

THE GLEANER.

F. S. PARKER, Editor.
GRAHAM, N. C., JUNE 29, 1875.

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RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY OF ALABAMA COUNTY.

Resolved, First: That the democratic conservative party of this county nominate its candidate for delegate to the constitutional convention to assemble in Raleigh in September by Mass-Convention of the county to be held on Saturday the 3rd day of July at the Court-House in Graham.
2nd: That every Democrat and Conservative who will attend said Mass-Convention shall be deemed and recognized as a delegate from his township.
3rd: That each township in the county shall be entitled to twenty-five votes in said nominating Mass-Convention.
4th: That each delegate shall have his equal proportion of the vote of his township at his individual disposal, which proportion shall be ascertained by calculation based upon the number of delegates present from his township, and the said number of delegates to be determined by the Secretary of said Mass-Convention shall record the vote of each township as instructed to do by the delegates of that township.

From the above resolutions it will be seen, that the Democratic-Conservative party of this county will nominate its candidate for Convention on Saturday, 3d of July, 1875. It will also be seen that every Democrat and Conservative in the county is an authorized delegate to the nominating Mass-Convention, and will have the casting of his proportion of the vote of his township under his sole individual control. The vote that each delegate will have depends upon the number of delegates in attendance from his township. Each township has twenty-five votes, and that number will be cast whether it has many or few delegates present. A large turnout is desirable to the end that a fair expression of the preference of the party may be had in selecting a candidate. It is earnestly hoped that no township will be represented by less than twenty-five delegates. It would be all the better if many more than that number could be present. No matter how many, each will have his proportion of the twenty-five votes to which his township is entitled. Come on and let Alamance, the first in the roll of counties, take a foremost place in the Democratic column, that is marching to victory all over this broad land.

J. T. CROCKER,
Chairman Ex. Com.

CANVASSERS.

The campaign is now upon us. Before the next issue of this paper our candidate will be in the field. We must elect him. Our good as a people demands it. Our duty as citizens requires that we all labor to secure his election. If the candidate selected is not the choice of the people of our party, it will be their own fault, and the result of their own negligence. All have a voice in the selection, and dissatisfaction can only arise from the result of negligence and carelessness, or a disinclination to submit to the expressed wish and opinion of the majority. Canvassers for the various townships have been appointed. While all have a duty to perform in the campaign, they have an especially imperative one. They have been selected for their fitness for the duties, and their supposed willingness to perform them. All campaigns depend upon the efficiency of the township canvassers. If these fail in their duty, all other work is comparatively of little worth. The first thing necessary to the performance of any duty is to understand what that duty is, and the most effective way of performing it. Under this head we shall venture a few suggestions. The object of the republican party, as usual, is to deter our voters by exciting their fears and prejudices, as well as to rally their own by the same means. To do this they are resorting to all sorts of assertions and declarations without regard to truth, reason, or common sense. They are endeavoring by every means which their imagination suggests to mislead and deceive people. In order that they may be, as they hope, in some sort successful in this, they are endeavoring to keep the people away from all public meetings and discussions. They dare not appeal to the reason and judgement of the people. They have six or seven hundred negro votes at their complete disposal. Practically this is the same as if the leaders in the county had in their own hands that number of votes to cast as they please. The negroes follow their dictation as blindly and obediently as the ballot itself obeys the physical handling and motions of the voter. They have no will of their own, or the power of independent action. Practically they are more completely the slaves of the radical leaders, than the most docile and obedient were ever the slaves of their master. Now if they can by any means, induce a small proportion of the whites to vote with them, and induce others to stay away from the polls they reckon upon success. To counteract this is an important part of the duty of township canvassers. We have no secret plan of campaign, the

object and intention of which is to deceive. We want every man to come out and hear the discussion of the subject, to inform himself fully, in regard thereto, and then vote according to the dictations of his reason, his judgement, and his common sense. If men will do this, even with their six or seven hundred negro votes that are beyond the reach of argument, or reason, to start with, we will carry our county by a majority to be told in hundreds. All that is necessary to be done, is to get the white people, it makes no difference what their past party affiliations have been, to come out to the meetings, and to go to the elections.

Practically we have to get three-fourths of the votes to elect. The negro vote counts in the ballot-box, but cannot be profitably considered in a campaign only as so many votes belonging to the radicals without any sort of regard to the issues involved.

It only white men were to decide these questions there would not be a radical office-holder, or candidate for office in the State. They hold these votes in their own hands, and that advantage we must meet and overcome.

