

THE GLEANER.

GRAHAM, N. C., DEC. 7, 1875.

E. S. PARKER, Editor.

IN SESSION.

Congress is in session. It convened yesterday. It is a Democratic House of Representatives, clogged by a Republican Senate. It can nevertheless do much. Committees of investigation can be appointed and can act unslackened. Full evidence can be got. We have heard of frauds in everything from the public debt statement down to the awarding of the contract of the most insignificant mail route. The Republican party has been accused of many and high crimes and misdemeanors, and frauds, and deceptions and stealings and combinations for dark purposes, and conspiracy, and murder even has been laid at its door. We have had committees of investigation under the controlling influence of the accused party, and their reports have been pronounced false, and framed with the intention of excusing and hiding the guilty instead of revealing and punishing crime. Democrats upon these committees have claimed that investigation was hindered, proofs suppressed, and everything done in the interest of dishonesty, and nothing for justice and right, and that they the Democrats were powerless to do anything because of their minority.

Now, we doubt not, all this, and even worse, is true but we have not been able to get the legal and positive evidence. Witnesses have kept out of the way, papers have been destroyed, and mislaid, the guilty have been notified that they might prepare, and everything done we doubt not that the imagination in sympathy and interest with the guilty parties could suggest, but of this we have no tangible proof either. Our judgment is satisfied but we lack the evidence that would justify us in hanging or sending to States prison. We want that to point to, and we look to this Democratic House of Representatives for it. The country expects it. Justice demands it; not less to Republicans than to Democrats, because if they are innocent they should be vindicated by thorough investigation. No more whitewashing reports; no more interminable delays; unless the Democratic party wishes to bring down upon itself at least the accusation of criminal negligence. Will this Congress let us know whether the public debt is being paid or whether false statements from the Treasury have been made for party purposes?

Let us know if corrupt means have been used to influence legislation, and to what extent, whom by, who implicated, and what legislation effected or secured thereby. It is a herculean task we know, but its performance is demanded. The country is satisfied of the truth of the dark and numerous charges already, but then it demands something decisive, explicit and incontrovertible in the way of evidence, so that denial can find no lodgement, and contradiction no foundation. Let us have it! Let the corrupt party be stripped and its naked deformity be exposed to the view of all, so that none can proclaim its innocence. The eyes of the whole country are turned to the House, the dishonest and guilty with fear and trembling, the innocent and upright with hope and confidence. Let not the fears of the one nor the hopes of the other be unfounded.

We stepped in to see W. B. Farrar while in Greensboro the other day, and were shown by him some of his engraving which was certainly very neatly and artistically done, and then too his charges are so moderate that any one can have their spoons, forks, jewelry, &c., marked at a cost really trifling. He has a most elegant lot of clocks, watches and jewelry and other articles usually found in a jewelry store. He can furnish anything in his line as cheap as can be found in the State. It is worth while to go to see him, just to look around. We are not yet old enough not to enjoy gazing into the show case in a jewelry store. Young men can be furnished with engagement rings, and have enough written on the inside to furnish evidence for forty breach of promise cases. Pick out your girl young man, get her consent, then go to Farrar and get the ring, and have a sentiment engraved on the inside, and then—how good and respectable you will feel.

It is stated as a fact which has escaped the notice of all his biographers, that Edgar Allen Poe was the grandson of Benedict Arnold. His mother, who was known before her marriage as Elizabeth Arnold, an English actress, was the natural daughter of the traitor. This statement rests on the concurrent testimony of a number of old actors who knew Elizabeth Arnold well. Poe himself alluded to the matter occasionally in the company of those who knew this chapter in his family history.—Ed.

CONGRESS.

This body met yesterday. We are at present unable to give the result of the election for Speaker, if any election in fact was reached at all yesterday. Wood of New York has withdrawn from the contest, and as a consequence Cox and his friends grew more hopeful. Wood upon the announcement of his withdrawal declined to say in whose favor his and his friends influence would be cast, or whether there would be a concentration of it for any particular one. Those prominently spoken of for the position were on the ground all last week, and some of them even before, hard at work. The friends of both Kerr and Randall were hopefully confident while Cox and his friends were not boastful—comparatively reticent, which may mean a great deal or nothing. We would not be surprised if there is some wrangle in the matter. The Democratic caucus met in the Capitol at two o'clock Saturday, and it is presumed may have made the nomination and therefore settled the election. But this being a caucus—the first of a new Congress it would be a little remarkable if anything definite were done at this its first meeting. However, we have not heard from it. We await news with special anxiety on one particular account, and that is to learn whether the financial issue will be made in the contest for Speaker. If it should be, we apprehend that the fact of its being an issue in the next Presidential election would thereby be pretty well settled in the affirmative. Our last advice is to the effect that Shober, of this State was thought to have the best chance for Chief Clerk of the House. We think that the election of Speaker will to some extent decide the election of Chief Clerk, at least the section from which he is to come. Well we shall know all about it by the time for our next issue, and will tell all we know, or are able to find out. We shall feel no personal exultation or disappointment in the result, though some how we like Kerr or Cox either better than we do Randall.

