

THE GLEANER.

H. S. PARKER, Editor. GRAHAM, N. C., SEPT. 21, 1875.

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

ORANGE COUNTY ELECTION.

Gov. Brogden's 30 Days Delay annulled nothing—Patterson Elected by 703 Majority.

Pursuant to a warrant of election issued by the Gov. an election was held in Orange county on Thursday the 16th ult., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. W. A. Graham. Said election resulted most triumphantly for the Democrats; Patterson having been elected by 703 majority. Mr. Paterson took his seat on last Saturday, and went to work.

This gives the Democrats a little more ease. The majority being so small previous to the election of Mr. Paterson, the radicals did all in their power to hinder and delay the work of the convention. Now the work can go on and we hope that the duties of the convention will be attended to with dispatch and then adjourn and go home to their constituents. It is and has been the policy of the radical wing to do any and every thing in their power to ruin and destroy the peoples' money and happiness—hence the introduction of so many delatory resolutions, thereby delaying the consideration of business properly belonging to the convention. We think the Democrats are awake to their duty and the people need not fear, but that they will do it faithfully.

A SPECIMEN REPUBLICAN.

There are many things for which the Republicans ought to be condemned. It merits the severest condemnation for what it has done to the South. It has ruined towns, cities, counties and States. Any one who knows the history of the Southern wing of this political organization, knows how it has heaped its evil deeds upon its mountain high.

But among all its evil deeds we are at a loss to distinguish or designate the greatest curse it has brought upon our country.

Prominent among these curses, however, is the elevation of bad men to power in our Southern States.

In this State that party put a Holden in power; in South Carolina, a Scott and a Moses, to say nothing of negro Supreme Court Judges, negro Treasurers, negro Secretaries of State, negro Generals of Militia, and so on; in Georgia, a Bullock was placed in position where he could rob and plunder; in Alabama, a Busted had disgraced the administration of the law; in Louisiana, such despots as Kellogg and Durrell have been entrusted with the reins of government; and generally wherever the radicals have had unlimited sway, they have placed the worst men in highest public positions of trust, thereby bringing ruin and strife and bloodshed upon the country.

But it is in Mississippi that we find Radicalism in its full blown state. There they have enthroned in power as Governor of the Common wealth, one Adelbert Ames, to say nothing of a negro Secretary of State, a negro Lieutenant Governor, a negro Superintendent of Public Instruction, negro Sheriffs, county Treasurers, &c. Ames is a carpet-bagger—a son-in-law of Beast Butler. He has no interest in Mississippi further than to rob the people and enrich himself. Money is all that he is after. He has distinguished himself in the past for his cruelty, his corruption, his manifold vice, infamy—scoundrel—villain, are some of the words which will be connected with his name in history. But there is still another to go along therewith. It is the ugly word Liar! Ames has just succeeded in achieving eminence as a liar. He telegraphed to the authorities at Washington that there was armed rebellion in some of the counties of his State, and that troops were needed immediately. It turns out to be a fabrication—a bare-faced lie. And the very name of American citizen has again been stigmatized the world over.

Ames is a ranting of Radicalism, and the Republican party is responsible for him.—Sentinel

GOING BACK ON HIM

In the few cases where negroes were nominated for positions in the Convention the white brethren went square back on them. The highest vote any of them got was twenty-seven out of fifty-eight. It is all very well to have Sambo's vote but when it comes to voting for him it goes somewhat against the grain of his white political associates. And yet without the negro how many of those white radicals would occupy seats in the Convention?

The Greensboro Patriot gives the following bit of advice to the Democrats of the Convention:

"Whatever our Conservative friends are united upon they should put through with as much dispatch as possible, for the programme of the radicals is to throw all the obstacles they can in the way, to make the session as long as possible, and as expensive, hoping thus to make party capital."

MORE FRUITS OF RADICALISM.

Alabama is in trouble with her finances. Though the Democrats are in power, yet like that party in North Carolina, it has to shoulder the load left by its radical predecessors. The total debt of the State is about \$29,000,000 and the total value of the taxable property about \$159,000,000, requiring about 29 per cent. of the entire taxable property of the State to liquidate the debt.