We can do it, and we will do it, but to insure it, we must all work with a will and determination. The radicals are fighting with that determination known to conflicts where life or death is the issue. Defeated and baffled everywhere, their desperation knows no bounds, and the means to which they will resort are limited only by the inventive genius of their leaders. Remember that democratic victories everywhere have been achieved by the votes of those theretofore acting with and counting themselves republicans. The rank and file of the republican party, those who have not received and who do not expect pay are everywhere in large numbers voting and acting with the democrats. Prejudices give way, their eyes are opened, and the republican party is defeated. Look to it canvassers.

JUDGE TOURGEE'S LETTER.

The *New North State* reproduces this letter, which we published, a month ago; and editorially remarks upon it, that after that the public may view without astonishment any sort of a snare into which we may walk. We asked the Judge a single question, and in answer received the letter with a request to publish. While the answer may not seem fully warranted by the question, in opinion of some, yet to avoid even the appearance of a departure from that fairness, openness and candor, which at the outset we determined should mark whatever career, as an editor, we might have, we published it. And furthermore, coming as it did, from a man in every way the equal of any of his party in the State, and containing a declaration of opinions in regard to the past, that must necessarily indicate opinions in regard to the future, we thought its significance justified its being given to the public.

The Judge gives us, in an aphorism, his political creed, with a note of explanation, as follows:

"A government of the people, by the people, and for the people, including in the term people the entire population of the United States." The aphorism embodies a doctrine to which all subscribe, according to their reception of its meaning, but when taken in its fullest and broadest sense, in which the Judge would seem to take it, there will be found many dissenters; for it would destroy the qualifications of age, sex, residence, and naturalization for voters. Now, we cannot feel entirely satisfied that the Judge really favors this, yet a fair construction of his language will justify no other conclusion. We learn further from the Judge, that he entertained the idea of the insufficiency of the reconstruction acts at the time of their adoption, and that he has not changed it. This was news to us, and was doubtless to many. His objections however, arose only from his notions of policy, and not from anything wrong in principle, so far as the reconstruction acts were concerned, and he declares that his apprehensions, in regard to this policy, have been fulfilled with "singular accuracy." He says: "It has been stated that I thought the negroes should have been educated before they were allowed to vote. In one sense" he says "this is true and in another false." In what sense true, and in what sense false we are left to conjecture; and especially so, as he says that he thinks an ignorant man has the same right to his share in self government as a wise one. And yet, he declares that the reins of government should not have been, unreservedly, placed in the hands of communities so ignorant as our people were—that the general government should have first educated all the negroes, and the 24 per cent. of ignorant whites. And, meantime, the internal affairs of the State should have been under the supervision of the National government, by some modification of the territorial plan as is suggested.

That is it. The supervision of the federal government, by some modification of the territorial plan or otherwise,

would have kept republicans in power and place in the States of the South for all time and would have given them, a harvest of plunder co-extensive with their lives, as then appeared, and as they died, others could have been sent down to have taken their places. These ignorant communities, while undergoing the process of education and training would have been admirable dependencies for enriching the hordes of officers sent down to govern and dominate over them. That, from ignorance, the people of North Carolina should not have been intrusted with self government. That is the unchanged opinion of one of the foremost, and most influential men of the republican party. It was his opinion then, it is his opinion now. That party, led by men holding these views, tell you they are to be trusted, in preference to all others, to frame your constitution, that is to secure your rights and liberties. They are the men to whom you are to look as the administrators of your government! They will warn you of threatened encroachments upon your rights and liberties, and they alone are to be trusted! In point of intelligence we have perhaps not improved, and had they the power, they would doubtless now declare, by proclamation of their President or otherwise, that we were too ignorant to have control of our own affairs, and would govern us by the will of military commanders, and their subordinates, as they did awhile. What a glorious time it would be for them. Had Grant, and the large majority of the radicals in congress been enabled to pass their force bill, we would be in that condition now.

We were not intelligent enough to take charge of our own State government, and to help us, they enfranchised and clothed with political power the negroes.

The whole truth is, the reconstruction acts were intended—it was their chief aim—to perpetuate radical rule in the Southern States and in the nation. They failed to do this, and hence they are now pronounced failures. No principle, save the continued supremacy of the republican party and hatred to the South, prompted their authors. They have been acquiesced in, and in spite of their baleful influences, and the plunder, robbery, tyranny and oppression, perpetrated by virtue of them, the South, save where the negroes are largely in the majority, is recovering from all the disasters visited upon her. Further on in this letter we learn that, in the Judges opinion, a restoration of the Union, should not have been attempted in this generation—that our children could better do this than we.

