

THE GLEANER.

GRAHAM, N. C., NOV. 9, 1875.

W. S. PARKER, Editor

Being in Raleigh, one day last week, we gladly availed ourselves of the opportunity to pay our respect to Col. P. D. Hagan, the new editor of the Raleigh Sentinel. After reading his editorials and local, for the Col. we believe runs all the departments, and learning something of his editorial history, we confess to some curiosity to see the man, whose style, is at once so singular, scholarly, attractive, forcible and inimitable. He was in, and extended to us a cordial greeting, and, we judge from his appearance, that the Col. is incapable of extending any other than a cordial greeting. We take him to be one who greets cordially or repels distinctly, with no grain of hypocrisy, or deceit in his composition. His appearance is in accord with his dashing brilliant style, and his face indicates the candor and openness that characterizes his writings. That he will revivify the Sentinel is already plainly indicated. Success to the Col. and his paper, if he did revive that old joke upon us, and get our name arker.

WHAT WE HAVE AND WHAT WE NEED.

In former articles under this head we have in general terms and in a very cursory manner, reviewed some of the inducements and attractions afforded by our old state, to those wishing to change their homes, whether foreigners or citizens of other States. That these inducements and attractions have not been potential in drawing to our midst new settlers, we think is entirely attributable to a want of general information, in regard to them. For this our own people are much to blame. No steps, at least any of consequence, have been taken to bring this knowledge and information to the attraction of the general public; and especially to throw it in the way of those who might be influenced by it. The little that has been done in this direction has mainly been done by the volunteer efforts of the journalists of the State, with no higher endorsement than newspaper articles carry with them. We propose to notice very briefly the advantages offered by this portion of the State, to farmers and manufacturers. In the first place then we have as healthy a region as the sun shines upon, which in itself is a great desideratum.

There are quantities of land for sale, improved and unimproved, and at prices so low, that a stranger might be excused for suspecting a defect in the title or deception in the land itself. This is thus for sale for two reasons; one is that our farmers have not the means to enable them to conduct their farming operations in a manner that their judgments tell them would be more profitable, and their only way of raising money is by a sale of their surplus lands. Another reason is that we own much more land than the needs of our population require. There are plenty of land sellers and but few land buyers. Then this land is varied, its adaptation to the growth of almost all the agricultural products of this country, cotton, sugar cane and rice being about the only exceptions, and even cotton is, in a small way, successfully raised in portions of this country and is raised to a considerable extent in portions of Randolph, Chatham and Orange, adjoining counties. The farmer, however, who wishes to engage in the production of grain, grass and clover, can find no better soil, nor lands better suited to his wants than the red and gray lands of this and the adjoining counties.

These lands, by no means poor any of them, are susceptible of the very highest state of cultivation and improvement; and then too with their fine soil, once made rich they remain so. As a fruit growing section it cannot be surpassed. All the root crops are here raised to as great perfection, save only sweet potatoes as they can be produced anywhere. As a tobacco producing county, Alamance is not surpassed by any in this State or Virginia. In proof of this we will mention the fact, that a tobacco fair, some time since held at Danville, Virginia, where premiums were offered for the best qualities, in the greatest quantities of the weed, and at which various counties of this State and Virginia competed, the highest prize and fully one half of all that were given were awarded to citizens of this county. Quantities of land, adapted to the growth of this fine tobacco, are for sale at almost nominal prices. Then too, our society is good. We are blessed with churches and schools to a great degree as any county in the State, and the morals of our people will compare favorably with those of any locality. They are neighborly and kind, and the associations of the settler who might come a long way could not fail to be such as to rob the condition of the stranger and his family of many of the unpleasant features of a new home, and in some sort to make up for whatever was found pleasant in the surroundings of his old

home. To ones family especially this is quite a consideration. Our county and section is not in the "back woods." We have facilities for getting to and from, and obtaining freight, equal to those of any county or section. We are surrounded by markets for all the surplus the farmer may have to spare. Our factories, and the extensive machine shops, at the village of Company Shops furnish a ready market, at good prices, for many articles that it would scarcely pay to ship. The county is well watered, being traversed in almost all directions, by rivers and creeks, rapid streams, with no malaria producing stagnation, upon which are situated mills for the convenience of the farmer and profit of the owner. Our county is out of debt, or so nearly so, that we are taxed for county purposes only to meet current county expenses.

