

THE GLEANER.

E. S. PARKER, Editor.
GRAHAM, N. C., AUGUST 24, 1875.

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

HOW DOES THE CONVENTION STAND?

It is not improbable that since the election the above question has been asked oftener in this State than any other and it is also not improbable that the answers to this same question have been as contradictory to each other as it was possible they could be. Each party has claimed the majority of members steadily in the face of proofs to the contrary that were entirely satisfactory to its opponents. We have tried to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the result, and we think we have done so, but not without difficulty. There are three independents that have given trouble in arriving at a satisfactorily correct conclusion. For some time it has been known that these three independent chaps could decide the majority for either party by acting with that party. We think we are correct in giving the result as follows:

There are elected fifty-eight straight democrats, exclusive of Gov. Graham and one independent democrat who will act with them, which gives us just fifty-nine members whom we may expect to be present at the organization. There are elected fifty-eight straight radicals and two independents who will act with them which gives the radicals sixty members whom we may expect to be present at the organization. So it will be seen the radicals have us by one vote. Had Gov. Graham lived it would have been a tie—something perhaps never heard of before;—in this State at least. However what party will control the organization is by no means certain. Sickness or other cause might prevent the attendance of a few members, and thus change the comparative strength of the two parties, at the time of organization.

There will doubtless be a close watching by both sides. We shall see and hear before any very considerable time elapses. We shall keep our readers posted.

IT IS OVER.

Our exchanges came to us, soon after the late election with explanations and reasons for our defeat in those counties that we had so confidently hoped and expected to carry. We had hoped to carry this county and failed for the same reason that we failed in so many other counties. The democrats stayed away from the polls or going, refused to vote. The issue of Convention or no Convention was practically forced upon us. The Convention was unpopular. The fears of the people were appeased, as is usual with the republican party, and it was successful in exciting them. This, with a general apathy, defeated us. Many voted for republican candidates solely upon the pledge given, that if elected, an immediate adjournment should follow. These men are not republicans, nor will they hereafter act with that party. Under the circumstances they conceived themselves to be voting "no Convention," simply. The name of the republican candidate, and "no Convention" were convertible terms in their estimation in casting the ballot. Under this impression and with this understanding many good democrats voted the radical ticket—that is a ticket with the name of a radical upon it. We regret the result. In our humble way, we did all we could to avert it. We favored a call of a Convention by the Legislature, because we thought the interest of the State would be served thereby. We thought so then, and we think so now. The republican party with its perfect organization and docile followers, cast its whole strength to thwart the call, and added to these a few democratic votes, and the great number of democrats who failed to vote at all, and the work was accomplished. Well, it is over and we can't help it.—But we can go to work for the great campaign of 1876. We can then regain our lost ground. A vote for a radical then will mean one for a radical, and so will democrats be governed.

The time of our campaign subscribers will expire with our next issue. We hope they have been so well pleased as to wish to continue their subscriptions. We endeavored to do our duty in the contest through which we have just past, and can only regret our inability to do more. We shall continue to battle for the Democratic party, believing as we do that we are thereby battling for the best interest of all. We ask our friends to sustain us. We know with some attention on the part of those who were kind enough to aid in the circulation of our campaign paper, that those who subscribed for it, will continue their subscriptions. It is but little trouble to you friends, to thus aid us. Do so for our sake, and for the sake of the party.

The Sheriff and Commissioners of Robeson county have been ordered to appear before Judge Settle, at Greensboro, on a day certain, to show cause why certificates of election should not be issued to Norment and McNeil, the radical candidates for Convention in that county. We can't see what a Judge can have to do with it. If the election of members to the Convention can be looked into by a Judge, then we suppose the election of members to the legislature may, and so the well established principle that legislative bodies are the judges of the elections and qualifications of their own members is to be lost sight of. We shall then have one member enjoined from taking his seat, and a mandamus commanding the proper authorities to issue a certificate of election to his opponent, and the delays necessary to litigation over every contested election. If the Judges of the State are to become judges of elections, at all, where will the matter end? The Judge may decide one man elected, and the body to which he claims election may decide otherwise? We can't see what the Judge can possibly have to do with it. It is not an office in question. It is a place purely political, and cannot be possibly find a hearing in the Courts. The Convention itself where it meets, is the only competent power to hear and decide the controversy.

Since writing the article giving our conclusions as to how the Convention stands, we have received the *Daily News*, containing a letter from the editor of the *Ashville Citizen*, saying that Dr. Wilcox, one of the independents, we counted to the radicals, would act with the democrats, and further that Dr. Ransom, the other independent we counted to the radicals was a Convention man, and opposed to the adjourn and go home policy. If this information should prove correct, the democrats will have a majority, and can thus, if all attend control the organization of the body, and shape its course. Until however, we know fully, we shall feel inclined to consider our estimate as given in the former article as correct. We think the republicans, and those who will act with them, have the majority, and if all elected members are present will control the organization. We hope not, but we fear the facts are against us.

