7 lb.	1.00@1.25
Beeswax 7 lb.	25
Bacon, sides 7 lb.	12 1/2@15
shoulders.	10@12 1/2
" hams.	15@17
Beef 7 lb.	5@6
Blackberries, dried.	7@8
Corn 7 bush.	90@1.00
Chickens, each.	15@25
Cabbage, 7 head.	2@7
Cotton, lint.	13 1/2@14
Clover seed 7 bush.	8.00@8.25
Ducks 7 pair.	30@40
Eggs, 7 doz.	15 @ 20
Flour, family, 7 barrel.	6.75
" super.	6.50
Feathers, new, 7 lb.	30@35
Furs, rabbit, 7 doz.	25
" opossum, each.	5@10
" muskrat "	10@15
" mink "	20@30
" con "	20@30
" fox "	20@30
Hides, green, per lb.	3@6 1/2
" dry.	12@15
Lard per lb.	15@17
Onions per bush.	75@80
" sets per bush.	2.00
Oats per bush.	75@80
Pears per bush.	1.00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush.	1.00@1.25
" sweet, per bush.	75@1.00
Peaches, dried, per lb. peeled.	15@20
" unpeeled.	8
Pork per lb.	8@10
Tallow per lb.	8@10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING OPENING OF MILLINERY GOODS.

At Pugh's Corner, in Graham, on Saturday, the 24th day of April, I shall open for inspection and trade, my Spring stock of new HONNETS, HATS, CAPS, RIBBONS, LACES, FLOWERS, ORNAMENTS, CUFFS.

Switches, Plats, and everything usually found in a fashionable millinery Store.

The ladies of Graham and surrounding country are invited to call and examine my stock. Miss S. J. GRIGSON. apr. 13-1m

G. F. BASON, Attorney at Law, GRAHAM N. C.

J. P. GULLEY, RETAILER AND JOBBER OF Dry-Goods, Clothing, NOTIONS, BURT'S HAND-MADE Boots & Gaiters, HATS AND CAPS, VALISES, TRUNKS, WHITE GOODS, & C., &c.

South Cor. Fayetteville St., and Exchange Place RALEIGH, N. C.

The undersigned, having closed his Hotel in Graham, desires to return his thanks for the liberal patronage he received while landlord. He parts with his guests with pleasant recollections of past accommodations, and hopes to meet them often, and to learn of their ever continued welfare; though his relation to them may never be that of landlord again. He wishes to inform the public that he has opened a

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE

In the building formerly used as a hotel at Company Shops, where he will be glad to see his old friends, and where those heretofore in the habit of stopping with him, can find accommodations. At his Boarding house, meals and lodging can be obtained when it suits the proprietor to furnish them, at terms to be regulated by special contract in each case. JOHN H. KLAPP.

March 16th, 1875. JUST RECEIVED. Two Hopheads old fashioned Cuban Moccasins. New crop. W. R. ALBRIGHT.