

# THE GLEANER.

E. S. PARKER, Editor.  
GRAHAM, N. C., JUNE 1, 1875.

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

## NEXT SATURDAY.

On next Saturday, the 5th day of June, there will be a meeting of the Democratic-Conservative party of this county, held in the Court House, for the purpose of adopting a plan, best calculated to produce harmony, and insure concert of action in the approaching campaign. We have argued the importance of this meeting, and the necessity, for the interest of all, of its being well attended. Before another issue of our paper, the appointed time of the meeting will have passed, and the campaign really opened in this county. There was never a campaign in which the welfare of all was more deeply concerned. The delegates, sent to the Constitutional Convention, may so amend the present Constitution, as to render it in many particulars a new one. That Constitution will, or should be for the benefit of all. There should be sent to amend or reframe it, men whose object and whose sole object will be the welfare and good of the whole people. A Constitution is not made for a party, nor for a generation only, but for a State—for a people for all time, as near as may be. An order that a due regard may be had for the high and responsible duties devolving upon the delegates, and that a disinterested effort may be made to discharge those duties, it is necessary that the Democratic party should elect a controlling number of the delegation. To do this certainly, requires that every county should do its duty. Upon each individual member of the party there rests a duty. Concert of action and harmony must prevail if we hope for success. This can only be insured by the active interest of the whole party. When meetings are full, there are seldom if ever dissensions. A few cannot then control them. The Republicans have made the contest of strictly party character as far as they have been able. Let us not by supineness now, loose the victory that is within easy reach, or worse yet by disagreement among ourselves. The last election in this county was no test of party strength. Voters were then largely influenced by questions that cannot again arise. There was a want of harmony among ourselves. For the good of the State and every citizen of it, let the causes of the past division be forgotten. If any have wires to pull, or intrigues to set on foot, let us meet in such numbers as to defeat them. The people are busy, but every one can serve his own interest better by coming out, and lending his assistance to the important work before the party now, than he can by staying at home. The Republicans are already at work, trying to foment strife among us. That is their only hope. If we were as prompt to the calls of our party as they are to theirs, success would be doubly assured, and our success, complete and every where means a blessing to all, Republican as well as Democrat—unless it is the office-holder. Ah, there is the rub! There are many officers, and much pay now. Good for office-holders, bad for the people. We believe in the people. When they err it is from the head not from the heart. Come out, so that the meeting next Saturday shall be a meeting of the people, really and in fact. Let us talk over the situation and compare views. Let those views endorsed by the majority control the action of the party in this county. This campaign must not be for the purpose of serving the ambition of a class or clique or individual. The work of a delegate to a Constitutional Convention is lasting. We must send men who will perform it promptly and well, according to the wishes and interests of the people.

## PLEASANT LODGE ACADEMY.

By special invitation we attended the closing exercises of this institution of learning on last Thursday. It is situated in this county, near the Randolph and Chatham lines, and immediately upon the Guilford line. The academy building, the upper story of which is also used as a Mason's Lodge, is pleasantly and beautifully located, near the public highway, in the midst of a delightful grove. We were invited to address the pupils, and had supposed we should find, of pupils, their parents and immediate friends of the school, a neighborhood gathering of perhaps two hundred. The night preceding we spent with our old friend George Patterson, Esq., only a couple of miles distant, and hence were upon the ground early. Judge of our surprise, upon getting there to find already assembled more than a thousand people, and others coming in buggies, carriages, and other vehicles and on horse-back. They continued to arrive until the crowd numbered from two to three thousand people. And a better looking crowd we never before

saw assembled. From an estimate, made from the seats, which approximates accuracy, there were nine hundred ladies present. The crowd was principally from Chatham, Randolph, Guilford and this county. We are an old man, but we are as we believe a judge of female beauty, and we can truthfully say that we never saw together more pretty ladies in one day. At ten o'clock the ringing of the large Academy bell announced the commencement of the exercises. The immense crowd were hushed into silence by a piece of vocal music elegantly rendered in which teachers and pupils joined. This was followed by declamation by the boys and essays by the girls, interspersed by music from a fine string band, until about one o'clock, when a recess for dinner was taken. And such a dinner! Everybody brought a basket filled with good things and as large as the crowd was we think there was a sufficiency to have fed it a week. At two o'clock the bell called the crowd again together, when the exercises were resumed. The declamation as a whole was fine, some excellent. The essays of the girls were well written, their own production, and gracefully and distinctly read, with just enough of modest bashfulness to bring the roses to their cheeks, and enhance the pleasant effect.