Carpet-bagism and radical rule have done the South more harm than the war. The results of the war being accepted, and the power of the general government acknowledged, nothing but an honest and peaceful administration of the internal affairs of the States was needed to restore prosperity. For never did a people go to work with such energy, hopefulness and fidelity to their shattered fortunes. But suspicion and distrust was diffused into the councils of the government. Hatred was fomented between the races, and control of affairs passed into the hands of the most rapacious, the most corrupt, the most dishonest set of men that ever followed in the track of war. Every Southern State has been blighted by their presence.

Only now, at this late date, is their character being understood, but too late to undo the mischief they inflicted.—News.

CONVENTION.

A number of ordinances amending various portions of the Constitution were introduced, but the reports only give the article and section to be amended without giving the character of the amendment. There has been no amendment as yet passed. The following committees were appointed.

On contingent Expenses—Messrs Morehead, Legman and Price.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs Roberts of Gates, McCabe, Rumley, Scott, of Onslow, Singletary, Spake, Cunningham, Wheeler and Durn.

After remarks by Messrs. Bennett, Clingman, Singletary and Tourgee on the ordinance fixing the pay of the members of the General Assembly, father consideration of the question was postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Durham, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Durham moved a suspension of the rules in order to consider the question of meeting at a later hour. The Convention refused to suspend the rules.

Messrs. Bennett, from the committee on Judicial Department, Reid, from Committee on Executive Department, Morehead from Committee on Education, made reports from their several Committees.

By Mr. Rumley, an ordinance to prohibit counties, cities, &c., from contracting debts, prohibits the Legislature from authorizing them to do so.

Messrs. Bennett, from the Judicial Department, Bunn, from Committee on Privileges and Elections, (not embracing any of the contested cases, but giving a list of delegates to the Convention who had informed certificates, Roberts, of Gates, from Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported from their several committees.

INTRODUCTIONS OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Bennett, a resolution to restore to Anson county representation in the General Assembly of which it was deprived by the Convention of 1868. Referred.

By Mr. Singletary, an ordinance providing for the election of Solicitors by the Legislature. Referred.

By Mr. Anderson, of Madison, an ordinance prohibiting the apprenticing of orphans. Referred.

By Mr. Kerr, an ordinance to amend sec. 10, art. 1 of Constitution, relating to suffrage. Referred.

By Mr. Shepherd, an ordinance to give the county of Pamlico a Representative in the General Assembly. Referred.

By Mr. Justice, a resolution to adjourn sine die on the 24th instant.—Calendar.

By Mr. Stallings, an ordinance to amend art. 4 of the Constitution.—Makes various amendments relating to the holding of courts by the several Judges of the State, and other things.

THE ROBESON COUNTY CONTEST.

By Mr. Buxton, a resolution requiring the committee on Privileges and Elections to report without further delay upon the Robeson county contest, and moved a suspension of the rules to consider the resolution.

Mr. Buxton explained his reason for this resolution. He approved of the action of Judge Settle in admitting the Democratic claimants from Robeson, as that was the only course that should have been pursued, but he thought the matter should have an immediate hearing.

Mr. Coleman thought there was sufficient reason why this question of contest from Robeson should not be acted upon before other matters of a similar character before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Republican claimants were members of the General Assembly, and hence they stand in the same relation, to this extent, with some 32 other cases of the same character now being considered by Committees. The party claiming must show a title from his own strength and right and not from any weakness of his adversary. He thought the action of the Committee towards those having doubtful seats had been sufficiently liberal, as in this number only some seven were Conservatives and some twenty-odd Republicans, and he could not see the necessity of the other side pressing the action of the Committee.

The Chair decided the suspension of the rules not debatable, and stated that he had allowed the debate thus far only through courtesy.

The motion to suspend was lost by a vote 54 yeas to 55 nays, Mr. Barringer changing his vote from the affirmative to the negative before the vote was declared.

Mr. Barringer moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion to reconsider was lost, and upon this though the majority was taken an unfair advantage of the minority. This matter was of much moment to the people of North Carolina, and he wanted the majority would be pressed until it was settled.

Mr. Coleman defended briefly the position he had taken in his previous remarks.

Mr. Tourgee supported the views expressed by Mr. Barringer. He could not see any justice in staying off the consideration of this question, as the people should know the decision of the Convention upon the matter.