The feelings engendered by the war should have been kept alive and rankling during the life time of those who participated in it. The North, as conqueror, to rule the South, as a province, for that time, and turn over a country in that condition to the succeeding generation. That is the statement of one of the leading republican politicians of this State. No reconciliation, no peace, no quiet, no freedom, no self government for this generation, for the South. Will our people think of this;—and we have no doubt they are the honest sentiments of Judge Tourgee, and a great number of that portion of the republican leaders who are capable of possessing sentiments and opinions and about anything. In regard to the alleged ignorance of our people, we are sure that radical editors must coincide with Judge Tourgee, for they discuss the matter of electing delegates to the constitutional convention in a manner that says plainly that they consider our people ignoramuses and fools. We thought the people should know of the views of perhaps the ablest man of the republican party in the State, which, coupled with a request to do, induced us to publish the judges letter, and not because we were drawn into it by a snare,—unless the *New North State* means to intimate that the judge is "a delusion and a snare."

INEXPERIENCED.

Brother Ball, of the *New North State*, in calling attention to what he terms the "Tourgee-Parker correspondence," twits us with having gotten into a scrape, and kindly attributes it to want of experience in the editorial business. He compliments us by expressing the opinion that after we have longer been engaged in it, we will not be so apt to get into such scrapes; from which we are almost encouraged to hope, that we may possibly, in time, cultivate a degree of cautiousness and prudence that will protect us entirely from scrapes. Until reminded of it by the larger experience of brother Ball, we had not really discovered the scrape we were in, and even now, after having our attention directed to it, we must confess that we are at a loss to discover in what the scrape consists. We suppose though after we have been a sufficient time at the business it will be as plain to us, as it now is to brother Ball.

We confess to being a novice in the work, and nothing has more forcibly reminded us of this than the resolutions

of the meeting of editors at Newbern, over which brother Ball is said to have presided. Now, in our want of experience, the tendency of which is to drop us, unawares into any sort of a snare, as we are informed, we had concluded that it was a part of the duty of newspapers to openly discuss questions pending before the people, and to give candidly their views upon them and their reasons therefor. We thought, in our simplicity, that the people really looked to the newspapers of the country for information and light upon vexed questions, of interest to them, and upon which they are to pass. That if evils exist in our laws, that are working injury to the people, and we saw and recognized that fact, in our ignorance we should have advocated the repeal of those laws. Now in an humble way we advocated the passage of the usury law, and did so because we thought it was a good thing for the people, but when we are satisfied that it is likely to cause much distress to the people, we shall advocate its repeal. Now, as we learn, from those who have been longer in the editorial business, that would all be wrong. The wise course is not to take decided grounds upon such questions, but take such advantage of them as will to insure the advantage of the party. Well, upon that particular question we are already committed, but we will learn may be,—or brother Ball's opinion is at fault. We supposed that we lacked much, and had really flattered ourself that experience would do something for us, but in reading these resolutions we utterly despair of ever mastering the terrible lessons. Now on that civil rights bill, we just can't help speaking; we did so in the outset of our editing, and we shall do so we think always, upon fitting occasion. So with the public debt; we don't believe good faith, good morals, or religion requires the payment of the fraudulent debt with which we are charged and we have said it right here, unnecessarily perhaps, but we are just bound to say it, when we think about it and say anything. We will not enumerate further, but we are just so astonished, upon reading these resolutions, at what experience, and a length of time at the editorial business had done for those editors who passed them that we have given up and despaired of every reaching any thing like even a medium s. and as an editor; unless there is some other way of reaching it besides playing mum upon questions that nearly concern the whole people and ourself with them, or saying what we don't believe when we do speak.

We hope there is some other way of getting along at the editorial business for if we find there is not we shall have to quit it. We just know that no length of time and experience will discipline us into a profitable worker or worker at all under such a plan. We might may be, be brought to make the office holders pay us by taking our paper, because our feelings are not very tender for them anyhow, but we doubt even this; and we are certain we could not join in bullying them unless they were getting big pay. But as to engaging in a premeditated, cold blooded plan of fooling and deceiving the whole people, and misleading them to their harm, brother Ball, we commenced when we were too old, or for some other reason, we can never be taught it, we know we can't.