"Boys and girls rights" by the smaller pupils delivered in chorus was simply splendid. About four o'clock the writer was introduced which closed the exercises. But the young people were not yet ready to abandon the scene of the days pleasures, so at night there was a social gathering with music until about ten or eleven o'clock. Everything passed off pleasantly and to the entire satisfaction of all. This school was organized nine months since by two young men, Messrs N. C. English of Trinity College, and O. T. Edwards of Chatham county. More than a hundred pupils attended their school, during the term, and they had an average attendance of sixty. Mr. English is a graduate of Trinity College. Mr. Edwards though not college bred is thoroughly educated. They are Christian gentlemen, and the neighborhood, appreciates, and is justly proud of their school. The next session commences the third of August. The closing exercises of Pleasant Lodge Academy will long be remembered as a day of enjoyment and quiet pleasure by all who were present. The teachers were proud of their pupils, the pupils of their teachers, and the surrounding country of both.

The Philadelphia Centennial Committee, has made among other appointments, that of L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, as one of the two special orators of the day, and Gen'l. Joseph E. Johnson, as Master of Ceremonies. This worrying to the National Republican, because it looks too much to genuine reconciliation. But the committee of arrangements is composed of wiser material. And since they show that the Philadelphia Centennial is to be national, we hope North Carolina will bestir herself to appear creditably among the list of exhibitors—For the celebration is not of a day like that of Charlotte, but in the nature of an exposition lasting through several months.

GRAHAM, N. C.,  
May 24th, 1875.

HON. A. W. TOURGEE,  
Dear Sir:—From the Wilmington Journal of a recent date, I notice the statement that you had expressed yourself to the correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, as having views upon the political situation different from those you are generally credited with having. May I ask you whether this is true? Permit me to hope it is. Will you write me?

Hurriedly yours, &c.,  
E. S. PARKER.  
GREENSBORO, N. C.,  
May 25th, 1875.

My Dear Parker:  
Your favor of yesterday is received. I have been much amused at the article in the Journal and the inquiries which have arisen from it. The correspondent's business is a myth. I am not aware of ever having spoken to any correspondent in regard to my political views. I am certain that I never authorized any one to think my thoughts for me. That, however, is immaterial. In answer to your question, allow me to say that I am not aware of any change in my political faith, nor even an inclination to change. If I were to write my political creed it would be Lincoln's famous aphorism: "A government of the people, by the people and for the people," including in the term "people" the entire population of the United States. You know, for we have often talked freely of these matters, how broad and deep the foundations of my faith in the people lie. I have no faith in politicians, aristocrats, or classes of any sort. The whole, with the counter-checks of variant interests and conflicting views, is far more likely to do justice and promote the true interests of all, than any part or class. I consider the elements in this definition of American Republicanism, to be as inseparable as the persons of the Holy Trinity. That theory, plan or idea of government which brings the government most nearly to the people—the whole people—allows them

most directly to control and direct it, does away with political "middlemen," dams privileged classes, and trains the people most rapidly and effectually in the management of public affairs for their own good—that theory is the one to which I give my unflinching adhesion.—Whatever smacks of political Phariseism—standing upon the street corners and thanking God that we are not as other men—that I repudiate. It matters not how honest a man may be in that view—it matters not how much he may honestly pride himself upon Caucasian complexion, or his unmingled Anglo-Saxon-Norman-Celtic lineage, the very assumption of exclusiveness, or superior right to rule or govern in our land, is repellant to my instincts, my conviction, and my deliberate belief as to sound policy.

On the other hand, it is well known to you and many others of my personal friends, of both political parties, that I have never fully approved the measures known as the Reconstruction acts—not from any dissent from the principles on which they are based, but from what I deemed their inefficiency to secure the end aimed at. This desired end I understand to be, the erection of self-regulating republican governments in the territory of the late Confederacy, in which the equal rights and privileges of all citizens, shall be secured and maintained and their highest interests promoted. I entertained this idea of the insufficiency of these measures at the time of their adoption, and have seen no good reason as yet to change it. Indeed my views in regard to the operation and results of this policy have been fulfilled with singular accuracy. I do hold this to have been "a serious error" on the part of the Republican party which was then in power—an error in policy mind you, not in principle. I hold it to have been the duty of that party to have taken such a course, to have so legislated, as to have set at rest forever that host of unpleasant issues—not to say dangerous ones, which are crowding the near future of the South for solution. At the same time, it was a movement, an experiment in the direction of popular government, equal right and universal manhood. While therefore I thought it insufficient and illy-considered in its details, I cheerfully co-operated in the endeavor to secure its success and am heartily glad that I did so.