GOV. ALLEN'S "D-D BARREN IDEALITY."

Governor Allen, by a correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican*, is reported as talking in this wise:

"I regard specie payments—in the sense in which that term might have been employed twenty years ago—as a physical impossibility now and for all time to come. In my judgement the business of the world and the financial needs of mankind have out-grown the capacity of the mines to produce precious metals enough to serve as a basis of currency. The business of the world to-day is transacted, not by the transfer of coin, as in the days of Venetian and Spanish commercial supremacy, but by the interchange of paper bills representing credit; representing the confidence which is the outgrowth of the intimate acquaintance between communities and nations rendered possible by modern methods of locomotion. In some countries there is still coin in circulation, and paper money is exchangeable at par for it. But nowhere do specie payments exist except in England by sufferance. Nowhere could the shadow of specie payments which does exist be maintained for a moment if the people who hold paper money were to withdraw their confidence from the banks which hold what there is of gold. In a word, the pretense of specie payments which exist in England, the strongest coin country in the world, would fall to-morrow but for the credit of the banks based upon the confidence of the bill-holders. Therefore, you see, the basis of business in specie paying, as well as in non-specie paying countries, is credit and nothing but credit, after all. I cannot now go over the whole subject. I can give you my view of the matter in a few words. I regard the accomplishment of resumption in this country as a physical impossibility. And I regard the whole doctrine of specie payments as an idealism without practical foundation to rest on. I regard it as a damned barren idealism, sir."

A movement has been started at the Federal Capital having for its purpose to petition Congress at its next session to appropriate a sufficient sum to disinter the remains of all the deceased Presidents of the United States, remove them in mausoleums for each one in a circle round the tomb of Washington. The reason given for this movement is that some of the Presidents are now in obscure, unadorned and neglected graves. We would suggest, as an amendment, that all dead Presidents, since Buchanan's time, should have a separate burial place. G. W. might not feel comfortable in company with some of his latter day successors.—*Wilming-ton Journal*.

A BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

A Romantic Story of Two Continent—\$60,000 Wanted

Miss Anna Notice, of Princeton, N. J., has instituted suit against Albert D. Brown, of the same town, for breach of promise of marriage, placing her damage at \$60,000. Brown is about thirty-five years of age, and resides with his mother in the old Fields's mansion, in Princeton, and he is reputed to be worth \$500,000. He is a rather profigate young man, is a chemist, botanist, and florist, and once held a post of honor in Princeton College. He once married, and his wife is alive, but he has not lived with her for two years and a half past. A suit for divorce between them is pending. Miss Notice is a sprightly, prepossessing, handsome young lady of twenty-three summers, well educated, highly accomplished, and is known in Princeton as the "Pretty Gardner's Daughter." Her father is dead; he was a gardener. She is envied as much on account of her beauty by the ladies of Princeton as she is admired for the same reason by the Princeton College students and others. The narrative of her courtship reads like a romance. She has made an affidavit, covering about twenty-five pages of legal cap paper. In it are several extracts from letters received by her from Mr. Brown, of which the following are specimens:

"If I forsake or betray you, so may He forsake and abandon me when all earthly hope is passed. If I draw back one day and say I do not love you, may He say to me, 'Depart, you have no place with me; you forsook her who dared all for you, and now in your distress will I forsake you.' I do not ask you to accept poverty with me, nor disgrace either. I can and will give you wealth and position if you will only wait. I do not offer you dishonorable love, but I proffer you as honorable a love as it is possible for a human being to do: that come good or ill, there is one who will never forsake you; that will stand by your side, content to meet any fate if you will only share it with him. In deceiving you I should ruin all my earthly hopes of a future life, for I do not believe there could be any forgiveness for a deed so utterly base, and without an excuse."

Confiding in these promises she was induced to go to Brazil to get married. Both of them went there. After stopping a short time in Rio Janeiro, he informed her that the Emperor had forbidden the priests to marry any proselytes unless good evidence was given that divorce had been legally obtained. They thus departed for England, and arrived in Liverpool in December, 1873. He again renewed his promise, and told her to go to New York and stop at the Astor House, and he would soon follow her. He did not allow her to take her wardrobe—he said he would bring it.

