

# THE GLEANER.

B. S. PARKER, Editor.  
GRAHAM, N. C., AUGUST 31, 1875.

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

## THE CONVENTION.

This body, according to the terms of the act calling it, meets next Monday. Whether the democratic or republican party is to control its organization is the question that is now claiming public attention. There is nothing too unscrupulous and unfair for republicans to resort to, to carry out their desire to control the Convention and its organization. A week will, perhaps, solve the problem. It is the duty of every democratic member elect to be promptly on the floor Monday. To neglect this duty under the circumstances would be criminal. There is nothing new as to the relative strength of the parties in the Convention. There are fifty-eight republicans and fifty-eight democrats, with three independents, which with the vacancy in Orange make the one hundred and twenty delegates. That vacancy will not be filled for ten days after the Convention assembles, and so far as the organization is concerned need not be counted. One of the independents will certainly act with the democrats. How the other two will act, we think is doubtful; both sides claim them. If all the delegates are present these two, and perhaps one of them will hold the balance of power. It can hardly be expected that every delegate will be present. Sickness and various causes, may, and will doubtless prevent the attendance of some. Who these are if any will probably determine who will control the organization. It is a matter of great consequence to the people of North Carolina. We hear very little now of adjourning. That the promised adjournment will not take place we take for granted. If the radicals control, it is to be hoped they will adjourn, and spare us the infliction of another radical body in this State.

The party has already bankrupted the State and impoverished its people, and what other damage and suffering do they wish to inflict? In every Southern State where radicals have had the power, they have used it faithfully and corruptly for individual gain, and if they control the Convention there is no reason to suppose they will change. Democrats should see that it is not controlled by them, if possible to prevent it. If any democrat by his neglect should allow this Convention to pass into the hands of the radicals he would deserve the censure and condemnation of all good people. Then let every democrat see that his certificate of election is formal and correct, and be promptly at his post to assist in defeating the designs of radicals to get control of the Convention, and use the power thus acquired for individual and party interest and gain, and for the public damage. Democrats be prompt! be vigilant! be united! A great responsibility rests upon every democratic delegate. We trust it is properly appreciated by each one.

## THE GEORGIA EXCITEMENT.

Latest Accounts from the Threatened Counties.

[From the Wilmington Journal of recent date. The Augusta papers are filled with the details of the attempted outbreak in Burke, Jefferson, Johnson, Washington and Wilkison counties, Georgia.

## THE ARCH CONSPIRATORS.

General Morris and Candy Harris, of what all present evidence points to as a diabolical plot to indiscriminately murder and plunder white people, live in Burke county. The negro Morris, at the Spring Term of Court, appeared in the Court house and insolently demanded of Judge Gibson, on the bench, that negroes be put upon certain juries. He was dealt leniently with by the Court on account of his apparent ignorance of the law. Since then he has been busily engaged preaching insurrection to the colored people of that and the above counties. His infamous conduct culminated on the 6th of August, in Candy Harris writing the widely published letter to James Walters and others, ordering the negroes to commence the slaughter on Friday August 20. Meantime Morris had formed

## SECRET ORGANIZATIONS

among the negroes generally known as the "Major-General's Clubs," for the purpose of placing the district under the control of the colored people, even if it should require the death of every white man in the country to do so. These clubs, or organizations, were all over the country, but a general council of the negroes was held a few days ago, when it was decided that each organization should remain together under arms until the day appointed for the convention, when they "would proceed to take charge of the county offices, books, etc., at whatever cost, for our own protection, and for the

purpose of being no longer deprived of our rights," as Morris went on to say. From a negro who was captured, the following additional facts have been gleaned: He said the purpose of the blacks was to establish what Morris said was a seat of government within the county for themselves. He says the negroes have drilled nightly for the past two or three weeks, and that, to the best of his knowledge, they had control of at least two hundred guns. The whole force was to be subdivided into squads of fifteen and twenty men and these were to scatter all over the country, to hold themselves in readiness to attack the whites when they should receive an order from Morris. The headquarters of the latter was to be at Waynesboro, and a squad was detached as his staff of couriers to convey