What plan I think would have been better is as immaterial now, as were my convictions then. It has been stated, that I thought the negroes should have been educated before they were allowed to vote. In one sense this is true and in another false. I think an ignorant man has the same right to his share in self-government as a wise one. These States, even now, offer a significant illustration of this truth. Had their rehabilitation been left to the 38 per cent of our adult population who are educated, that is not illiterate—the colored man would have now no rights at all, legal or political as opposed to the white citizen, or, in other words, none "which the white man is bound to respect." Fortunately in this State this is not a mere matter of speculation and belief; we have the proposed Constitution of 1865 to justify this conclusion. At the same time, I think that the government owed both education and training in the duties of civil life, to the slave, and an education to the 24 per cent of illiterate whites whom slavery had kept from knowledge, both as an act of justice and of policy, having a wise regard to its own future. The whole nation was responsible for slavery—There is no shirking that. The nation permitted, encouraged, protected and nurtured it. It justified the Southern man in investing his money in, and building his future upon the basis of slave property. It was responsible, therefore, for the ills which sprung from slavery and was bound in honor and good conscience to repair them, so far as was possible. The greatest evil arising from slavery, and continuing when the slave was made a citizen in a governmental view, was the ignorance and inexperience of civil and political duties, which it produced. This the nation should have remedied, as speedily, thoroughly and safely as possible, and until it was in a good degree remedied it should never have given the reins of government unreservedly into the hands of communities thus constituted. How could this have been done? By some modification, perhaps, of the territorial plan, by which the internal affairs of these States might have been administered under the supervision of the national government. I think by this means both the extravagance and lawlessness of the past, and the danger of the immediate future might have been avoided.

But, it is urged, that this course would have taken a long time, perhaps a generation. Ah, there is the trouble. We have no faith in time! We think that the railroad and telegraph have annihilated time and space! Milton said that one of the attributes of Deity was the power to compress eternity into an hour. The Republican party and Congress got an idea that they also had this power. Hence this "serious error." You remember somebody's idea, that if a yankee had had the contract of creation he would have finished it all up in five days and gone fishing on Saturday. It was so with our Republican Congress at the close of the war. They wanted to do the work of a generation in a day.

I tell you Captain, I cannot get over the impression that our children will be fitter men to settle this "hash" than we

who have looked into each other's faces over a glimmering gun barrel or pricked at each other's throats with bloody sabres. We are good friends, and find each other pleasurable companions, but there is a heap of human nature in us yet. You know that the law counts a man not precisely indifferent who has merely "formed and expressed an opinion." How would it hold one who had fought for his opinion for four years?

I doubt if this generation will see the end of those questions which a majority of the nation fondly believe to have been settled by the war. I seriously fear that the struggle is not only uncompleted, but also that it has not yet reached the climax of intensity.

I have no idea that my views in regard to political matters past, present or to come, are of any importance, but since you were so courteous as to ask an expression of them, I could not do justice to your inquiry and my own convictions more briefly. I remain with the highest respect,

Yours,

A. W. TOURGEE.

We had bought our little boy a new knife which he very highly prized. He went upon the street with it, and met an older and smarter boy, who wanted it. This older and smarter boy proposed to "throw knives." Our little fellow did not know what this meant, and simply asked to see smart boy's knife, at the same time holding him his own new knife. Smart boy took this knife and left our little fellow with his old knife. The little fellow came home sorely able to keep back a cry, and coming into the midst of the family he exhibited an old heavy buck-horn handle knife with a single blade, loose in the hilt, and worn almost entirely away, exclaiming, and no longer able to prevent it, bursting into a big cry at the same time, "I swapped knives with John K.—and here's what I got."

We thought the Judge had seen the error of his way, and wrote him, and here's what we got.

## BEN HILL ON PEACE.

In a recent speech Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia said:

The one great work of statesmanship in this Generation, in this country, is to make peace between the Northern and Southern people. Without that nothing else can be accomplished. With that everything that is good will follow. How is that peace to be made? Mark my language, to make peace between the people of the respective sections. He is a stupid visionary who supposes he can ever make peace between the politicians of the two sections. These politicians have been the disturbers of the peace for twenty years. They have acquired power by reason of their success in keeping the peace disturbed, and their only hope of continuing in power is to continue to be disturbers of that peace. The people must be reached, the people of the North and of the South, and they must be reached in such manner as to show them that they have a common interest, and ought to have a common feeling. Well, it is a very puzzling question at first view, but my friends, it is like most every other great problem, it is at last solved by a very simple process, very simple. What must be the basis of peace? There can be but one basis of permanent peace between the North and the South. What is that? It is simple. Simply, only a return by the North and by the South, by the East and by the West, by States and by individuals to the common Constitution. The great trouble in the past has been that some of our Southern friends have attempted to save the Constitution by destroying the Union. The great trouble with the Northern people is that they have attempted to save the Union by destroying the Constitution. The remedy for both grievances is simply for the North and the South to return to the Constitution and to the Union the only guarantee of liberty, and the only hope of peace, while they are one and inseparable.

