THE GLEANER

GRAHAM N. C., DECEMBER 3 1879

E. S. PARKER, Editor.

And new it is reported that Grant is insane-at least his mental powers are giving way, and that this has been discovered by those close to him for some while, and that great anxiety is felt concerning it. Wonder whether it was Biaine or Conkling started this rumor?

THE KELLOGG COMMITTEE.

For some weeks before the meeting of Congress, the committee of the Senate to investigate the manner of the election of Kellogg, of Louisians, had been sitting in New Orleans; and it is said that the to the illegality of the body, calling itself bribery. It is thought that he will be ousted and Judge Spofford, will occupy the seat to which he was elected. There will doubtless be much said by the Republican press upon the subject. The only point, it seems, which can be made, in reason, in favor of Kellogg, is that his case has already been passed upon, and is what the lawyers call res adjudicata. Whether custom or law sanctions the reopening of the case we do not know but if Spofford was kept out of his seat by a Republican majority, for partizan reasons, as will scarcely be denied, it would seem no terrible crime for the wroug to be corrected. That is all there is in the case. It appears to us that the dignity of the United States Senate ought to be such as to torbid a man's sitting in it, who obtained his entrance thereto by fraud, bribery, or the votes of those not rightfully empowered to vote. If wrong has been perpetrated it seems to us it should be corrected, and to do this is all that is proposed.

GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

For a year, more or less, certain per sons and newspapers have been engaged in working up a sentiment favoring Geul. Grant as the Republican candidate for President next year. It is by some said that the movement had its origin even Before the expiration of his last administration, and that his trip around the world, and his being kept constantly before the public, in the most favorable leading newspaper of the country, by the regular letters of an accomplished correspondent, sent out for the purpose while he was so far removed as to avoid the inconvenience of imprudent acts or atterances, or the expression of impolitic views upon any of the public questions of the day, formed part of the deeply mich plan by which established custom should be violated; and he should receive a mark of distinction conferred apon none of his predecessors by being called to the head of the government the third

The advocacy of Grant for a third term never tagged, but apparently grew in earnestness, and spread, as time rolled triumph. on, bringing nearer the time of final determination of the subject, until it reached proportions sufficient to justify those Democratic Congress who had undertaken the manufacture of sentiment, in placing their man personally before the public, and so, a short while ago, he landed at San Francisco, and was taken possession of by those who will continue the direction of his movements till he is made President again, provided the programme is acted out to the end contemplated. All this is not very remarkable when considered as the deeply laid plan of Republican managers to redcem their party from its signal defeat of 1876, to escape the immediate consequences of which the grandest of frauds was perpetrated at the instance of men whese positions should have forbidden their participation in it, whatever may have been the accommodating na-ture of their individual morals.

But the strange part of the whole is to become the great pacificator of the country, banish all estrangement between the sections, change distrust into confidence, diffuse throughout the land a spirit are admenished so to do by only a few is true, but that there can be one man who claims to be a Democrat and an advocate of civil liberty who will so advise is past siders his chances of reward poor. as a really represent the Democratic party, and has decided to risk his prospects upon the success of an individ-

ing been born lucky.

his great fitness and capacity as the Chief Executive of a great and free people, under a constitutional government; where official powers are supposed to be preseribed and circumscribed by the constitution and the law? Was the question of legal power and rightful anthority ever raised in Grant's mind? Force, physical force, seemed to be the only subject matter of his investigation in directing the affairs of Government. One of the very last acts of his official life was to assemble a portion of the army in Washs ington to overawe the people, and defeat their right of choosing his own successor. He dispersed the Legislature of a soverevidence taken will show that in addition | ign State with samed soldiers, be surrounded himself with advisers and assoa Legislature, by which Kellogg was ciates that have brought represent upon elected, that he produced his election by the country and the high places they filled, and when found out in their crimes he shielded them, and took occasion to assure them of his friendship. Under his administration jobs were put up, rings formed, extravagance indelged, the treasury plundered, and all by his special friends and supporters-the very men who are the authors of the third term movement. They are in earnest; they are acting with their eyes open, they want to roll in luxury, and amass fortunes by direct and indirect plunder of the people. Is Grant a different man from what he was then? He has spent most of his time since, among the half civilized and heathen monarchies of the East, and, for the opportunities he has had of studying free just government, he had as well have been with Sitting Bull or Dog-Scratch-the-Dirt-with-his-hind-Feet, or any other head of an Iudian

tribe. Sooner than the Democratic party should support such a man it should cease to vote. It might then offer as an excuse its hopeless condition, and plead helplessness to longer champion the rights of men and the cause of free government. But to support Grant, with hie antecedents at a President, would be

the glory of the old party, with its ious deserv of devotion to justice, right and liberty, into the infamy of the coward that flies with hypocritical cant to the bosom of the enemy he lacks; the manliness to oppose. No, rather than endorse Grant let the old party disband, let its members never again refer to the honorable history it has made, let the names of the heroes of free, just governlight possible, through the medium of the ment who lived and died in its ranks, never more be mentioned by their unworthy successors, let its past be blotted from memory that the dishonor of the present be less conspicuous. But the Democratic party South, or elsewhere will never support Grant, or his like. The old fires of patriotism will not cease to burn; old traditions will not be forgotten, the rights of man and the cause of liberty will yet be successfully championed, in spite of recreants and time servers, who for awhile have enjoyed association superior to their merits. Never an army but some would desert, never a cause in which some would not falter, even in the day of victory and hour of

GRANT IN THE SOUTH.