So far as our towns are concerned they are healthful, pleasant, and convenient to the railroad with good society, and a highly moral population. At the county seat we have two schools where pupils are prepared for college or for the duties of life by a thorough academic education. The above is but a feeble, and hasty representation of the inducements our section holds out to those who would settle among us as farmers. We intended in this article to speak of the advantages of this section as a location for manufactures, but will defer that to our next. What more can the farmer desire than we can offer? Good lands at low prices, a moral intelligent community, easy access to market, no burden of county indebtedness. Good schools for his children, and above all a healthy genial climate, where epidemics are unknown, and where the fullest measure of health is enjoyed.

RALEIGH.—We went to this rapidly growing city one day last week, and notwithstanding the dull, hard times we found the people active and doing what seemed to us a good deal of business, but they were complaining of the dull times. In going down, time for breakfast was given at Morrisville, where, Mrs. Troy keeps an eating house, whose bill of fare is universally complimented by the traveling public we believe. We did not however take breakfast there but waited until we got to Raleigh, where at the National Hotel we enjoyed a luxurious breakfast at our leisure, without fear of being hurried. Leisure and plenty of time, with us, is an essential to the enjoyment of a good meal. At an eating house by the way-side, even if you have plenty of time, you feel hurried. The sheriff of our county went down with us, (we didn't go with him. We don't go with sheriffs) and settled with the Treasurer. He paid in \$7,800.56 in full of the taxes due from this county. He was the sixth Sheriff in the State to settle and would have been first but for the trouble given him by the R. & D. R. R. in the payment of what is claimed to be an illegal tax, but the tax list was in the sheriff's hands, and there was nothing for him to do but to collect it. The New Post office and Federal court house is going up more rapidly than we expected. It is of native granite, and will be a substantial and ornamental building, when completed. Since the war Raleigh has developed into an extensive cotton market, and it is said that buyers there buy on so close a margin to New York that prices net the farmer, as a general thing, more than he would realize by shipping North. We stepped in to see our friend J. P. Gully, retailer and jobber in dry goods, boots and shoes ready made clothing &c., but found him too busy, to give time to other than customers, with whom his store was crowded. He is one of the most successful merchants in Raleigh. Country merchants, are rapidly and, as we think prudently learning to deal with such wholesale houses as Gully's where they can select in person and save the cost of a trip North.

He will do better than duplicate New York bills with expenses off, in such quantities of goods as are bought by county merchants, and by many town merchants also. Having business at the court house, we stepped into the clerks office, and there found a Mr. Louis hard at work among old papers. He has been employed by the county to arrange and file in order old papers of the court which had got into great confusion. He handed us some over one hundred years old. Wake county needs a courthouse. The present one looks badly, and when the new post office is completed, with that and the Yarbrough House fronting and flanking, the old building will become an eyesore. We all feel towards Raleigh something like it was our town. It is the capital of our own State and we all share in the pride its appearance and growth and improvement excites. So build a new Court House or you will cause the whole people of the State to feel badly at the appearance of your old one. It would do for some unfortunate county, whose people have never heard the snort of an engine or seen a railroad car, but not for Raleigh, and for Wake county. The board of County

Commissioners were in session, and they were having what occurred to us as rather a stormy time. We stood at the door while and we think about five or six speeches were being made. In the evening, it being pleasant, the ladies were out in force, and it does occur to us that Raleigh has something to boast of in her fair daughters, and from the way they have been marrying off lately, others so conclude as well. It would be a shame for one these fair creatures to have to go into a looking Court House to try a breach of promise case, if such an unaccountable fool could be found as not to marry her if he could, and in view of the possibility of such a contingency when the old building would be described by reporters, build a new Court House!

THE ELECTION A WEEK AGO.

A week ago to-day, the 2nd of this month, elections were held in eleven States. These elections had been looked to by all parties with an interest and anxiety scarcely if ever before centered upon State elections. The financial issue entered into some of them, and the result of the elections where it did was looked to as the indicator of the policy, of at least one of the great political parties of the country in the all important Presidential campaign of next year. Well, the elections have passed, and the general result is a receding of that tidal wave, which, a year ago, was proclaimed as sweeping over and fast obliterating all traces of the Republican party. We will proceed to give the latest and what we deem the most reliable information we have from the election in the various States.

NEW YORK.
In this state the chief office to be filled was Secretary of State. It is, we believe, conceded that the democrats carry the State by a small majority, but the republicans carry the legislature by an overwhelming majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.
This state went republican by over twenty thousand majority. Hartranft, the present incumbent, was the republican candidate for Governor, opposed by Judge Pershing the democratic candidate.

MASSACHUSETTS.
This State has gone republican by some ten thousand majority. A year ago the Democrats elected Gaston Governor, but the republicans elected all the balance of the ticket.

WISCONSIN.
This State is in doubt. The majority for either party is small. The democrats have elected a part of their ticket certainly.