## BE YE READY.

A little more than two months from now there is to be a most important contest in North Carolina. The friends of Constitutional reform hope to be able to accomplish a great deal in that election towards perfecting the organic law of the State. The advocates of reform are chiefly Democratic Conservatives. The Radical party are arrayed against this effort to secure sound and impartial laws and homogeneous government.

Out of this statement of facts grows this proposition: To make sure work of carrying through the most needed changes in the Constitution all who regard themselves as Conservatives must put their shoulders to the wheel in good time. There must be full and prompt action taken in every county and township. Movements toward organization have been made in several counties. In one or two, candidates are already in the field. Let the other counties follow the example, and by the middle of June let every county in the State have its arrangements pretty well perfected.

One point we desire particularly to enforce. Townships are small communities easily canvassed. Committees of townships should consist of the best working men, of character and popularity, in the township. If they are selected at an early day they can speedily make what preparation for the canvass may be necessary. The great Democratic Senator from Ohio said in a recent speech that all depended upon proper township organization and labor. Before Mr. Thurman made this remark we urged the point upon the Conservative party of North Carolina. Let us make our party strong in every township, and the machinations of John Pool and his Radical associates will come to naught most calamitously for them. Wm.ington Star.

James G. McCreary, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, is a native of Madison county, N. C.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS OF THE PAST WEEK, CONDENSED.

The Secretary of War has given formal permission to the Southern Memorial Association to decorate the graves of Confederate dead at Arlington on June 1st.

John Goforth has resigned as assistant Attorney General.

The Court of Claims has awarded the payment of about \$259,000, to Col. Robt. M. and Stephen A. Douglas, for cotton, seized during the war, on a plantation, belonging to their mother, in Miss.

On the 24th May the British Association of Virginia, in Richmond, celebrated the birth-day of Queen Victoria. Gen. Barton, late of the British army presided.

The new Attorney General, Pierrepont, on the first of June will inaugurate the following bureau: The Supreme Court, Court of Claims, Legal Investigations, Official Correspondence, Chief Clerk Council of law. The chief of each bureau will be designated.

The Pope is seriously ill.

Baltimore races postponed on account of rain.

Hon. John Vail of N. J. ex-member of Congress, and at one time Consul to Glasgow, is dead.

The cerebro spinal meningitis has appeared among the horses in St. Louis, but the disease is not spreading.

A Nashville despatch says the Supreme Court has decided that the State is not bound for the payment of the war bond, of the new issue known as the war issue of Tennessee money, amounting to \$8,000,000.

The Government at Berlin, forbids a procession, in honor of the Pope's jubilee.

The Presbyterian general assembly, at St. Louis, appointed a special committee to consider of the matter of friendly relations between the Northern and Southern church. Regrets were expressed that the conference, at Baltimore last January, was not able to bring these two great bodies together in friendly relations. The position of their committee, as the only one it could have taken under the circumstances, was endorsed.

The bearer of an anonymous letter offering a million florins for Bismark's assassination, has been arrested.

The Pope is not dangerously ill.

Maj. Chas. I. Graves of Ga. has gone to Egypt to enter the Khedive's services as Col. of Engineers. He is a graduate of West Point, but an ex-Confederate.

It is thought the mining business of Pennsylvania will be resumed the first day of June.

The heavy rains have drenched millions of grasshoppers in the North West.

The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania was called to order by Russell Everett, Chairman of the State Committee, at 12 o'clock. John C. Essna was elected Chairman. After the roll call several committees, including one of thirteen on resolutions, and platform were appointed. E. McPherson is chairman of the committee on platform.

