

THE GLEANER

GRAHAM N. C. April 8 1879

E. S. PARKER, Editor.

SUPERVISORS.

The Federal election laws authorize the appointment of an unlimited number of deputy marshals, to act under supervisors with unlimited power over the liberty of the citizen. These laws have been oppressively and expensively administered. The Democrats propose their modification to the extent that supervisors shall have no power to order arrests, and that they shall represent the different political parties. The Republicans very strenuously oppose this. That the law was enacted in the interest of party and not of the country or fair elections can hardly be denied. The evidence recently taken shows the appointment of thousands of these Federal election officials, at a great cost to the country, clothed with powers that no man in civil station under a government guaranteeing the liberty of the people should ever possess, and all active Republican politicians, and selected because of their efficiency as electioneers for their party. Of course Republicans cling to this law that places at their disposal canvassers with extraordinary powers, both influential and able to coerce and intimidate voters, and paid out of the public treasury at a rate well calculated to make them active in the service of the party by whom the favor of their appointment is bestowed.

Let the machinery of party and the expenses incident to running it be found in the organization and revenues of party, but let the laws of our country be free from provisions in the interest of any political party, only in so far as that interest is the interest of the country, and let the treasury of the government not be depleted by the payment of wages to party strikers. Shall the Republican party longer be able to draw upon the national revenues to defray the expenses of its campaigns? Shall the taxes levied and collected from an impoverished people longer be used by the Republican party in its struggle for the retention of abused power? Shall elections in this country be free, and the citizen secure in his personal liberty against arrest and indignity by one of these publicly paid partisans, in the interest of a political party? Shall the Democratic party repeal so much of the law as stands in the way of free elections, and thus serve the interests of the whole country, and not shrink from the responsibility that may attach to the consequences of firmly insisting upon such repeal.

THE SITUATION.

Our readers know that Congress is in extra session, and they know for what the extra session was called. The Forty-fifth Congress failed to pass two of the most important of the appropriation bills, the army, and the executive, judicial and legislative. Of that Congress the House was Democratic and the Senate Republican. The Constitution provides that all bills appropriating money must originate in the House. The last House prepared and passed the two appropriation bills mentioned, with legislation attached to each, to the army appropriation bill a section or sections repealing the law passed in 1868, we believe, authorizing the use of soldiers at the polls, and to the executive, judicial and legislative bill, a section or sections, repealing the test oath law for jurors in the Federal courts, the law authorizing the appointment of deputy marshals and supervisors with powers to make arbitrary arrests at the polls, and otherwise interfere with elections. These bills went to the Senate and were there so amended as to retain much of the obnoxious laws the House had repealed. The House refused to concur, and so the Congress expired by limitation without these necessary appropriation bills becoming laws.

The President, by proclamation, convened Congress in extra session, on the 16th of last month, the failure of the passage of these bills being the occasion therefor. The Forty-sixth Congress, when met in obedience to the call of the President, is Democratic in both Houses. After organization the Democrats met in caucus, and determined that no general legislation should be entered upon, and that a repeal of the test oath for jurors in the Federal courts and of the law authorizing the use of troops at elections, and a modification of the Federal election laws should be insisted upon, and that the necessary legislation to effect these purposes should be engrafted upon the appropriation bills for the passage of which the session had been called. Accordingly the army appropriation bill was prepared, and introduced into the House, containing a provision repealing the law passed when the conviction of the war had not settled into the calm and quiet of peace. The Republicans, in the meantime, had by caucus determined to resist the repeal of this law. The bill came up for consideration and the debate began some ten days ago. The Democrats, being in the majority, had it in

their power to measurably cut off debate, but they elected not to do so. The best talent on both sides of the House has been engaged. Garfield, of Ohio, an adroit, astute, able man, took the leadership of the Republicans. He made an ingenious speech, which can scarcely be called an argument upon the question under consideration. He declined to commit himself upon the merits of the law which it was proposed to repeal, in truth showed that he had voted against its passage, but assumed that the President would veto the bill with the repealing clause in it, and the Democrats would refuse to pass it without, and so an appropriation for the army would ultimately fail. His speech was undignified for the campaign of next year, and seeks to rekindle sectional jealousies and prejudices. Conger, of Michigan, and Frye of Maine, and others of less note made set speeches on the Republican side.

On the Democratic side Chalmers, of Mississippi, Hunt of Ohio, Carlisle and Blackburn, of Kentucky and others prominently engaged in the debate. Our space forbids the production of the speeches or even so much of them as would give any definite idea of their character. The Republicans insisted that the proposed repeal should come before the House as a separate measure, and that its attachment to an appropriation bill was revolutionary, as tending to coerce the President into signing the bill, or, failing in this, the effect would be to withhold the necessary means to carry on the machinery of the government. Their position was robbed of even its plausibility, when they were reminded that the law sought to be repealed was enacted by being incorporated into an appropriation bill, just as its repeal is now to be effected.