MARYLAND.
has gone democratic as usual, notwithstanding the disaffection in the party occasioned by bolters.

VIRGINIA.
Democracy has swept everything, and the alliance of independent and radicals is overwhelmingly defeated.

MISSISSIPPI.
has thrown off the yoke of negro and corrupt white rule, and democracy has swept the state in every department. This glorious result was brought about by a combination of those honestly disposed of both races and parties, against the plunderers who have ruled the State and outraged common decency for so long. We rejoice with the chivalrous people of that, once and now is again, noble State, in their redemption.

NEW JERSEY.
has wheeled into the radical column, and takes her stand as a radical State. No excuse for it.

MINNESOTA.
went radical of course. Nothing else expected.

ILLINOIS.
Radical again.

KANSAS.
That's radical too. Of these eleven states Mississippi, Illinois, Kansas and Minnesota were expected to go republican as a matter of course.

The democrats at the last election carried all the others, save Massachusetts, and there succeeded in electing their Governor. This time the democrats carry New York, Virginia, Maryland and have rescued down trodden Mississippi, with probabilities of having retained Wisconsin.

The majorities are not sufficiently well settled to be reliable. There is no denying that the general result is calculated to encourage the republican and dishearten the democratic party. We are sorry but we can't help it. Manifestly dictates earnest untiring work on the part of every democrat, who is worthy of the name.

We had the pleasure the other day of calling upon Capt. R. T. Fulghum, editor of the Southern Illustrated Age. His journal will hereafter be a monthly, and much enlarged in size, and greatly improved in appearance. He designs making it in every respect a first class monthly. The Captain made a grand success of the Agricultural Journal and will doubtless of this. He has the qualities to insure it.

From an editorial in the Raleigh Sentinel of the 3rd of this month, we make the extracts found below. The editor in this editorial, which is of considerable length, utters many palpable, if not very pleasant truths. He is endeavoring to arouse a spirit of enterprise in the direction of manufactures, among the citizens of Raleigh, and to call the attention of others, to its natural and artificial advantages as a manufacturing point. What he so graphically says, in connection with Raleigh, may be said with equal truth of very many other places in the State, and the South. As will be seen from the extracts, the editor becomes general in his observations, in regard to the policy of the greater portion of this vast country being entirely dependent upon a comparatively small portion for every manufactured article it uses. The entire article abounds in sound, practical suggestions and the pictures it presents is in no way overdrawn. Would our space justify, we would insert the article entire, as it is we extract as follows:

The policy of the South and Southwest in regard to manufactures, has been absurd, ruinous, suicidal. And the grand cause of all our southern and southwestern ills to-day, of all our prostration and stagnation, our scarcity of money and general hard times, is not more political than material. Our ignoble subserviency, our base subjection to the North and Northeast, has not arisen altogether from their triumph on the bigger question, the tariff question, the golden-bond question, or any other mere question of ethics or jurisprudence, but from our own dolousness on the great questions of bread and meat, dollars and cents, looms, spindles, furnaces, trip-hammers, engines and common sense. Much of our poverty and helplessness, as compared with the North-east to-day, has arisen from the blindness of our own people to their wondrous advantages and opportunities; and from their periculous dependence upon outsiders for everything requiring the least energy, ingenuity or skill to produce it.

With all our mighty resources, how could we ever, how can we ever, expect to be anything but wretched dependencies, tag-ends of the North, so long as we have to send to her for every plow that furrows our fields; every scythe and reaper and wagon, that gathers our harvests; every bedstead we sleep on, and every yard of ticking, linen and blankets, that covers it; every table we eat from, and every cloth napkin, dish, fork, knife and spoon upon it; for the cradles our babies are rocked in, and the coffins our dadies are buried in; for every yard of calico and muslin that clothes our lovely women, and every needle, thimble and spool of thread to make it up? With boundless forests of cedars, oaks, walnuts, maples and pines, waving on all our uplands and lowlands, nearly every bucket, tub, churn and broomhandle we use, is imported from Yankeeedom. With vast stores of coal underlying our hills and cropping out along our streams, three-fourths of the grates and stoves throughout the South and Southwest are filled with anthracite or bituminous from Yonghogony or Monongahela. With myriads of cattle dotting all our broad savannas, our every horn-but and patch of calf-skin comes from Massachusetts or Connecticut. With mountains of solid iron towering to the clouds within our borders, our very axe-head, nail and gimlet is brought from abroad. With marble of every hue swelling our hill-sides and jutting forth in price-less crags, as in Tennessee and Arkansas, our every mantle and tombstone hails from Italy or Vermont. Dependent, dependent foreverly, we save the bare corn and cotton and fruits that spring almost spontaneously from our soil.