Mr. Manning had no hesitancy in saying that as a member of the Committee and of Convention, he should unhesitatingly vote for the persons whom he thought had received the largest number of votes according to the law. But the Committee did not intend to prejudge the case, and should investigate the whole matter fairly and fully, as it was claimed that the Republican contestants had received a sufficient number of fraudulent votes to defeat them, even should their right to a seat be otherwise admitted.

Mr. Manning moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table, which motion prevailed by a vote of 56 to 55.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By Mahson, col, an ordinance to give Edgecombe another representative in the lower house of the General Assembly. Referred.

The ordinance relating to the per diem of the members and officers of the convention, introduced yesterday, was considered.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, the whole question was referred to a special committee.

Mr. Bowman moved a suspension of the rules to take up the resolution to adjourn sine die, which motion was lost by a vote of 55 to 56.

CALENDAR.

The ordinance regulating the per diem of the members of the General Assembly will be read the third time.

Mr. Vaughan moved an amendment that each General Assembly be allowed to regulate the per diem of its members, providing that in no case shall it exceed the sum of \$300 to each member during his term of office.

Mr. Allan moved an amendment that the members of the General Assembly shall receive \$4 per day each and 20 cents mileage each way.

Mr. Vaughan's motion was lost by a vote of 44 to 62.

Mr. Tourgee moved a substitute for the whole question, pending which a motion to recommitt the whole question to the committee was put and lost by a vote of 48 to 55.

Mr. Clingman, from the Committee on the Legislative Department, reported unfavorably upon the ordinances giving Pamlico a representative, also on the ordinance in regard to civil rights, and asking to be discharged from the further consideration of several others.

Mr. Turner introduced to the Convention his newly elected colleague from Orange county, and moved that he be allowed to come forward and be qualified. Mr. Patterson came forward presented his credentials and was qualified.

The following ordinances and resolutions were introduced and appropriately disposed of.

By Mr. Vaughan: An ordinance to amend sec. 25, art. 2 all bills and resolutions of a legislative character to be read three times, signed in open house by the presiding officer and filed of such signing to be entered on the Journal.

By Mr. Woodfin: An ordinance to provide in what way the ordinances passed by this Convention shall be submitted to the people. Amendments to be submitted separately and not as a whole.

By Mr. Chamberlain: A resolution of instructions to the principal Secretary as to the preservation of ordinances passed by this Convention.

By Mr. Thorne: An ordinance for a just and equal apportionment of municipal, Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional districts.

By Mr. Rumley: An ordinance to provide that the General Assembly shall exempt \$300 worth of personal property for each tax payer in the State.

By Mr. Menden: A resolution to now adjourn sine die.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The ordinance to reduce the Supreme Court to a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, was taken up upon its third reading.

The yeas and nays were called, and the ordinance passed its third and last reading by a vote of yeas 5; nays 26.

Mr. Boyd moved to reconsider.

On motion of Mr. Manning, of Chatham, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The substitute reported by the Committee on the Judicial Department for various resolutions in regard to the Judicial District was taken up. The substitute provides that the State shall be divided into 9 Judicial Districts, but that the Legislature may increase or reduce the number of districts if deemed advisable.

The substitute was adopted.

The question recurred upon the resolution.

Mr. Badger moved to add a proviso that in case of the reduction of the number of districts the term of no Judge shall be abridged except in case of impeachment.

Mr. Chamberlain thought that if economy was the moving cause in this matter the power given to the Legislature should be stricken out.

Mr. Manning, of Chatham, explained the views of the Committee. They thought that nine districts were sufficient for the needs of the State. The way that the term were constituted, was too much of an iron vest, and the Committee thought it best to give the provision for terms some flexibility. It is provided that each Judge shall hold at least two terms a year in each county in his dis-

trict, for such time as may be prescribed by law, &c.

Mr. Badger said that he would withdraw his amendment if he could be assured that a clause should be inserted in the Bill of Rights declaring that the term of Judges shall not be interfered with except in cases of impeachment. He withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Manning said that he would like to see this in the Bill of Rights.

Mr. Bowman, offered an amendment, to strike out the clause giving the Legislature power to increase or diminish the number of districts.

Mr. Manning, of Chatham, opposed the amendment. No Legislature would dare to increase the number of districts unless the needs of the people demanded it, &c.

Mr. Bowman wanted to know when this would go in to effect. There was nothing said about it.

Mr. Manning said of course no term of a Judge would be interfered with until it expires. This would be provided for by general ordinance.