The voyage was tempestuous, and after much suffering she landed in New York, put up at the Astor House, and stopped there one week. He failing to appear, she started for Princeton, when she found that her father was dead. The day she left Liverpool, Brown left for St. Thomas, West Indies, and did not return to Princeton till May, 1874. She has not seen Brown since she left Liverpool. Before they went to Brazil her father was in the employment of Mrs. Brown as gardener. During her absence he died, and her mother was turned out by Mrs. Brown. Alice found her mother in penury on her return home. She suffered so much by the voyage from Liverpool that she was taken sick, and is now a confirmed invalid, being unable to work. She always possessed a vigorous constitution before she left home. Brown has acted very callously towards her since he came from St. Thomas, never inquiring about her or expressing solicitude for her welfare.

VALUABLE IF TRUE.

The *Fincastle Herald* has been informed that a piece of iron hung in fruit trees will effectually prevent the ravages of frost. The informant states that the night before the freeze in April last, that he hung several pieces of old iron ten of his peach trees, and that the fruit was not killed and that that those trees are now loaded with peaches, and he thinks there will not be less than seventy five bushels. The fruit of the remaining trees (15 in number) in the orchard were all killed. A piece of horse shoe was hung in a cherry tree in the same orchard and it was loaded with fruit, whilst on three adjacent trees the fruit was entirely killed. He says the idea originated with his mother, and that he by her instructions, when a boy had done the same thing frequently, with similar results.

Another Centennial article has been found. Says the *Shelby Banner*: We were shown last Thursday morning by Dr. Tracy the pocket knife of Gen. Ferguson, who was killed at the battle of King's Mountain. The knife was taken out of his grave 75 years after he was buried. It is very rusty, but has the appearance of having been a fine two-bladed knife.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S EARLY LOVE AFFAIR.

[From the Greenville Intelligencer, edited by Andrew Johnson, Jr.]

In John Savage's "Life of Andrew Johnson," the reader is given the belief that Mr. Johnson loved and was disappointed in his affections by their object. Such is not the case, so far as the conclusion is stated. He did fall in love with a young lady of good family and estimable character. She responded in the fullest degree, and both anticipated great felicity in a future life together. The parents of the young lady, however objected to the marriage upon the grounds of Mr. Johnson's youth (he was yet in his minor years) and lack of means. Upon hearing this, Mr. Johnson sought an interview with the young lady, told her of the decision of her parents, and of the course he had resolved upon. With his native high principle, he said there was nothing left to them but to part and forget what they had been to each other. The lady felt otherwise, and frankly told him that she would go with him wherever he might lead, and that she would not hesitate to trust her life and its keeping into his hands. The strong pride and love of fair dealing of Mr. Johnson could not permit this, and notwithstanding his love, he denied the proposition and left the place, only returning long years after, when the lady was married and the mother of a family. Thus, it will be understood that the lady did not prove faithless and cause any wounded feelings to the subject of this sketch.

The *N. Y. Saratogian* gives the following particulars of ex-Gov. Graham's last illness:

Ex-Gov. William A. Graham of North Carolina, died at his room in Congress hall, a few minutes before 6 o'clock yesterday morning, of an organic disease of the heart. Gov. Graham had been in Saratoga about three weeks. He was accompanied by his wife and son, A. W. Graham. He had been suffering for years from an enlargement of the heart, and after his arrival he was subjected to several attacks of his old enemy. Last Saturday he placed himself under the care of Dr. Wilson of Baltimore, and took his bed. On Monday his symptoms growing more acute, Dr. J. Marion Sims of New York, and Dr. Whiting of this village, were called in as consulting physicians. He continued to grow worse, and Tuesday night paralysis supervened. He lingered in an unconscious state until 5:40 o'clock Wednesday morning, when he expired. His remains were embalmed yesterday by E. Holmes, undertaker, and this morning the bereaved members of his family will start for their home in Hillsboro with the remains for interment.

THE RESULT.

The following is the result as far as definitely ascertained:

Counties.	Dem.	Rad.
Alamance	1	1
Alleghany	1	
Alexander	1	
Anson	1	
Beaufort Pamlico	1	
Bertie	1	
Bladen	1	
Brunswick	1	
Buncombe	2	
Burke	1	
Cabarrus	1	
Caldwell	1	
Cherokee & Graham	1	
Camden	1	
Caswell	1	
Carteret	1	
Catawba	1	
Chatham	2	
Chowan	1	
Clay	1	
Cleveland	1	
Columbus	1	
Crawford	1	
Cumberland	2	
Currituck	1	
Dare	2	
Davinson	1	
Davis	1	
Duplin	2	
Edgecombe	2	
Forsyth	1	
Franklin	1	
Gaston	1	
Gates	1	
Granville	1	
Greene	2	
Guilford	1	
Halifax	2	
Hartwell	1	
Haywood	1	
Henderson	1	
Hertford	1	
Hyde	1	
Iredell	2	
Johnston	2	
Jones	1	
Lenoir	1	
Lincoln	1	
Martin	1	
Macon	1	
McDowell	1	
Mecklenburg	1	
Madison	1	
Montgomery	1	
Mitchell	1	
Moore	1	
Nash	1	
New Hanover	1	
Northampton	1	
Onslow	1	
Orange	1	
Pasquotank	1	
Perquimans	1	
Person	1	
Polk	1	
Richmond	1	
Robeson	2	
Rockingham	2	
Sampson	2	
Rowan	2	
Rutherford	2	
Sampson	2	
Stanley	1	
Stokes	1	
Surry	1	
Swain	1	
Transylvania	1	
Union	1	
Wake	1	
Watauga	1	
Washington	1	
Wayne	2	
Wilkes	1	
Wilson	1	
Yadkin	1	
Yancey	1	
Y.	59	58