The Convention adopted resolutions affirming their continued adherence to the party, and declare the fundamental principles of their political faith as follows. First, the equality of all men before the law, equal justice to all, and especial favors to none; second, the harmony of the National and State Government, both are parts of a system alike, necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security Third, the unity of the nation, we are one people, the Constitution of the United States forms a government not a league; Fourth, a faithful execution of the laws, an economical administration of the Government integrity in office, honesty in all branches of the civil service and a rigid accountability of public officers; Fifth, protection to home industry and home market for home products; Sixth, the right of the laborer to protection and encouragement, and the promotion of harmony between labor and capital; Seventh, cheap transportation and the advancement of closer intercourse between all parts of the country; Eighth, free banking, a safe and uniform national currency adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country, and a steady reduction of the national debt; Ninth, the public domain being the heritage of the people should be reserved for actual settlers exclusively; Tenth, the equalization of the bounties of soldiers and a speedy settlement of all just claims arising out of the late war; Eleventh, honest men in office, men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it. The resolutions also declare against the third term, but eulogize the administration of Grant.

The convention was permanently organized by the election of General Hardy White as President.

Grant advises the Indians to give up the Black Hills country to the whites, and says that the difficulty of keeping the white man out of their country will grow greater every year, and that the Indians had better enter into some arrangement by which they should evacuate. Spotted Tail got mad and denied having called the Secretary of Interior a liar.

The Attorney General Pierrepont has issued a circular that "hereafter the practice of the District attorneys of employing substitutes must be discontinued, and no compensation for such services rendered to the Department will be sanctioned.

The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association assembled in Richmond Va. 400 delegates representing thirty states present. Joseph Hardee of Selma Ala. was elected President.

At Columbus Ohio, while some men were at work on a scaffold putting a truss roof on the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, the scaffolding gave way precipitating six men, a distance of seventy feet to the ground. Three were instantly killed and the other three fatally injured.

The Biennial session of the Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in session in Baltimore. It represents a hundred thousand members and 700 ministers.

The 92nd annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Maryland in session in Baltimore. The question of prayers for the dead will be brought before Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, B'shop Whittingham having to take action in arranging the rectors of Calvary church.

An explosion took place in Dows drug store in Boston on Washington street. The wall fell. Two are dead and three have been taken out fatally hurt. Twelve have been sent to the hospital. The street was crowded with people and vehicles. A street car was thrown on its side by the explosion. A horse and buggy was found under the ruins. The adjoining buildings were shattered. The cause is unknown.

Commissioners for the United States Centennial desire to say that they have made no selection of orators, or of marshals.

The President and his family go to Long Branch to-day.

The Black Hill Indians dont care about going to the Indian Territory. Spotted Tail wants to know if that country is so beautiful why the white man dont go there, and let the Black Hills alone.

The Boston Post has been organized into a stock company with a capital of \$300,000, in shares of \$100 each, and the stock has all been taken.

Evarts has commenced his speech in the Beecher trial.

The tarred body of a man was found floating yesterday in the East River, New York.

The French Catholic church at South Holyoke was burned. The candles on the alters fired the drapery. The services had nearly closed and vesper were being sung. Those in the body of the church narrowly escaped. Those in the galleries mostly perished. There was but one exit from the galleries. There were seven hundred worshippers in the building. Seventy five met a horrible death. The details are heart-rending.

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## Death of Ex-Senator Jesse D. Bright

[Baltimore Gazette, 21st.]

Last evening Hon. Jesse D. Bright died at his residence in Baltimore, No. 92 West Madison street. He was born at Norwich, Chenango county, New York, December 18th, 1812, received an academic education, and studied law as a profession. He was Circuit Judge of Indiana, State Senator, Marshal of the United States for the district of Indiana, and Lieutenant-Governor of that State. He was United States Senator from 1845 to 1857, and President of the Senate during several sessions. He was elected for an additional term in 1857, and was Chairman of the Committee on public Buildings and Grounds, and a member of the Committees on Finance and the Pacific Railroad. He warmly espoused the side of the South at the commencement of the war, and, on account of correspondence with Hon. Jefferson Davis, he was expelled from the Senate by the Republican majority. Since that time he has taken little part in public life.

Clem C. Curtis gave us some Irish potatoes, of his own raising last week, which were as fine as we ever saw from the North. They were of the White Mercer variety. They were of last years crop and we have planted them. Why cannot our people raise their own seed potatoes as Mr. Curtis does? Some do, but then a good deal of money is spent for Northern raised potatoes for planting purposes, which might as well be kept at home. We can raise as fine potatoes here as perhaps anywhere in the world, and they are easily raised, and a very profitable crop. The true principle is to buy nothing from abroad that we can raise at home. It is all wrong for people to get anything from abroad that can as well be raised at home—There should not be occasion for a single Irish potato to be shipped to this state nor a single pound of bacon, or beef, nor a single barrel of flour or bushel of corn.

The longest bridge in the world, on the Harpersville and Athica branch of the Erie Railroad in New York, was burned on the 5th. ult.