Save some sharp badinage between Chalmers and Conger, there has been little temper shown in the debate. That the sole purpose of the Republicans is to make party capital for 1880, is apparent, and that too by calling into activity the slumbering prejudices and hatreds of the past, a course that we had hoped was at last finally abandoned. Of course we can only have our opinion as to the final result, and that is, that the Democrats will pass the bill as prepared and introduced, and that the President will sign it, under protest it may be, but that he will sign it we believe, unless there should be a show of weakness of purpose on the part of the Democrats, which will give hope of their receding from the ground they have taken. A timidity in the face of responsibility has marked the course of the Democratic party on important occasions in the past, and it may do so again. It seems to us however, that a step backwards now cannot be taken. If the President chooses by the intervention of a veto to retain an objectionable law and defeat a necessary appropriation, let him do so, and let him and the party whose candidate he was rest under the responsibility. If the Republicans dare meet it in that shape it would be sheer cowardice for Democrats to retreat before it. The Democratic party is committed to the repeal of these laws, it has the power, and failure to exercise it would be unmanly and disastrous.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON D. C. April 1879.

Mr. Garfield, who has ways more plausible than any other public man of equal ability, but who, from some general suspicion that he is insincere, has never taken the place in his party which men of less ability, like Blaine, for instance, have taken, was selected to commence the radical fight in the House on Saturday against those measures of reform which the Democrats had agreed upon in caucus. Mr. Garfield labored with much skill to establish two things, knowing all the time that neither of them was in substance true. First, he attempted to show that to attach to the Army appropriation bill a provision that troops should not be allowed to interfere with elections, and to persist in it, was revolutionary and irresponsible. He knew, as every reflecting man knows, that he was talking nonsense. If Congress, to whom the control of the navy and the Army is given, vote them up or down, or fail to vote any way concerning them, it is simply exercising its constitutional right. Such action may cause grave inconvenience, as the paying of interest on bonds or the collection of duties on imports does, and, perhaps, may in some cases be permanently injurious to the country. But that is the business of Congress, and is not treason or revolution.

Mr. Garfield tried also to show that the measure to be repealed by the Democrats is a measure originating with Democrats and passed by Democratic votes. What the Democrats prepared and favored in 1868 was a bill putting the law on the subject of soldiers at the polls just where they now stand. The unconstitutional provision now sought to be repealed was attached by radical votes, at the instance of Senator Pomerooy to a very proper bill.

Thus Mr. Garfield, though he made a skillful and impressive speech, did not make an honest one. It was, in all essential matters, based on a perversion of facts. But it is to be circulated all over the North. It will be fully explained and answered in a few days in the House. Mr. Chalmers will speak to the subject to-day if possible.

In the Senate, too, the question of propriety of legislation on the appropriation bills is to be discussed to-day, and,

probably, for several days to come. Debate, however, will not go beyond the subject, unless business outside of the appropriation bills and the caucus amendments is considered. On that question there is the same uncertainty as when I wrote you last, with the chances as then in favor of more extended legislation. However, this does not necessarily mean that anything will be done except to begin the work of correcting acknowledged abuses. There are men, among Democrats, Republicans and Greenbackers, who, from various motives would like to see all the barriers to ordinary work removed. This is not necessary, and does not seem to be advisable. It has not been thought by more than perhaps 20 Democrats.

Some effort is being made, not with any idea of immediate effect, to provide for the election by the House of its own Committee, as is done in the Senate. There is much to be said in favor of the proposition, especially now as the position of Speaker has become, through the skillful maneuvers of Mr. Blaine, and because of the necessities connected with legislation, one of so greatly increased power. Mr. Randall hopes to announce the Committee of the present House in a few days. After that we may perhaps expect the subject of the change, mentioned above to be brought to the attention of the House. Mr. Randall will not be found opposing it.

Wholly outside of politics is an important question which incidentally came up in the Senate yesterday. It is as to accommodation for the library of Congress, some wishing to erect a new building and some wishing to erect a new wing to the Capital, in which the library, now has insufficient room. Mr. Conkling proposes the new wing. Mr. Morrill proposes a new building. There will be a lively contest over the subject. The whole question is now substantially in the hands of Mr. Voorhees, Chair man.

COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONIES.—There was a large meeting of the members of the bar in Raleigh, last Wednesday to engage in the ceremonies commemorative of the life and character of the late Judge Battle. Chief Justice Smith presided. Eulogies were pronounced by Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Judge Cox, S. A. Ashe Esq. and others. From the published proceedings in *The Observer* we clip the following sketch of the life and services of this eminent and upright man.

William Horn Battle was born 17th October, 1803. He was the eldest of six brothers. His father was Joel Battle, and his mother was a daughter of Amos Johnson. They were of the first families in Edgecombe county.