Our leather is shipped clear-across the continent, to Lynn, Massachusetts to be manufactured into shoes. Then, after all the freights, storage, commissions and thievements, and Yankee manufacturers, and merchants, profits and gouges are added on, our people are compelled to buy back and wear the same identical leather. Iron is sent to Pittsburg or Cincinnati and brought back in plow-shares, spades, shovels, picks, reapers, mowers, skillets and hoes. Our cotton is shipped a thousand miles, across rivers and mountains, to Massachusetts or Rhode Island. All the freightages by railroad and steam boat, warehouse dues, drayage, charges for hauling and handling, and manufacturers' enormous dividends are paid, and then, in the shape of calico and domestic, our merchants have to buy back the very same cotton, and pay the really profits of Boston jobbers, and all the expense of transporting it again across the whole continent, to the region that raised it.

Surely, such facts cannot be much longer overlooked. Our people themselves are at last, at long last, beginning to rub up their drowsy eyes to a perception of the mighty capabilities, the wondrous advantages, which nature has showered so lavishly on their favored land; and the outside world will not be slow to see them too. Soon, the roar and splash of the great water-wheels will be heard along all our wild streams. The hum and whirr of busy spindles and looms, the clatter of forges, and the clang of industrious hammers will resound through all our romantic valleys. The puffing of deep-lunged engines will wake the slumbering echoes of our solemn caverns. And the white mense of steam will ascend, like a glad thank offering to heaven, that the good time coming' has come at last! Capitalists! Men of energy and enterprise! Here's the place. Here's the field where fortune waits but to be grasped. These marvelous opportunities can't remain much longer unseized and unimproved. Come one, come all; and come at once!

The Sheriff of New Hanover county brought eleven convicts to the penitentiary last week.

ORDINANCES

Passed by the Constitutional Convention.

A Bill to be entitled an Ordinance to Submit to the People the amendments to the Constitution Adopted by this Convention.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, That the amendments to the Constitution of this State, adopted by this Convention at any time during its session, shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, as a whole, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. That every person entitled to vote under the existing Constitution and laws of this State, shall be entitled to vote for the ratification or rejection of said amendments; those who wish a ratification of the amendments voting with a printed or written ticket, "Ratification," those of a contrary opinion, "Rejection." That said election shall be held, and said qualified electors shall vote, at the usual places of voting in the several counties of this State and that said election shall be conducted under the same rules and regulations, and under the same pains and penalties as are now required and prescribed by law, and returns thereof made, according to the laws now in force regulating the election of members of the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. That the returns of the whole vote cast for the ratification and for the rejection of said amendments, shall be made by the sheriffs of the several counties of the State to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, at Raleigh, within thirty days after the election: Provided, That if the office of Chief Justice shall become vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, the said returns shall in like manner be made to the Attorney General of the State; and the returns of said votes shall, within ten days thereafter, be examined and canvassed by the said Chief Justice or Attorney General in case of the vacancy in the said office of Chief Justice, in the presence of the Governor, and proclamation shall be made by the Governor forthwith of the result of the canvass.

Sec. 3. That if, upon such canvass, it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were in favor of the ratification of the amendments, then the said amendments to the Constitution shall constitute a part of the Constitution of the State, and shall go into effect as such on the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven; and thereupon the Governor shall cause to be endorsed on said amendments, as enrolled by this Convention, a certificate under his signature, declaring that the said amendments have been ratified by the people of North Carolina. The Secretary of State shall countersign the said certificate and annex thereto the great seal of the State, and the said amendments so enrolled, with the certificate aforesaid, be forever kept among the archives of the State, in the office of the Secretary of State aforesaid.

Sec. 4. That said amendments to the Constitution, after being duly enrolled and properly authenticated, shall be deposited by the Secretary of the Convention in the office of the Secretary of State for safe keeping, and shall be, by order of the Governor and Secretary of State, published for six months in two papers, one of each political party in each Congressional District of the State, immediately preceding the day of election aforesaid.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall be in force from and after the day of its ratification.

Read and ratified in open Convention his 36th day of September, 1875.

Section four of the above ordinance was abrogated by an ordinance subsequently adopted which we will publish next week. Instead of publishing in newspapers, a hundred thousand copies of the amendments together with, the constitution, as it will read, if the amendments are ratified are to be distributed among the counties of the State according to their population.

On our visit, which we did ourself the pleasure of making to the editorial sanctum of that live paper, the "Daily News," we found its editors Maj. Cameron and Capt. Stone, in amiable mood, notwithstanding the news from the elections this day week ago. We were glad to learn of the increasing prosperity of that enterprising journal.

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