The Charlotte Observe

from the Post as follows: The Washington Post has been inter-

viewing a number of Democratic congressmen in regard to the alleged improvement in favor of General Grant in the South. We quote the substance of the views expressed. Senator Davis, of West Virginia: "All this talk of Grant being able to create an enthu-siasm in the South is the work of the stalwarts, who hope in that way to create a sentiment in his favor. Grant has been the worst enemy the South ever had." Congressman Dann of Arkansas: "It is a mere breeze in the tree tops; nothing is it. It originated with a few such men as Felton, of Georgia, and will hardly extend beyond the borders of that State, and even there amounts to nothing." Congressman Simonton, of Tennessee: "The Grant boom But the strange part of the whole thing, and a part which was probably not put down in the original programmer or even looked for by its authors, is that it seems certain Democrats, or rather men who were once Democrats and convicious time to be regarded as such, have such deally haddit revealed to them that Grant is to become the great recificator of the coming general in the South." Congressman Siconford to the State of Georgia, and is of rather small size there. There is no idea of anything of the kind in Tennesse, and there is no prospect of it becoming general in the South." Congressman Davis, of Missouri: "There is no prospect of it becomes the great recificator of the control of t no idea of anything of the kind in Tennesse, and there is no prospect of it becoming general in the South." Congressman Davis, of Missouri. "There is no feeling for Grant in Missouri. So far as my observation extends, the so called boom originated in the State of Georgia; was gotten up by a few persons who have always been trying to do dence, diffuse throughout the land a spirit of conciliation, uproof all bitterness and plant in its place affection, and that, so far as the South is concerned, the very best thing to be done is to manifest a contrite spirit for not having sooner made the discovery and humbly sak to become adherents of the man Grant. That we adherents of the man Grant. That we boom is a barren ideality. I can hardly believe that Grant will again be a candidate under any circumstances, as cer-iain forces that have not been made apour comprehension, unless we put it upon the uncharitable ground that he contiders his changes of reward poor.

ual who has given some evidence of have ridienlous." Congressman Blackburn, Kentucky: I think this Southern What has Grant done to commend him to lovers of civil liberty, and of honest, just government? For eight year he was President, and wherein did he show his great fitness and capacity as the Chief the people of the South, nor of their representatives or statesmen, that, for their troubles down there, they should seek a relief by esponsing the cause of Grant and a monarchial and despotic government. They are in favor, as they always have been, of a constitutional local government, and believe the policy of the Democratic party is best fitted to bring that about." Congressman Hunbring that about." Congressman Hunton, or Virginia: "There is no Grant boom in the South: it will be solid for any Democratic candidate except Til-den." Congressman Manning, of Mississippi: "The idea of Grant carrying any Southern States in case he is the Republican candidate, which seems very probable, is the merest bosh. Count upon the South as solidly Democratic." Congressman Money, Mississippi: "There are a tew people in the South dishearts ened, but that the feeling is widespread do not believe. And I think the South may confidently be relied on to help lect, in company with New York and Indiana, a Democratic President next year." Congressman Siemons, of Ar-kansas: "There is no Grant boom in the South that I know of, except the idle vaporings of a few fools or rascals." Congresquan Mills, of Texas: "I know nothing of the existence of a Grant feeling in the South. Such talk is that of dreamers and idealists, who hardly know what they are saying.

ARR WE TO HAVE ANEW ISSUE.

In some of our exchanges of last week there were discussions concerning the cost of the completing of the Western North Carolina Railroad. A long article appeared in the Tarboro Southerner and in Hale's Week'y. Without name, making a vigorous attack apon that enterprise. The last wamed paper contained a long editorial reply. We have not given the matter such attention as would authorize us to speak ex cathedra, and so we at present say nothing. We may, however, say this: we will use the a party to any discussion at this time that will in any way divide the Democratic party or inject into the approaching canvass new and dangerous matter that may hand ever the State into the tender keeping of the Radicals, who came near destroying the old In some of our exchanges of last werk State into the tender keeping of the Radicals, who came near destroying the old State forever in years gone by The campaign of 1880 is too important every way to our people and the country at large to justify the Star in espousing any side, or in entering upon any discussion that may arouse sectional prejudices and antagonisms in North Carolina, and thereby endanger the success of the Democratic party in the next State and national elections.