## ORDERS TO ATTACK

the whites. He was also assisted in the leadership by Gray and Hughes, (the captured men,) and a number of others, but his will was supreme law, and all were ready to obey his orders. He in person drilled the negroes, and at the last meeting he told all to arm themselves at once with whatever they could, and the question was actually discussed of attacking the armories of the militia to obtain their guns, but that was thought too dangerous at present. Morris knew that his designs and plans had become partially known to the whites, and he concluded not to wait for the convention day to arrive, so on Tuesday night last he at a meeting, which lasted until 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, ordered the negroes to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's notice, as "the time had come for either murder or our rights." Agreeable to this war order, scouting parties were organized to proceed at once to their respective rendezvous, and await instructions. On Wednesday when Gray and Hughes were arrested, Morris proceeded to Green's Cut, a place about seven miles from Waynesboro, and held a

## COUNCIL OF WAR.

and he proposed hostile operations immediately; but as his forces were not as thoroughly organized as he had thought, he could not collect them together at once, and his schemes had to wait a day or two longer to fully mature and be carried into effect. Meantime he would remain at or near Green's Cut, where all communications should be addressed to him. During this time the whites had become alarmed, and the aspect of things was very threatening. For self-protection they armed themselves, but displayed no hostile feelings towards the blacks. Nearly every one of the white citizens have been constantly on guard since Monday last, and they have scarcely had time to sleep an hour, so great were their apprehensions. Wednesday morning, by some means, they became aware of the proceedings of the meeting held the previous night by Morris and his crew of out-laws, and as a preventive of bloodshed, they caused the arrests of Joe Gray and Tom Hughes, two of the principal leaders of the negroes. This enraged the negroes beyond measure, and they

## THREATENED TO BURN THE TOWN.

Up to Wednesday night no collision had occurred, but the county was divided into two hostile camps—the negroes on one side, the whites on the other—both under arms, and both prepared for conflict. Wednesday night a party of eight mounted men, commanded by Mr. Randolph Ridgely, left Waynesboro on a scout. After scouting the surrounding country and starting back on their way to town, they suddenly came across a company of negroes camped by the roadside. The camp-fires were burning brightly, and the party was camped in regular style. A reconnaissance showed that they numbered forty or fifty well armed men. Mr. Ridgely's command went into the woods, where they remained on the watch until day-light. When day broke the negroes commenced disbanding, and the departure of several squads reduced the number to twenty. The whites then charged upon and captured the entire party. They were disarmed and turned loose with a warning. Shortly after day-light, two gentlemen—Messrs. Lawson and Wilhelm, who had gone on a scout in another direction were

## AMBUSHED AND FIRED UPON

while returning to Waynesboro. They were riding quietly along the road, when suddenly two shots were fired at them from the woods which lined the highway. The fire was without effect, and the would-be assassins took to flight. Pursuit through the thick covert of the trees was soon found impracticable, and had to be abandoned. Later in the day a colored boy was arrested, who knew of the firing and gave the names of the negro men in ambush—Anthony Dodge and Charley Williams. Two negroes, Frank Vincent and Abel Moore, implicated in the affair, were arrested Wednesday night on a charge of attempting to incite insurrection, and brought to Augusta and lodged in the jail for safe-keeping. Three other arrests were made near Waynesboro, but

the prisoners were detained in confinement in that town on account of the revelations which were made by them. One of them proved to be the nephew of the negro, Joe Morris who is the head centre of the insurrectionists. He was also acting in the capacity of courier for his uncle, and upon his person was found a dispatch from Morris.

COUNTERSIGNED BY PRINCE RIVERS, and Candy Harris, addressed to the negroes in another section of the county and commanding them to rise upon the whites and kill them wherever they could be found. They were to seek out those who had guns and kill them first, in order that they might procure arms. The man also stated that his uncle Morris had given verbally the same directions to all the negroes with whom he was in communication. One of the negroes asked Morris a day or two ago what they must do if the white people suspected anything and attempted to arrest them. "Kill them on the spot if they have no legal warrant charging you with the crime," said Morris. "Then kill them anyhow," was the fiend's reply. The evidence of these men seemed to show conclusively that a general massacre of the white people upon an appointed day had been concerted by this triumvirate of scoundrels—Prince Rivers, Joe Morris and Harris. Rivers may deny that he knew anything of the matter, but it is certain that his name has been used in all the orders which have been issued, and that the poor deluded negroes of Burke, Jefferson, Washington and Johnson think they are acting under the authority of, and will be protected by a majority of the South Carolina.