William H. Battle graduated at the University of North Carolina at the age of about eighteen, with distinction, delivering the valedictory address.

Soon after graduating he began the study of the law with Chief Justice Henderson, and some three years thereafter was so well prepared that the Supreme Court gave him license for both the County and Superior Courts at his first examination, which was unusual at that time.

He married Miss Lucy Plummer, the daughter of Kemp Plummer, a distinguished lawyer of Warren; and soon after located at Louisburg.

He had not the qualities to push him early to the front in his profession. He was modest and retiring, and won his way to public confidence by industry and fidelity. He represented his county for a few years in the Legislature, but his public services were almost entirely professional. From 1834 to 1839 he was in conjunction with Thomas P. Devereux, reporter to the Supreme Court. In 1835 he and Governor Iredell and Judge Nash were appointed to revise the statutes of the State; and to his learning and industry the Revised Statutes owed much of its excellence. After he was seventy years of age the Legislature again appointed him alone to revise the statutes, allowing him but little time for the work. This was a high compliment, but it was too much for any man to perform, and he did not complete it to his own satisfaction.

He republished some of the older Supreme Court Reports, with annotations, and at different times published four volumes of digests of the Reports, which are the digests now in use.

In 1840 he was appointed by the Governor, and during the same year was elected by the Legislature, a Judge of the Superior Court, which office he filled with great acceptability until 1848, when he was appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench. The Legislature, however, did not elect him to that position, solely on account of his location in a county where there were already three Judges, and a Senator in Congress; but he was, however, by the same Legislature, reinstated in a very complimentary manner upon the Superior Court Bench. In 1852 he was elected to the Supreme Court Bench, which place he occupied until 1865, when all the State offices were declared vacant. He was then again elected to the Supreme Court Bench, and occupied that position until the new organization of the court in 1868. The discharge of his duties on the Supreme Court Bench was entirely satisfactory. His decisions were just, and his opinions plain and learned.

He was for many years professor of Law at the University, and many of the lawyers of the State were his pupils. After he left the Supreme Court Bench in 1868 he associated himself with his sons, Kemp and Richard, in the law firm of Battle & Sons, and prepared and argued cases in the Supreme Court.

Judge Battle gave not a few years of worn out life, but his whole manhood of a half a century to the service of God. Not a cold, formal service, but a warm, active, useful service, to which every thing else was subservient. And he died supported by the Christian faith on 14th March, 1879, without fear and without reproach.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a bill to submit to the people the proposition to settle the public debt of the State by issuing new four per cent bonds for fifty cents on the dollar of the outstanding debt. Foreign and Northern bond-holders have signified their willingness to accept the compromise.

POLITICAL RIDERS—REVOLUTION—CONSTITUTION.

[From the Charlotte Observer.]

Mr. Job was a man of party—a discerning, far-seeing man, and hence he wished that his adversary would write a book. Job wanted the record on his adversary—the journal, the eye and nose, so to speak—and it is probable that he died wanting it. We are better off in this advanced age of civilization, and of gospel light and privileges, as the Democratic and Republican parties in Congress have occasion to know, the case to its satisfaction and the other to its utter consternation. In short, when the Republicans had so named 'the old' as long as the Democrats thought it healthy for them—and all on account of the efforts of the former to repeal certain objectionable laws by incorporating the repealing clauses in the appropriation bills—the Democrats reminded them that very legislation had gotten upon the statute books by a Republican Congress attaching it as a rider to an appropriation bill. This would seem to be a knock down argument which would close Republican mouths, but it has no such effect. They admit the charge—since it would be useless for them to deny it, the record being against them—but they go straight along howling 'Revolution!' just as though they had not set the example.

This is Republican consistency. It is highly patriotic to attach a rider to an appropriation bill for the purpose of forcing a certain law upon the statute books, but it is 'revolutionary' to attach a rider to an appropriation bill for the purpose of wiping that law out.

Messrs. Haas, Clark and Pope, general freight agents of the Richmond, Danville, Carolina Central and Wilmington & Weldon railroads, respectively, will meet in Richmond to-morrow and prepare a table of rates to be constructed in accordance with the recent act of the North Carolina Legislature. Their work will be submitted to a meeting of railroad officials to be hereafter called, at which it is hoped to unravel the mysteries of this railroad act, or at least to agree upon some construction of it. Under the existing state of affairs they (the railroads) have no idea what is expected of them.—Charlotte Observer.