If all this is necessary to keep out of scrapes we shall have to abandon the hope that kind language inspired us with, and at once conclude that a sufficient degree of cautiousness and prudence to protect us from scrapes will never be ours. Now brother Ball, can't you, for our satisfaction, tell us that such requirements as those resolutions, your meeting in Newbern adopted, imposes, are rare and are only resorted to when the party is in extreme peril, as the last chance for its salvation. To know this would be consoling. If this is not the case, and it is duplicity, and insincerity, and deception is usually required in campaigns wouldn't it be better to just let the party go? If our party necessities are ever as great, and it ever becomes so exacting upon its editors as to require, a digested well considered plan, by which the people are to be misled and deceived, our opinion is, there will be a secession of editors.

We are glad we are obliging brother Ball by publishing the resolutions, and we shall keep them standing to let the people discover what good there is in them. Brother Ball says the more they are read the better they seem, and that being the case they ought to be read very often—a half dozen readings or so don't reveal any good, taking them as a whole.

THE AROMA OF VICTORY.

In his speech accepting the nomination for Governor of Ohio, Governor Allen said: "He heard old, gray-headed Democrats say to-day that they would not be satisfied with less than fifty thousand majority this fall. The ticket would be sent before the people with the aroma of victory about it. The ball had been set rolling now, and victories were in store for the Democratic party for fifty years, and they would live happy and die happy and go to heaven in a body."

THE COST.

The great objection to Convention is the cost of it, as radicals tell us. Without stopping to inquire how it happens that this party, that, in the short time it had the power to make appropriations, by extravagance and fraud exhausted the credit of the State and increased its debt beyond the ability of the people to pay, has suddenly become economical, we will consider this matter of cost. It only requires a suggestion and two minutes thought, to satisfy any one with a thimble full of brains, unless he is just determined not to be satisfied, that as a matter of economy the Convention is just what he wants. Our jails are constantly full of prisoners, and whether convicted or acquitted the people have to foot the bill. Now that bill with courts every three months say, instead of every six would only be one-half what it is now. We must have a court of competent jurisdiction to dispose of these criminals, at least every three months. There is an easy way to do this, without one particle of expense more than now. Every Judge has to hold two Courts a year in each county in his circuit of two weeks each. Let these very same Judges hold four Courts a year of one week each. This can't be done without amendment to the Constitution. The saving to the taxpayers by this amendment alone would in a few years, perhaps not more than one or two, pay the entire cost of a Convention. Now the tax-payers have to support and care for every insane man or woman, rich or poor. The Constitution says so. Let those who are able to do so, and are thus afflicted, support themselves, and the saving thereby would be a very considerable item; in itself, in a very few years enough to pay all the expenses of a Convention. We think the State should care for the unfortunate insane who are unable to care for themselves, but we can see no reason in the poor man's being taxed to support and care for the rich man, even if he is afflicted.

The rich may become insane as well as the poor, and when they do they ought to pay for their own care and comfort. These two amendments alone would be a saving to the taxpayers of enough in two years to pay for all the expense of a convention and more. Every one who will think about two minutes knows it is so.

And this applies not only to insane in the Asylum but all who are cared for in the counties. Wilkes county, for instance, pays into the State treasury about thirty-five hundred dollars, and takes out to pay for insane, not in the Asylum about thirty-three hundred dollars. These unfortunate insane are not all paupers.

COME TO THE CONVENTION NEXT SATURDAY.

Before another issue of this paper our candidate will be nominated. Our success largely depends upon the care taken in, and the manner of this selection. No individual claims, or individual likes, or dislikes must stand in the way of our success. The man who would permit warmth of personal friendship, or the heat of personal ill will to influence his action in this important matter mistakes his duty to his party and his country. It is not in the nature of things for all to get their choice. After divesting ourselves of influences, of personal feelings if any exist, let us when we meet, select the most suitable man for this campaign. Let us do so with a view to success, when the selection is made, let every difference in regard to the selection be forgotten, and having our man in the field, let every one cordially and heartily go about electing him. Object first to select a good man, that done as it certainly will be, let everything be merged in one grand, harmonious effort to elect him, and Alamance, will be herself again. Every democrat and conservative in the county is a delegate. Come, everybody! "There's life in the old land yet."

The fundamental error of the Canby Constitution is that it legislated on subjects themselves temporary and fluctuating in their nature, and made that permanent which ought to have been capable at any time of revision under exigency of circumstances. This is the error that the Convention of 1875 will avoid, its design being to frame an instrument pure, plain and simple, laying down broad general principles upon which a sound superstructure of statutory law will be afterwards erected. The Radical leaders of this State are trying to invest the question of the campaign with difficulties which do not belong to it, and to introduce as parts of the issues of the campaign, subject that the Democrats will continue to treat as matters of private opinion or of legislative action. The Democratic party, will not suffer itself to be diverted from its objects by such questions as that of the gauge and the Usury Law questions which the Radical leaders, in their pronouncements, hope to use as instruments of dissension in the Democratic ranks.—News

WHAT RADICALISM HAS DONE FOR NORTH CAROLINA AND THE SOUTH.