## ACCOUNTS FROM WAYNESBORO.

WAYNESBORO, August 20.—12:15 A. M.—All quiet here to-night. Pickets are out and posted on all the approaches to the town. About twenty volunteers from Augusta came down on the train to-night, all armed. They organized and appointed W. J. Cranston captain. They will act as scouts to-night. Reports from the vicinity of Waynesboro state the negroes in squads of from twenty to sixty are four and five miles from town. A party of whites will start out at half-past three this morning to scout the swamps for them. The excitement is subsiding and the citizens are tired out from sitting up for several nights in succession. The negroes are completely demoralized, and the older citizens have scattered. About fifteen arrests have been made to-day of the principal ring-leaders among the negroes. Joe Morris, the head-centre of the trouble, is yet at large, and the general impression is that he has decamped. This morning fully five hundred negroes gathered about five miles out of town, but subsequent events caused a panic, and they scattered in every direction. The captain of the hussars, who passed their rendezvous this afternoon, did not see a negro in the vicinity. A negro who was arrested to-day

## CONFERRED THE WHOLE PLOT.

He says a simultaneous attack was to have been made to-morrow in Jefferson, Burke, Washington and portion of Richmond Counties. Nine more arrests of leaders have since been made. The citizens are most anxious to capture Joe Morris, but the chances seem slim. The people are fully armed and well prepared to meet any force should the emergency arise, but it is believed their services will not be needed. A box with fifty guns and fixed ammunition was brought down on the train from Augusta to-night. Judge Perry and other prominent citizens believe the trouble shall over, and that prompt arming of the whole white people and the vigorous measures adopted will be a wholesome lesson for the blacks in the future. Two negroes from Sandersville came down on the train, and asked for Morris. They had a letter directed to Morris, saying: "The jig is up in Washington, as the white people are making arrests of the leaders," and warned him to get out of the way. Morris evidently concocted the whole plan of attack on the whites himself. Very few of his followers knew of his programme. He expected to marshal them, march to Waynesboro, and then tell them what to do.

## THE SITUATION IN JEFFERSON.

Barton, Ga., August 19.—No further news from the front except from Wrightsville in Johnson County. A gentleman who left there this morning says thirteen negroes came into the town yesterday and surrendered themselves, their guns, their ammunition, and their uniforms. The whites never knew before that they had a uniformed company of negroes in their midst. They made confessions, implicating many others, and arrests are still being made. Three of the ring-leaders in this county have been captured, the other three making good their escape. The following letter has been found in the house of the negro, Candy Harris: Hon. Mr. Candy Harris: DEAR SIR—received your kind Express Communication all right but sir I will say to you please send me \$300 more Dollars your convention will be very important please to send it in a private letter I will

get it I have invited Genl P. R. Rivers from Aiken County South Carolina with 2000 Mens With arms I will send you the minutes Right away your convention will hold two days containing 19 counties.

Very Respectfully  
JOSEPH MORRIS  
Waynesboro Burke county.