GREENSBORO.

We spent a day in this city last week. It is a nice pleasant place to spend a day or all your days in. It has hotels the equal of any to be found, or that a reasonable man could desire. It has that appearance of thrift and improvement that is always pleasant to behold, and its people are known for their social and hospitable qualities, and its ladies for their beauty and accomplishments. If you are an editor, you can find as clever agreeable brethren here, whether in search of a radical, democratic, religious, or Masonic editor, as your conscience would permit you to ask to throw away half an hour upon you anywhere. If you are a lawyer, why you will find plenty of professional brethren, ready to talk law and afford you an opportunity to learn something. If you feel sick why, step right in to R. W. Glenn & Son's and they can drug you, either by the wholesale or retail. And they can furnish you with a fine cigar, and let you warm by the stove and smoke. Its delicious, we tried it. Then if you want something in the grocery line to ship, to send home, where you are pretty apt to have use for it, just step into Houghton & Causey's and if they cant suit you, why you are foolishly particular, that's all. Then go right across to Forbis & Bre, and get just anything in the furniture line that you can think of at the lowest prices. If however you should feel that your days were numbered, and you would like to have something to do with selecting and ordering your own headstone, go to see Sam C. Robertson who, like Mark Tapley, is jolly in the midst of his solemn vocation. By the time you have enjoyed yourself, and attended to business as above indicated, you will feel like going to your hotel and getting just such a dinner as will cause you to countermand the order for a tombstone and snap your fingers at Dr. Glenn, and go to hunt up the lawyers or editors for lie swapping purposes.

Three Presidents and four Vice-Presidents have died during their term of office. The Presidents were Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln, and the Vice-Presidents, George Clinton, of New York, who was elected a second time in 1808, and took his seat on the 4th of March following, and died on April 20, 1812. Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, who was elected in 1813, appeared in the Senate, May 24, 1813, and died November 23, following. William R. King, elected 1823, took the oath of office at the American consulate in Havana, and died at his home in Cahawba, Ala., on the 17th of April, 1828. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, who was elected in 1873, took his seat March 4, 1873, and died November 22, 1875. All the Presidents and Vice-Presidents except Vice President King, died at Washington. It is a little singular that the two from Massachusetts died so nearly at the same season of the year. Mr. Gerry dying on the 23d and Mr. Wilson on the 22d of November.

GOOD AND BAD FEELING.

Scene in the St. Louis Convention—The Treatment of Mr. Davis.

In its report of the proceeding of the Texas Pacific Railroad Convention at St. Louis, the *Globe-Democrat* gives the following exciting scene:

At this point a delegate arose, and remarking that he observed the presence of General Joe Johnston in the house, moved that he be invited to a seat on the platform. The motion was carried unanimously, and General Johnston moved forward to the platform amid great cheering. As General Johnston stepped on the stage, he was met by General Sherman, who extended his arm, and the two veterans shook hands amid tumultuous and long continued cheering, men standing up in their seats and shouting until they were hoarse. In the same spirit General Beauregard was invited to a seat on the platform, and was kindly received, but with less violent enthusiasm.

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, moved that Jefferson Davis be also requested to take a seat on the platform. [Cries "no" "no."]

Col Broadhead moved for recess to enable the committee on permanent organization to make its report.

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, said that distinguished men from all parts of the country had been invited to a seat upon the platform. No one in the country had done more to arouse an interest in the widening of the mouth of the Mississippi, and the increase of the commerce of the west, and the great cause that we are here assembled to promote than Mr. Davis. Mr. Trimble had no personal or political feeling toward Mr. Davis, and he made the motion simply as an act of justice. He hoped the convention would banish all feeling of section—east, west north and south.

The question was put and was carried although not without a considerable amount of noisy opposition.

Mr. Davis was observed on the floor but was unable to catch the ear of the chairman until the chair decided that the motion had prevailed.

Mr. Davis then said: "I intended to have said to the convention that for personal considerations I could not accept of the kindness they have shown. I am chairman of the Mississippi delegation, and have functions to perform off the stand, and I did not wish to take a place upon it; but pitying the spirit manifested by those who cried "No!" I will tell them that if they had allowed me I would have declined the offer, even if it had been freely offered."

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Davis resumed his seat, evidently under the influence of considerable emotion.

Whiskey Fraud—Meds of Fraud.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.—The defence in the case of Tait and Weimer introduced testimony designed to show that stamps could be removed from packages and figures representing the number of gallons altered. A board of chemists and others swore that there are preparations by which ink can be removed from paper without disfiguring. A keg of high wines that had been stamped an hour before was brought into Court, and a man pulled out the tacks, removed the stamps and took out the ink marks that had been made by gaugers.

