

**THE GLEANER**

GRAHAM N. C. January 14 1878

E. S. PARKER, Editor.

**THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.**

This State paper is too long for our columns. It is an elaborate and carefully prepared document, and shows a very satisfactory condition of affairs in our State. After calling attention to the general healthfulness of our people for the past two years, and the abundance of our crops for the same period, the Governor advertises to quite a number of subjects, proper to be brought to the attention of the Legislature, gives much interesting information and makes some suggestions as to needed legislation. We can only very briefly notice the prominent points, in fact so concisely is the message, written that it is scarcely susceptible of condensation. Attention is called to our institutions of learning, especially the University and Normal Schools, and their access pointed out and some amendments in the law in regard to the Normal schools, allowing the women equal privileges with men, are suggested.

The value of our forest timbers and their rapid destruction is earnestly called to the attention of the Legislature with an intimation in the direction of a stock, or no fence law.

The Board of Agriculture is referred to as having accomplished much under great difficulties and the necessity of additional legislation is pointed out.

The condition of our penal and charitable institutions is shown to be highly satisfactory; the work on the Western Asylum having been energetically pushed as far as was to have been expected. No progress, beyond the selection of a site, procuring design and laying the foundation, has been made towards the erection of an asylum for the colored insane, provided for by act of the last Legislature, for the reason that while there was an appropriation made, there was no tax levied to raise the money, and consequently there has been no funds at the disposal of the board of directors. As to the convict labor, the message shows, that for public works, it can be profitably utilized, and that for the past two years it has accomplished much for the State. The several railroads in which the State has direct interest are shown to be in an improved condition, and that work on the Western road and the Western North Carolina road is being pushed steadily ahead, to the full capacity of the limited resources at the disposal of the managers.

The recognized public debt is shown to be \$16,960,045 principal and \$10,160,182.25 interest, which is recommended to be compromised. This amount is exclusive of the special tax bonds, which are regarded as not binding, either in law or equity, save only a very small amount, which was honestly appropriated and the benefits received by the State.

As to the conflict of jurisdiction between the Federal and State courts, arising in the State vs. Hoskins, and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, instruction is asked.

An enrollment of the militia is recommended, and that a small sum be levied, as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, for the benefit of the school fund.

An appropriation to meet the expenses of the State Guard, which now consists of two brigades of white and eleven companies of colored troops is suggested, and an increase of the salary of the Adjutant General is recommended. Attention is directed to the loose manner of drafting acts of the Legislature, and more care therein enjoined.

Probably the two most important parts of the message are those relating to the assessment of property for taxation and our public roads. That there is great inequality in the valuation of property in different counties, and even in the same counties, is certain, and the attention of the Legislature is directed to this and the enactment of such laws as will remedy the evil, is earnestly recommended, and the recommendation should be as earnestly heeded. The necessity for a change in the system of constructing and repairing our public roads, is forcibly called to the attention of our law makers, and some valuable suggestions made. The entire message is interesting, and is comprehensive in scope and minute in detail.

As a State paper, while all may not agree with the Governor in his every suggestion and recommendation, yet it is worthy of the State and its Chief Executive, showing a thorough acquaintance with every interest of the State, and well considered opinions relative thereto.

Representative Schleicher of Texas is dead. The fourth member of Congress who has died since the recess for the holidays.

**SPEAKER MORING.**

The Legislature met last Wednesday, and in a caucus of the Democratic members of the House, John M. Moring, of Chatham, was nominated for the honorable and responsible position of Speaker, by a vote of 38 to 33 for Mr. Cook, of Franklin, upon whom all opposition to him was centered. The candidates before the caucus were Jones, of Caldwell, Richardson, of Columbus, Cook, of Franklin, and Moring, of Chatham.

In pursuance of the caucus nomination Mr. Moring was formally elected Speaker. Many of our readers know him personally and they will join with us in congratulating him and the good old county of Chatham upon the honor conferred. He is now serving his fourth term as the representative of his people, having first been elected in 1872, and continuously at each election since.

This fact speaks more in his behalf than a eulogy of words could do. He is rather a young man, having first seen the light in old Chatham in the early part of the year 1841. He was prepared for college in this village, and in early life gave promise of that soundness of judgment, which was to afterwards distinguish him, by marrying an Alamance girl, a daughter of Chesley Fancett, who made laws for his people while they were Orangeites, and who passed away at a ripe old age, respected by all who know him. Mr. Moring left the University during the early part of the war to join in the Confederate army, and he served his country in the 7th North Carolina Regiment, surrendering with Genl. Johnston at Greensboro. This fact possibly accounts for his never having been called Colonel.

His experience as a legislator has been long, and the Speakers chair can scarcely be said to be new to him, as he was its occupant much of the session of the last Legislature, and then gave that evidence of his fitness for the position which no doubt led to his election. That he will faithfully, ably and impartially preside no one will doubt who knows him. He is a lawyer of attainments for his age, and is said to be a parliamentarian of unusual readiness and learning. Well, John is a farmers son, was raised a farmers boy, and though a lawyer, he lives miles and miles in the country, just how many we never knew, and is a farmer himself.