## OUR GOVERNMENT GIRLS. THE DEPARTMENT BEAUTIES AT WASHINGTON CITY.

A special correspondent of the Savannah Morning News, in a recent letter to that paper, discourses knowingly about our government's girls. He says: The several hundred damsels who hold position in the various Departments are worthy the attention of the visitor here. The Treasurer has the prettiest of them under him, and the Patent Office next. The Post Office virgins are all staid and firm, and in the Dead Letter Office are presided over by Mrs. Schimmelfennig, the widow of one of the Colonels' who "was mit Sigel." She maintains all her husband's discipline over them, and marches them to and from their desks like Amazonians. McCarter's Printing and engraving Bureau of the Treasury, and the Government Printing Office have the commoner class of females. They do gilding and drying, and bump the printing presses, while the clerks are high toned and cut a swathe on the avenue in the afternoon. The number of pairs of gold spectacles worn by those ex-school marmes is beyond belief, and the strength of mind they possess is enormous. Here Doctor Mary Walker flourishes in her velvet breeches and vows she will not lay aside her bifurcated garment for the best position in the Treasury. Here we have also Mrs. Belya Lockwood, the lawyer, who conducts divorce cases, "to the king's taste," and has a great deal of influence in the Departments. She rakes cases on spec, and is very successful. Here the Woman's Right's Association hold annual reunions and make proselytes. Here we have females in the regatas on the Potomac, and preaching at the campings and in the churches. Here we have the Howard Institute where the yankee treasury girl and the African clerk sit down to Tacitus together. Here we have female lobbyists by the score, who are very useful to the schemers, and are necessary to push frauds through Congress. Here we get up Martha Washington tea parties in the rotunda of the capital and dress all the girls up in the style of 1776 with the dresses rather short. Here we have the can-can at two rival variety theatres—one of them upon Pennsylvania avenue, the principal thoroughfare of the city—where half nude women pastur in disgusting attitudes to semi-intoxicated audiences. Here the figure of one of these chameers enraptured a youth—son of a retired Admiral of the Navy—and he married her, upon which the old gen ran him off. Here we have a "Government Clerk's Assistance Society," which is organized on the plan of the "Masonic Mutual Relief." Whenever a clerk who belongs to the order is discharged every member is taxed one dollar to assist said clerk. The first beneficiary was a young lady of the Treasury, who became in too interesting a condition to be retained without increasing the Treasury force. Here we have whole families working in the Departments under different names. Here we have literally unions presided over by strong-minded women where bad poetry is wound out and cracked pianos worried. Here we have the "Woman's Association," presided over by Miss Spencer the object of which is the reformation of husbands and suppression of the social evil. In concluding the question of women here under the fostering care of the ism-atics, it is noticeable that most of the good looking clerks are appointed by carpet-bag Senators and Congressmen. They pick them up somewhere and have them appointed and accredited to the States they pretend to represent. Spencer, of Alabama, has the largest number, Clayton, of Arkansas, next and then Sheldon of Louisiana, Wallace, of South Carolina, who is a married man and a member of the church, has, in the goodness of his heart taken care of a number of widows and orphans.

## BESSIE TURNER WRITING A NOVEL.

[From the Brooklyn Argus.]—We learn on good authority that Miss Elizabeth A. Turner, the adopted child of Theodore Tilton, has been engaged for the past two months in writing a novel. We are informed that the book will be printed by a Boston firm, and that several chapters are now ready for publication. It is understood that Mr. Joseph Howard, Jr., revises Miss Turner's manuscript. Bessie's book will undoubtedly sell. If she writes as spicily as she testifies, her literary effort will be extremely profitable.

## JESSE GRANT, THE YOUNGEST SON OF PRESIDENT GRANT, WILL ACCOMPANY MR. AND MRS. SARTORIS ON THEIR RETURN TO ENGLAND ON THE 28th INSTANT.

A frost visited various portions of Illinois Saturday night, the 21st instant. Potatoes and other vegetables severely injured in the vicinity of Freeport.

## MORE PHASES OF THE GEORGIA TROUBLE.

The confessions of prominent negroes connected with the recent Georgia troubles illustrate the ease with which the ignorant blacks in that section of the country can be inveigled into contributions for an absurd purpose, a purpose which the leaders themselves have really had no idea of participating in. But these blatant wretches know the material with which they are working. It would seem strange indeed if the first instruction of blacks that ever caused any apprehension in Georgia should have occurred after they had obtained their freedom, civil rights, the law in regard to which has been interpreted by the courts of Georgia as far as possible in their favor. The documents yet discovered, with one exception, do not indicate an intended massacre. The exception was an order signed by "Candy Harris, Secretary," with the addition of "by order of General Morris and from General Rivers," directing the captain of a negro company to kill every white he could find. Rivers has a major general's commission in the South Carolina militia, but positively denies having had anything to do with the plot. The letters which are published of the self-styled General Morris, to "Candy Harris," as he calls him, while one of them refers to "minnies" (minnie rifles) which had been sent to "Candy," exhibits most anxiety as to money, asking Harris in two letters to send him "300 more dollars," and in another advising him "to keep cool," and stating that he, General Morris, was going to Washington, (to get posted probably,) and would write him on his return. The subject of the payment or legality of the poll tax is apparently what disturbed the minds of the negroes, and their mode of solving it was a politico-military demonstration, which perhaps though not invested by themselves with the significance attached to it by intelligent men, was well calculated to create apprehension and alarm in a section where the whites were so greatly in the minority. It is easy enough for those who are far removed from the scene, and are not in the midst of a similar population to ridicule the excitement which these developments have caused. And yet when the plot of a negro insurrection was once discovered in New York, little more than a century ago, alarm was so extreme that it manifested itself in the most remorseless cruelty, and the accused blacks could not find a lawyer who would see that they had a fair trial in the courts. The so-called plot, which was never proved created the greatest panic. Upon evidence which would now be considered worthless one hundred and fifty-four colored men and twenty whites were imprisoned within six months, of whom seventy-eight negroes were transported twenty were hanged, and thirteen burned at the stake! The people of the disturbed districts of Georgia are not likely to follow this example. An address issued by leading men of that region to their fellow citizens calm and unimpassioned in its tone, and while expressing doubt whether any serious disturbance was contemplated by the colored population, recommends carefulness in having the sanction of law in what ever action may be taken in the premises, and to put down any attempt of excited and irresponsible parties at taking the law into their own hands. This is sensible and timely advice, and we have no doubt will be acted upon by the white people. We hope the counsel given to the blacks to abstain from doubtful demonstrations may be equally effectual, though from the readiness with which designing men of both colors obtain their confidence we are not sure of their willingness to accept such counsel.—Baltimore Sun.