Brothers Moody and Sankey must look to their laurels. Mrs. Lowrie, the converted Baltimore actress, is doing the revival work at Fort Jervis, New York which exceeds anything they have yet done on this side of the water. Her congregations are nothing like so large but over six hundred conversions are already counted up as the result of her labors within a short time. Mrs. Lowrie's method seems to be novel. She does not confine herself to any pulpit or platform but goes about among her hearers preaching, praying and exhorting in all parts of the house. The male preachers have always been successful in converting more women than men. Perhaps it will now devolve upon female evangelists to turn the flinty hearts of men.

Peterson's Magazine for December is ahead of all others, a miracle of beauty and cheapness. It has two splendid steel plates, one of them, "A Little Fox," as cunning as a snake; a mammoth colored fashion plate; a superb colored pattern for a slipper; and nearly fifty wood cuts of fashions and patterns. The stories are by the very best authors, all powerfully written. For 1876, 100 shorter stories, five copyrighted novelettes are announced: one of them, "The Days of '76," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, is just the thing for the Continental year. Certainly, all things considered, this Magazine has no equal at its price. The terms are astonishingly low, viz: Two dollars a year, the postage pre-paid by the publisher. The prices to clubs are cheaper still (postage also pre-paid), viz: Three copies for \$4.50, with a superb Mermaid (24 inches by 36) "Christmas Morning" the finest and costliest ever offered, to the persons getting up a club; or six copies for \$10.00 (postage pre-paid), and both an extra copy and the premium engraving to the person getting up a club. For large clubs the prices are even lower. Specimens of the Magazine are sent gratis, if written for to those who wish to get up clubs. Now is the time to subscribe for 1876. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Forty Co. Democrats offer each of forty dozen places in Washington city.

ORDINANCE.

Passed by the Constitutional Convention of 1875.

The people of North Carolina in Convention assembled do ordain, That section eight, of article two, be stricken from the Constitution.

Read three times and ratified in open Convention, this the 30th day of September 1875.

Section 8 of article 2, which is proposed, to be stricken out simply provides for the apportionment for the House of Representatives, which apportionment has already been changed so that this article as it now stands is simply a dead letter.

AN ORDINANCE TO ADD A SECTION TO ARTICLE FOUR OF THE CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The people of North Carolina in Convention assembled do ordain, That the amendments made to the Constitution of North Carolina by this Convention shall not have the effect to vacate any office or term of office now existing under the constitution of the State, and filled, or held, by virtue of any election or appointment under the said Constitution, and the laws of the State made in pursuance thereof.

Read three times and ratified in open Convention, this the 4th October 1875.

The above amendment explains itself. There is to be no sudden changes by the sudden vacation and destruction of offices. There is to be a gentle transition into the ways of simplicity and economy. And we are not to be subjected to the jar of a sudden change.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND ARTICLE FOUR OF THE CONSTITUTION, BY STRIKING OUT SECTIONS TWENTY-SIX AND TWENTY-SEVEN, AND INSERTING ANOTHER IN LIEU THEREOF.

The people of North Carolina in Convention assembled do ordain, That sections twenty-six and twenty-seven, article 4 of the constitution be stricken out, and insert the following:

The Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, as is provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for eight years.

The Judges of the Superior Courts, elected at the first election under this amendment, shall be elected in like manner as is provided for Justices of the Supreme Court, and shall hold their offices for eight years. The General Assembly may, from time to time provide by law that the Judges of the Superior Courts, chosen at succeeding elections, instead of being elected by the voters of the whole State, as is herein provided for, shall be elected by the voters of their respective districts.

Read three times and ratified in open convention, this 9th day of October, 1875.

Here are the sections for which the above is proposed as a substitute.

Section 26, "The Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, as is provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for eight years. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall be elected in like manner and shall hold their offices for eight years, but the Judges of the Superior Courts elected at the first election under this constitution shall after their election, under the superintendence of the Justices of the Supreme Court, be divided by lot into two equal classes, one of which shall hold office for four years, the other for eight years."

Section 27, "The General Assembly may provide by law that the Judges of the Superior Courts, instead of being elected by the voters of the whole State as is herein provided for, shall be elected by the voters of their respective Districts."

Now, the next time a radical tells you that the election of Judges is proposed to be taken away from the people by this or any other proposed amendment, you just quote a well known statesman of our State and say, "My God, what a lie!"

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION ONE, ARTICLE SIX, OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The people of North Carolina in Convention assembled do ordain, That section one, article six, of the Constitution, be amended so as read as follows:

Sec. — Every male person, born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upward, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election, and ninety days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector. But no person, who, upon conviction or confession in open court, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, or of any other crime infamous by the laws of this State, and hereafter committed, shall be deemed an elector, unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a mode prescribed by law.