Our sincere congratulations John and mind and keep that little matter that you were in the war, and staid to the last, alive, or you will have a military title strung on to you before you know it; and people will insist upon addressing you by it, till the day of your death.

**RESUMPTION.**

In 1875 the then Republican Congress passed the law commonly known as the resumption act. This brought the financial question prominently before the people of the country. The Democratic party saw the great danger to the industrial interest of the country to result therefrom, and coming into power soon thereafter in the House of Representatives, it has steadily exercised its best efforts to weaken the blow, and break the force of the calamity. This was all it could do. The act was done and a Republican Senate and Executive stood in the way of its repeal. The faithfulness with which it rendered the service to the country it was able to render, is well shown by the Washington city correspondence of *The Observer*. We take the liberty of taking an extract and incorporating as our own.

As indicated in a former letter the ruinous effects of forced resumption have been greatly mitigated by the timely action of the Democratic party. How is this? In the first place the great evil of a rapid and forced resumption was the contraction of the circulating medium necessary to that end. This had a tendency to make money scarce, and to break up much of the business of the country. The original object of the act of Jan. 14th, 1875, known as the resumption act, was to redeem the legal tenders; that is redemption in its legal sense—the greenback issue of near three hundred and fifty millions was to be redeemed, paid for and then destroyed—just like the obligor on a bond for money, when he pays the amount of the bond he destroys the same. So instead of resumption as now called, it was act of redemption.

The same act provided a power in the National Banks to furnish all the paper money to be used. This transferred the monopoly to the National Banks. In other words the Government was not to issue any paper currency, all was to be redeemed and the National Banks were to supply the same. Now this might have resulted in a most disastrous contraction, and certainly promoted a gigantic monopoly. The National Banks might have deposited their bonds, and under the free banking law therein inaugurated supplied the currency, but it was optional with

them; if not to their interest they would not have done so.

But the provisions of this act were superseded by act of 31st May, 1878, which provided "that from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury or other officers under him to cancel or retire any more of the U. S. legal tender notes (which then, as now, amounted to \$348,681,016), and when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the Treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation. This was originated in the Democratic House and the Senate could not withstand the public clamor, and therefore voted for the bill. The effect of which is we have the greenback bills kept in circulation, and they are now at par with gold. This destroyed John Sherman's power to contract, and also his facilities to build up the National bank monopoly, have been curtailed. Then again the Democratic House of Representatives, in obedience to the demands of the people, pushed the Bland silver bill into a law. Without this silver the resumption act would have proven a complete failure. So the true position of the Democratic party is misunderstood. The party never objected to a paper dollar being equal to a specie dollar—but they thought this result should come from the slow and certain and legitimate growth of the country. The paper dollar was fast appreciating—in 1869 it advanced over eighteen cents in value. The Democratic party opposed a forced resumption as being unnecessary, unwise and detrimental to the best interest of the country. The result, now known to the country, shows the wisdom of the Democratic party on this question.

**THE COLORED SENATORS COLORED WIFE.**

One of the United States Senators from Mississippi is a negro, named Bruce. He is said to be a man of great wealth, and his course in the Senate has marked him a vastly superior man to average Republican Southern Senator. Last Spring, he married a mulatto woman in Cleveland Ohio, said to be pretty, accomplished and wealthy, named Wilson, and at once with his bride crossed the ocean to attend the Paris exposition and make a European tour. The couple returned in time for the meeting of Congress and took up their residence in Washington City. The newspapers speculated a good deal as to the course of the wives of Republican officials in the dilemma which the debut of Mrs. Bruce would place them. Whether the usual social courtesies would be extended to her was the question, in doubt for awhile, but now solved. In the account of the New Year's calling, in Washington, furnished a northern paper, we notice Mrs. Bruce figures extensively as a Receiver. She is now well established in Washington society, and is the social equal of the wives and daughters of high Republican officials. The correspondent describes her dress as superb, and her diamonds as brilliant, and herself as the possessor of any easy grace and well bred air. Well!

**CONGRESS.**

Nothing of importance was done in either house. The several committees have been hearing persons interested in bills referred to them, and the committee on ways and means have been listening to sugar dealers in regard to the tariff on that article, and the best mode of assessing it. The proposed reduction of the tobacco tax has also engaged their attention.

**THE LEGISLATURE.**

(Condensed from *The Observer*.)

**FIRST DAY.**

The Senate was organized, by the election of the following officers: Secretary, Robert M. Ferman, of Buncombe. Assist. Secretary, Platt D. Cowan, of New Hanover. Engrossing Clerk, J. S. Tomleson, of Lincoln. Sergeant-at-Arms, H. D. Murrill, of Onslow. Doorkeeper, Wiley D. Clifton, of Raleigh. The time of meeting each day was fixed at 11 o'clock, A. M.