## THE COLOR LINE WITHIN THE PARTY.

The colored people of Jasper county, Mississippi, had a convention a few days since, and adopted what they termed a "color line platform" in which they informed the white Republicans that unless they then and there publicly declared that "a negro was as good as a white man," they would not be permitted to take part in the deliberations. The white Republicans unanimously refused the terms offered, and consequently none but negroes were nominated. In Lowndes county, in the same State, the negroes have also drawn the color line, and in a county meeting passed resolutions denouncing a white Republican editor because he advised against such a policy. It is predicted that if this issue is forced in Mississippi bloodshed will ensue, in which event it is not difficult to predict which side will go under. It is the natural fruit, however, of the destructive devices heretofore resorted to by adventurers in Republican politics to obtain and hold power, and results in evil to the negro as well as the whites of the South.

"Seven shrouded sharp-shooters shot," is the way the Herald alliterates the sheriff's raid upon the Illinois Ku-Klux.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ALAMANCE COUNTY:

#### In the Superior Court:

Jerry W. Sharpe and Asa Fonville, Plaintiffs.  
Against R. Y. McAden, G. M. Hazzel and wife Francis, J. M. Tapscott, Thos. J. Tapscott, Geo. Leath, and wife Sarah J. and others, Defendants.  
State of North Carolina,  
To the Sheriff of Alamance County—GREETING

You are hereby commanded to summon the Defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court at a Court to be held for the County of Alamance, at the Court House in Graham on the second Monday before the first Monday of September, 1875, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said county, within the first three days of the term, and let the said Defendants take notice that they fail to answer the said complaint within the term, the Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Herein fail not, and of this summons make due return.  
Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 25th day of June, 1875.

W. A. ALBRIGHT,  
Clerk, Superior Court Alamance County.

In the above entitled action it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants George Leath and wife are non-residents of the State it is ordered: That service of summons in this action be had upon them by publication in the ALAMANCE GLEANER, a newspaper published weekly in this county for six successive weeks.  
Done at office in Graham, June 25th, 1875.  
W. A. ALBRIGHT, C. S. C.  
Alamance County.

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### GLASS & C.

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a better article than they buy North for the same money. Also we have a large stock of

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Come and see us, inspect our stock and satisfy yourself of the truth of what we say. The Seignior number of the firm has resumed practice and can always be found at the Drug Store when not professionally engaged.  
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In the Benbow House, Greensboro, N. C.

## TWO VALUABLE FARMS

### For Sale.

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

### Two Hundred and Seventy Acres,

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

### Second—The farm known as the Boon place containing

### Two Hundred and Seventy-Three Acres,

lying four miles south of Company Shops, on the waters of Big Alamance within a few hundred yards of Alamance Factory. Of this farm about one half is cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation, the balance in original growth. Upon it are two homesteads, both of which are comfortable and conveniently located.

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

I also wish to sell a

### Valuable Water power

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

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

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

W. R. ALBRIGHT.

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

## J. L. SCOTT,

Graham, N. C.,

Agent for the Celebrated

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