We do not say that the "Muth Cat" question will have that result. We have not considered the matter as yet, and do not know that it would have a disintenot know that it would have a disinte-grating or exciting influence in the cam-paign that is appreaching. We will not agree to enter upon any discussions that will lessen in any way the influence and strength of the Democratic party, upon whose triumph in 1880, as we believe rests no little of the perpetuity, safety and prosperity of our common country. — Wilmington Star.

The Merritt-Hicks Homicide.

[Petersburg Index-Appeal, 25th.] We give further details of the homicide hich took place at Weldon on Saturday

from accounts recieved from that place:
When Larkin and Merrit returned to
the spot where the killing took place after the first altercation, Hicks came out of his house, revolver in hand, and fired at Larkin. The ball took effect in the fatter's hand. Merritt, who was armed with a gun, took deliberate aim at Hicks and fired. The whole load struck Hicks in the face tearing off almost the entire half of his head. Mrs. Hicks then came out of the house

where she had witnessed the killing of her husband, and picking up the dead man's pistol fired it three times at Merritt and Larkin, but without taking el-

ritt and Larkin, but without taking elfect upon them.

The two men then left the horrible scene, and the woman, with her eight children, throwing themselves upon the mutilated and bleeding body of their ill-fated husband and father, rent the air with their shrieks and lamentations. It was with great trouble the neighbors could induce the murdered man's family

to leave the body.

There is considerable excitement in the town, and strictures upon the conduct of Merritt are very severe, notwithstanding Hicks fired the first shot.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

cinity of Red Banks, and sent a deputy named Cole to arrest him. It was known that the negro was a desperate character and the Sheriff armed the depaty with a sixteen shooter rife, captured from the famous Henry Berry Lowry of outlaw notoriety. Cole went to Red Banks. The negro was approached and the capicas read to him. He heard it patiently, and then coolly remarked: Do you suppose I am going to let such a man as you arrest me? Almost before he finished the sentence, he drew a pistol and shot Cole dead in his tracks, the ball basing through the skull. Not eatisfied with this, he slepped on the body of the man and fired acether shot into his breast. He then coolly walked away. Our information is that the terrible tragedy was enacted in the presence of three or four other men, no attempt was made to arrest Leach. As he went away he still held the weapon in his hand, and no one dared approach him.

The Grand Lodge of Masons convened in Raleigh yesterday evening.

time last year, Miss Amelia Linkhaw, of trial and, and a mis-trial took place. Last Monday she was again put upon her trial and acquitted. Soon after the killing of Hartman she was delivered of a child and it is charged that he was her seducer. Her defence was emotional insanity, and that was established by expert, and the jury was out only a few guilty.

KILLED IN PANLICO COUNTY, -Some days ago a prisoner conflued in Pamlico county jail, made his way out and escounty jail, made his way out and escaped. Being looked upon as desparado, and outlawed, the Sheriff organized a posse for his capture, having been informed that the game of which they were in search was secreted in a certain house, the posse surrounded the premises; it was night, and shortly after taking up the position a person was seen to leave the position a person was seen to leave the house that was under espionage: upon a challenge to halt, the person ran, thereupon the party fired, instantly killing the unfortunate victim of their miss taken zeal; for upon investigations it was discovered that they bad shot an was discovered that they had shot had innocent colored boy of twelve or thirteen years of age. The outlaw has escaped and no tiding have been recieved of him. Newbernian.

DEATH OF FRANK CLOUD. -Frank DEATH OF FRANK CLOUD.—Frank Cloud, who was for some time one of our town police, was shot and killed at Gate's store in Patrick county Va., on last Thursday evening by a man named Wm. Edmondson. The particulars are as follows: Cloud was at the store when Edmondson came up with his gun, when Cloud commenced teasing him and telling him he could not shoot, and that he could throw rocks and beat bim. that he was going to put up a mark and throw rocks at it and beat him, as he reached the door Edmondson raised his gun and fired, lodging his whole load of shot in his head just behind his car, kill-ing him instantly.— Winston Sentinel.

One Experience from Many,

"I had been sick and miserable so long and bad caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what siled me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of thop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said "Hunrah for Hop Bitters! Leader of the property of the Mother. Them Journal."

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Dress Goods, Millinery, aninutes before returning a verdict of not harms, BONNETS, BONNETS, MOSERRY, NOTIONS, CLOAKS AND

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BATS, ROOTS AND SMOES, PIECE GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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My store-rooms and shops, are only a few steps north of the court house, in Greensboro, and I ask the people of Guilford and surrounding counties to examine my steels of furnitare and ask the prices, and then, if in their judgment they can do better anywhere in North Carolina, I shall not expect them to buy of me. My stock in part consists of

Chamber suits, Dressing suits, Bedsteads, Chairs, Bureaus, Wash-stands, Tables, Looking glasses, Folding chairs, Mattrasses, Wall pockets and Brackets, Book shelves, Book cases,

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All these and many other articles in the greatest variety, from common to the finest.

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