Let it be borne in mind that all the philanthropy of Radical rule in the South can be prettily summed up in a few figures, to wit:

Alabama—Debts and liabilities at close of war, \$5,930,654 87; on Jan. 1, 1872, \$38,384,967 87.

Arkansas—Debts and liabilities at close of war, \$1,036,952 87; on Jan. 1, 1872, \$19,761,265 62.

Florida—Debts and liabilities at close of war, \$221,000; on Jan. 16, 1872, \$15,763,447 54.

North Carolina—Debts and liabilities at close of war, \$9,699,600; on Jan. 1, 1872, \$34,877,567 85.

South Carolina—Debts and liabilities at close of war, \$5,000,000; on Jan. 1, 1872, \$39,168,244 47.

Tennessee—Debts liabilities at close of war, \$20,105,606 06; on Jan. 1, 1872, \$45,688,263 40.

Texas—Debts and liabilities at close of war, nominal only; on Jan. 1, 1872, \$20,361,000.

Virginia—Debts and liabilities at close of war, \$31,938,144.50; on Jan. 1, 1872, \$45,542,20.

The men who rushed North Carolina into a con of debt were Republicans, so-called. The men who treated the other Southern States to like "section of the day of judgment" were also called (by themselves) Republicans. The same party is still in the field—in this State trying to recover the ground they have lost. Their cry is, "No Convention!"

They want no Convention because Convention would wipe out the remaining wrongs which the people have borne for years in hope of ultimate remedy. They want "no Convention" because a Convention would give the people more freedom, give the State a better government, give the taxpayers some relief from heavy burdens. What do the Radical leaders care for the complaints of the people? As long as there are useless offices for them to fill they will oppose alterations of the Constitution. But the taxpayers of the State—the intelligent white masses irrespective of party—the more sensible colored people do wish the constitution changed. They would have it amended so as to cut off every expense not necessary and to eliminate every feature that is offensive or injurious to the majority. Their demands are just and reasonable and proper. No chicanery or subterfuge to defeat their will will avail, naked and truthful issues of the campaign will be presented faithfully and the people's honest determination will be made known on the 6th of August.—Star.

THE GREATEST INSULT EVER OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

"But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice. . . . but it must be remembered that all the sacrifices, except that of comfort, had been made in accepting the 'first term.'"
—Gen. Grant's Letter to Gen. White

A few years ago there was a man who had been educated in our West Point Academy at the public expense. He had dropped out of the army and become a hauler of cord wood to St. Louis market. Common report says he used to be found dallying long by the roadside on his way home. Later he was a clerk in a leather store in Chicago, very poor. He was appointed a Colonel in the army, and promoted and promoted and promoted, until he had the command of our armies. Many persons always thought that much, very much of his success was owing to the superior opportunities that were given him.

Finally, a rank and title never before conferred in this country were created especially for him. He was made the General of the United States Army. Then he was nominated for President of the United States and elected. Next he was re-elected.

Elected and re-elected to what? TO THE HIGHEST ELECTIVE OFFICE EVER CREATED BY MAN! To an office, to hold which, in the infancy and beginning of the Republic, George Washington was proud! An office which Thomas Jefferson and James Madison and John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson gloried in the privilege of filling!

And now look upon the beggar on horseback—the penniless wood hauler—despised then, not for his poverty, but for his gross weakness and faults, coming out in a letter and spitting in the face of the whole American people, and insulting them in the most odious and offensive manner, and prating upon the "sacrifices"—"SACRIFICES," that's the word—the sacrifices he made in becoming their Chief Magistrate!

Out upon the poor fool! Who does he imagine he is? Let the contempt of the whole great American people be heaped upon him. Countless fathoms deep!

The above we take from the *New York Ledger*, a literary paper, conducted with great ability, and which can be accused of no partisan bias, as it has no politics; and give it as the dispassionate conclusion at which that paper had arrived in regard to Grants third term letter, which it is fair to infer is the general estimate in which that letter and its author is held by all who view it without prejudice, for or against.

Charlotte Democrat: It should make no difference now whether a Democrat favored or opposed calling a Convention this year or next year—good men of both opinions ought to co-operate and see that good men (and not Radicals of any kind) are elected.