Our city was thrown into great excitement yesterday morning by the supposed murder of the late Mr. Parker, the Chief of Police, on information furnished him, arrested a man by the name of Clement, who has been loitering around the city for about two months and claims to be a painter by trade.—He was taken before A. P. Eckel, Esq., and an investigation of the case had. Hardly any evidence was adduced against the prisoner except that on the night of the murder he did not come to his supper at the usual hour, and could not give any satisfactory account of his whereabouts. He alleged that he slept that night with a man by the name of Shaw who could prove where he was, but as Shaw lives in the country and could not be put upon the stand, the magistrate is holding the prisoner for further information. The evidence on which the arrest was made, was given to the Chief of Police by persons against whom the prisoner had been a witness for selling liquor without a license, and this thing is thought to be the effect of malice. These parties had threatened on Tuesday evening that they would have Clement arrested if he did not leave town.—North State.

COMPLEXION OF THE HOUSES.—The national Senate now stands: Democrats 43, Republicans 33, a Democratic majority of 10; this counts David Davis as a Democrat, and it is perfectly proper that he should be so counted since he always votes with the Democrats on party questions. The House, when full, has 293 members. There are 6 vacancies—2 caused by death and four from California, where the election has not yet been held. In the House there are 147 Democrats, 127 Republicans, and 13 Greenbackers. Democratic majority over all 7, which is quite enough.—Charlotte Observer.

BILLS WHICH PASSED AND BILLS WHICH FAILED.—In view of the discrepancy, just after the Legislature adjourned, that the school bill was not a law by reason of the fact that the presiding officers of the two houses had not signed it; and in view of the further fact that it has just been learned from Senator Henderson, of Rowan, that the bill prescribing a shorter term for deeds and abolishing private seals, and for other purposes is not a law, having failed to pass though it was enrolled and signed; in consideration of these facts we say, it would be interesting to know just what bills did pass laws and what failed through the slipshod methods of doing business which seemed to prevail about the capitol during the latter part of the session. It begins to look now as if the captions will have to be re-published, with revisions and corrections.—Charlotte Observer.

It will be remembered that one Mrs. Oliver some time ago brought suit against that old sinner, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, for breach of promise of marriage. The trial came off recently in Washington city, and developed a lot of scandal. The jury returned a verdict for defendant. The evidence showed that Simon, the ex-Secretary, ex-Secretary of War, and the head of the House of Cameron, that controls the great State of Pennsylvania, is a very naughty old man.

EX-CONGRESSMAN DEPOSED IN TROUBLE.—The police are after him. Since he left off carpet bagging he has spent his wife's estate, deserted her, taken up with another woman, obtained a bogus divorce from Utah, &c. His wife No. 1 is now pursuing him to recover jewelry which she alleges he has stolen from her to adorn Madame No. 2 with. It is a scandalous story, a little too unwholesome for North Carolina to read.

MISS SALLIE HILLMAN, of Davidson county, has brought suit against her cousin, Alfred T. Hargrave, for abduction, seduction and breach of promise, having her damages at \$250,000. It is said Ben. Butler will appear for the defense. We published, some issues ago, and account of the affair.

JNO. O. REDD, T. N. JORDAN, JOHN STADLER JOHNSON, Henry Co., Va. Caswell Co., N. C. Rockingham Co., N. C.

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1879 1879 Ayer's Ague Cure For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the ailments which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons. This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which safely and surely cures the system of Chills, Ague, and all the ailments which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons. It is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which safely and surely cures the system of Chills, Ague, and all the ailments which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

Bargains! Bargains! Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, Prices lower than ever. I respectfully call the attention of the people of Alamance and adjoining counties to the fact that I have just received a large and complete stock of leather, and shoe findings, which I am prepared to make up promptly, and with satisfaction to all. I have all the latest styles both for Ladies and Gentlemen. I do none but first class work. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Thanking the public for the patronage so generously bestowed on me in the past, and promising my best efforts to merit a continuance of the same. I am very respectfully, W. N. MURRAY, Graham, N. C. 100 East of the Court House.

Durham Tobacco market, REPORTED BY H. A. BEANS, PROPRIETOR OF Beams Warehouse. Durham N. C. March 21 1879. Common Dark, 2 to 3; Good, 3 to 4; Medium, 4 to 5; Fine, 5 to 6; Extra Fine, 6 to 7; Common Light, 2 to 3; Good, 3 to 4; Medium, 4 to 5; Fine, 5 to 6; Extra Fine, 6 to 7; Common Dark, 2 to 3; Good, 3 to 4; Medium, 4 to 5; Fine, 5 to 6; Extra Fine, 6 to 7; Common Light, 2 to 3; Good, 3 to 4; Medium, 4 to 5; Fine, 5 to 6; Extra Fine, 6 to 7.

J. H. BRIGGS & SONS BRIGGS' BUILDING RALEIGH, N. C. DEALERS IN HARDWARE WAGON & BUGGY MATERIAL PAINTS OILS GLASS CUTTING FARMERS SUPPLIES LIME & CEMENT BEST GOODS LOWEST PRICES SQUARE DEALING WRITE FOR PRICES