**HOUSE.**

The House of Representatives was organized by the election of the following officers: Speaker, John M. Moring, of Chatham, and then adjourned till the next day.

Principal Clerk—John D. Cameron, of Orange. Reading Clerk—R. W. Bost, of Raleigh. Engrossing Clerk—W. A. Barrett, of Lenoir. Doorkeeper—William Hill, of Randolph.

**2ND DAY.**

The organization of both houses was completed by the election of A. D. Brooks, of our county, Enrolling Clerk.

**SENATE.**

Mr. Dortch's resolution instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to enquire into and report the alleged combinations of railroads to increase freight for short distances and divert it from North Carolina cities, towns and seaports was read and went on the calendar.

**HOUSE.**

Mr. Turner resolution in regard to election law.

Mr. Blocker resolution in regard to currency and internal revenue.

Mr. Brown resolution in regard to public debt.

A large number of bills were introduced, among them one in relation to public roads, one to elect township constables, one to repeal privilege tax on merchants, one extending time to redeem land sold for taxes and bought by the State, and a number amending and repealing existing laws, the real meaning of which we cannot understand from reported proceedings.

The bill to repeal the privilege tax on merchants passed its readings.

Mr. Turner introduced resolution, which was adopted, concerning the compounding of felony. It looks to an investigation of the bill of indictment against George W. Swepson, in Haywood county, some time ago. Messrs Turner, Sockhart and Ford were appointed a committee to investigate.

**TRUMAN WRITES.**

The Democrats of Ohio had a grand banquet at Columbus, on the 8th, and the great Western Senator was expected to be present with his home friends, but was unable to be so. His share in the speech making, incident to such occasions was assigned him, and it was to respond to the toast "Jacksonian Democracy." He wrote a letter, plain and truthful, but forcible and beautiful because it is plain and truthful to supply in part his absence. We give the whole of it:

"I wish to recall attention to some of the most marked characteristics of the Democracy of the time of Andrew Jackson. I refer to the time when he was a candidate for the Presidency and when he filled the Presidential chair.

First, The Democracy was then eminently, if not pre-eminently, distinguished by their devotion to the union of the States. South and North, East and West. That sentiment was cherished by every true Democrat. Subsequent events chilled, and at length for a time suspended it in the South, but the happiest circumstance of our present condition, thanks to the influence of Democratic principles, is that the love of Union is everywhere restored, and that its preservation is a fixed principle of the Democratic party in the South.

Secondly, The party was equally distinguished by its love of the Constitution. It sought to preserve it in all its vigor and beneficence by giving to it a national and rational interpretation, and it battled manfully and constantly against those latitudinarian constructions that threatened to convert the Government into an unlimited centralized despotism and on the other hand against all the vices that menaced the existence of the Union; and permit me to say that the principles of the Jacksonian Democracy in this respect are as important to-day as they ever were at any period of our history.


Thirdly, The Jacksonian Democracy were the determined foe of monopoly. This could not be otherwise, for the very foundation of the party was the doctrine of equal rights. By whatever names they may have been called, have been and perhaps ever will be but two great parties in America, the Democratic party asking nothing but equal rights, and the opposing party whose leaders have ever sought, and will ever seek the special privileges created by law. Who can target the great battle fought by the Democracy under the lead of Jackson against the Bank of the United States, and who can fail to see that the desperate struggle against a far more powerful combination of capital and privilege than was presented by that institution is now impending? Will the Democracy of to-day follow the example set by their fathers, of inflexible opposition to special privilege, or will they prove recumbent to their principles the history and traditions of their party? This is a question that must ere long be answered. My own belief is that it will be answered as it ought to be, and the Democrats of to-day will prove themselves to be what their fathers were, true men. They will be earnest but not rash, determined but not unreasonable, destructive of wrongs and abuses alone, and conservative of all that should exist in a free republic.

Fourthly, The Jacksonian Democracy were a party of economy, the ordinary annual expenses of Jackson's administration (that is expenses of the Government exclusive of payments in discharge of the public debt) were but \$16,000,000 or thereabouts. Now our ordinary annual expenses are nearly ten times that sum. What contrast! While our population has increased but little more than three-fold, our expenses have increased nearly ten fold. Is it not high time that we should return to the economical principles and practices of Jacksonian Democracy? These points, few in number, but transcendent in importance, I have thought it proper to note for the consideration of our friends. Others might be stated but these must suffice for to-day.

Gentlemen, I know that the banquet will be enjoyed by those who attend it. I trust that it will prove beneficial to others as well. I trust its influence will be felt in reviving Jacksonian Democracy and in combining the opponents of the Republican party in a grand effort to free the country from misrule and corruption.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

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Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

DRAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; sometimes the pain is felt on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

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This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure. Its ingredients are so skillfully combined that the full alternative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it proves their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alternative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

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