Mr. Chamberlain was in favor of Mr. Bowman's amendment. He thought this giving power to the Legislature showed the cloven foot. If the real purpose was to economize, the power given to the Legislature would be stricken out, &c.

Mr. Barringer said that he agreed with Mr. Manning that the Constitution in this particular should be measurably flexible, he thought the Convention of 1868 was wrong in establishing two terms a year for two weeks each. This had operated to fill our jails, and to annoy the Judges and the people, &c.

Mr. Singletary called for the previous question.

The yeas and nays were called and the call was sustained by a vote of yeas 46; nays 43.

The question recurred upon Mr. Bowman's amendment. The yeas and nays were called and the amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 29; nays 51.

The question recurred on the passage of the resolution on its second reading, and it passed by a vote of yeas 59; nays 17.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—We regret much to hear of the death of James A. Williams, Esq., one of the editors of the Wilson Advance, which occurred last night at the residence of his father, Henry A. Williams, Esq. in Wilson. Mr. Williams was a young man full of promise and his early demise is universally regretted. Though but a few years beyond his majority, he had achieved a reputation in this State as an easy and graceful writer. In his private and social relations he was esteemed by all who were acquainted with him.—Sentinel.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Alamance County, Office of Register of Deeds,

September 1st, 1875.

The following statement and exhibit will show the claims allowed by the Board of Commissioners from the 1st Monday in September, 1874, to 1st Monday in September, 1875:

Table listing various claims and amounts, including Jacob T. Coe, Wm P. McDaniel, Martha Pugh, etc.

STATE vs. T. Gray and John Trollinger

Table listing bills of costs for various legal proceedings, including George Morrow, Anderson Fox, Allen Watson, etc.

W A Albright, C S C the following

Table listing bills of costs for W A Albright, C S C, including State vs. T. Gray, George Morrow, etc.

STATE vs. T. Gray and John Trollinger

Table listing bills of costs for State vs. T. Gray and John Trollinger, including George Morrow, Anderson Fox, etc.

STATE vs. T. Gray and John Trollinger

Table listing bills of costs for State vs. T. Gray and John Trollinger, including George Morrow, Anderson Fox, etc.

EM Holt note borrowed money \$720 interest \$28.80 748 80

Table listing various bills and amounts, including Lemuel Holmes for furnishing Matilda Foust pauper, M C Lacy furnishing coffins, paupers, etc.

[From causes which we were powerless to prevent, we are unable this week, to give the entire statement of the county finances, as furnished us by the Register of Deeds. This statement extends from the first Monday of September, 1874, to 1st Monday in September 1875. The full statement shall appear in our next issue. That we give extends into March, 1875. The cause of our not being able to give it in full this week is no fault of ours, but is occasioned by the miscarriage of an express package.]

Carriage and Cabinet MAKING.

I have moved my Shops from Big Falls to my residence, two miles north; where I am prepared to do all carriage and buggy work, in a work-man-like manner. I also

MAKE & REPAIR FURNITURE

of all styles. Any style of coffin made to order upon the shortest notice. My prices are moderate. I am obliged for past patronage, and ask a continuance thereof. J. J. YOUNGER, Big Falls, North Carolina.

SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE!

Raleigh, N. C.

The only illustrated weekly in the South. Eight pages. Forty columns. Containing more reading matter than any weekly published in the Southern States.

The first number of the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be issued on Wednesday, 26th day of June, 1875.

The publisher intends making it an illustrated record of the times. It will treat of every topic. Political, historical, literary and Scientific, which is of current interest, and give the best illustrations that can be obtained, original or foreign.

The Southern Illustrated Age will be printed on new type, and heavy book paper.

On its list of contributors will be found the names of many of the best writers in the South. Serial and short stories, poems and sketches, and well conducted editorial departments, giving the latest personal, literary, Scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by other papers, in excellence and variety. It is intended to make the Southern Illustrated Age a journal for the bedside; several columns will be specially devoted to all subjects pertaining to domestic and social life.

No family should be without it. Subscription price only \$2 per annum. Postage free. R. T. FULGHUM, Editor, Raleigh, N. C.

Dental Notice.

DR. BASON. Those who wish the best condition of their OWN OR CHILDREN'S TEETH should let it be known without delay through P. O. at Haw River, or otherwise.