Read three times, and ratified in open convention, this the 9th day of October, 1875.

Section one of article six is in the following words: "Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upward who shall have resided in this State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote shall be deemed an elector."

This amendment provokes the strongest opposition. You see that not allowing rogues and thieves to vote will prove damaging to the republican party. This was felt and appreciated, and hence the strenuous opposition. What do you think of a party who really wishes to hold power and the control of affairs in a State or country by means of the votes of convicted felons?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1875. Fall and Winter Stock. 1875.

I wish to inform my friends that I am now receiving my fall and winter stock of

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

I sell the best CALICOES at ten cents a yard. I sell ready-made clothing as cheap as they can be bought at retail anywhere in or out of the State. Best spool cotton, warranted 200 yards, at five cents a spool. All varieties of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

on hand. A large portion of my goods I buy direct from the manufacturer. I also keep constantly a full supply of Groceries, Crockery, Glass-Ware, and Family Medicines. Good Red Sole Leather at 30 cents a pound. I have no old stock on hand,—bought at high prices to work off with my new stock. Barter of all kinds taken. With thanks for the liberal share of trade I have received, I am very respectfully,

W. R. ALBRIGHT.

Graham, N. C., November 9th 1875.

N. B.—1200 acres fine land for sale in parcels to suit purchasers. W. R. A.

Don't Forget

—THAT—

Farmers' Warehouse,

DURHAM, N. C.

Is the Banner Warehouse of the State.

Sold on last Wednesday, November 17,

Two Hundred and Fifty-Four Parcels

LOOSE TOBACCO.

More than any other house during the present year. Has more

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WITH PLENTY OF MONEY.

All grades of old fillers and wrappers excited and wanted at

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Now bright wrappers in great demand. Come along and be sure you stop at

FARMER'S WAREHOUSE,

E. J. PARISH.

IT WON'T PAY!

You know it won't pay to make your purchases from old stock, already picked over. Our Mr. Gant has just returned from the North, where he personally selected and purchased a large stock of

Dry-Goods, Groceries, Queens-Ware,

Hollow-Ware, Willow-Ware,

Hardware,

together with a well assorted stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and the most complete line of

NOTIONS

ever offered to the people of this county.

Boots and Shoes

of every variety, including the best hand made. We make a specialty of Boots and Shoes, and we ask an examination of our stock. Look and judge for yourself. We defy competition in prices or quality. We will sell you the best calicoes, for 10 cents. We can sell you a good suit clothes for \$10.

We wish, especially, to call your attention to the great decline in prices in the Northern markets. We bought at these reduced prices. Our customers shall have all the advantage of the good bargains we made. Highest prices paid for all kinds of produce. Come to see us!

J. Q. GANT, & CO.

Company Shops, Nov. 2nd, 1875, nov.2-4f

Carriage and Cabinet MAKING.

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

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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.

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Big Falls, North Carolina.

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We keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

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different brands of hite Lead, a large stock of

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together with a full and complete line of

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Come and see us, inspect our stock and satisfy yourself of the truth of what we say. The Senior member of the firm has resumed practice and can always be found at the Drug Store when not professionally engaged.

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SCHEDULE.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY,

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE.

In Effect on and after Sunday, Sep 19th, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXPRESS

Leave Charlotte..... 9.15 P. M. 5.45 A. M.

" Air-Line June. 9.33 P. M. 6.30 A. M.

" Salisbury..... 11.58 P. M. 8.34 A. M.

" Greensboro..... 3.15 A. M. 10.55 A. M.

" Danville..... 6.08 A. M. 1.12 P. M.

" Dundee..... 6.18 A. M. 1.20 P. M.

" Burkville..... 11.35 A. M. 6.07 P. M.

Arrive at Richmond. 3.23 P. M. 8.48 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXPRESS

Leave Richmond..... 1.38 P. M. 5.08 A. M.

" Burkville..... 4.53 " 8.34 A. M.

" Dundee..... 10.38 " 1.17 P. M.

" Danville..... 3.00 A. M. 3.56 P. M.

" Salisbury..... 5.33 " 6.16 P. M.

" Air-Line June. 8.05 " 8.25 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte 8.29 " 8.48 P. M.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS. MAIL. MAIL.

Read down Read up.

Leave Greensboro..... 3.00 A. M. Arr. 1.45 A. M.

" Co. Shops..... 4.30 A. M. Leave 12.30 P. M.

" Raleigh..... 5.35 A. M. " 3.10 P. M.

Arr. at Goldsboro. 11.50 A. M. Leave 5.00 P. M.

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. W.

(SALER BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro..... 4.30 P. M.

Arrive at Salem..... 6.13 P. M.

Leave Salem..... 8.40 A. M.