Reverdy Johnson writes a long letter to the *Tribune* on the currency in which he comes to the following conclusions: First. That the only currency known to the Constitution is gold and silver, or paper convertible into it on demand. Second. That nothing but gold and silver can be made a legal tender. Third. The Government now being perfectly safe, no danger threatening it or being apprehended, Congress has no power to authorize the issue of an irredeemable currency and to make it a legal tender. Fourth. That the credit of the nation the true, permanent prosperity of every class of our citizens, and the arrest of demoralization consequent upon the present state of things, demand as speedy a return as practicable to a specie currency.

The radical candidates for the Convention in North Carolina seem to have pledged themselves that if they constituted a majority of the Convention when assembled they would forthwith adjourn without doing any business. We regard this fact as settling the party complexion of the Convention. The radicals don't want to control that body. The members elect will see to it that the Democrats or Conservatives have a majority of at least one. No adjournment for Rads, if you please. Five or six dollars a day can't be allowed to escape their clutches with their consent.—*Rich. Dispatch*

Kentucky has again come to the front with and increased democratic majority, electing McCreary Governor, and every member of Congress we believe. This was expected of Kentucky, but to increase her overwhelming democratic majority was we suppose hardly looked for, for the reason that very large majorities usually beget apathy and carelessness. Well done! for old "Kaintuck."

COMMERCIAL.

Graham Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY SCOTT & DONNELL.

Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1875.

Apples, dried, 7 lb	86@10
green, 7 bushel	1.00
Beans, 7 bush	75
Butter 7 lb	20@25
Bacon, sides 7 lb	15@16
" shoulders, 7 lb	10@12 1/2
" hams	15@18
Beef 7 lb	5@6
Blackberries, dried	5@6
Bark, sasafra roots 7 lb	4@5
Castings, old 7 lb	2@3
Cloth, low and cotton, 7 yd	20@25
Corn 7 bush	1.00@1.10
Chickens each	12@15
Cotton, lint, 7 lb	12@15
in seed	8.00@9.00
Clover seed, 7 bushel	30@50
Ducks 7 pair	10@12 1/2
Eggs 7 doz	10@12 1/2
Flour, family, 7 bbl	6.00@6.50
supr 7 bbl	5.50@6.75
Feathers, new, 7 lb	30@40
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	25@35
Oats, seed, 7 bush	40@50
Onions 7 bush	40@50
" sets 7 quart	06@10
Peas 7 bush	09@7
Potatoes, Irish 7 bush	75@1.00
" sweet	08@10
Pork 7 lb	15@20
Peaches, dried, peeled	06@08
" unpeeled	05@06
Rags 7 lb	02@3 1/2
Shingles 7 thousand	2.50@3.00
Tallow 7 lb	08@10
Wood 7 cord	2.00@3.50

Company Shops Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. Q. GANT & CO.

Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1875.

Apples, dried, 7 lb	7@10
green, 7 bushel	1.00@1.25
Beans 7 bushel	90@1.05
Butter 7 lb	20@25
Bacon, sides 7 lb	20@25
Bacon, sides 7 lb	12@16
" shoulders	11@12 1/2
" hams	15@17 1/2
Beef 7 lb	5@6
Blackberries 7 lb	5@6
Corn 7 bushel	1.00@1.10
Chickens, each	12@15
Cabbage, 7 head	12@15
Cotton, lint	13@14
Tallow seed 7 bushel	8.00@9.00
Ducks 7 pair	80
Eggs, 7 doz	10@12 1/2
Flour, family, 7 barrel	6.00
supr	5.50@6.75
Feathers, new, 7 lb	50
Hides, green, per lb	5@6
" dry	12@15
Lard per lb	15@18
Onions per bushel	40@50
" sets per quart	6@10
Oats per bushel	50
Peas per bushel	90@1.00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel	40@50
Peaches, dried, per lb peeled	12@50
" " " unpeeled	8

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