

# THE GLEANER.

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GRAHAM, N. C., FEB. 16TH, 1875.

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## SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE SENATE.

On the eighth of this month, in obedience to a request made upon him by Senate resolution of third, the President sent to the Senate a special message upon Arkansas affairs, accompanied, as he states, by all the information not theretofore furnished, in his possession relating to affairs in that State. In this message he expresses the opinion that one Joseph Brooks was rightfully elected Governor of that State, and has been unlawfully deprived of his office, and that in 1874 the Constitution of the State was violently overturned, and a new one adopted. This opinion was gratuitous, and, ordinarily, would be of no more consequence than the opinion of any other individual in the habit of having his views already prepared upon all matters about which he knew little or was poorly competent to judge; and, ready to be served whenever circumstances afforded an opportunity. But when we remember that Grant's expressed opinions are accepted as true, by the republican majority of the Congress of the country for all purposes of legislation, then, his convictions, pretended or real, assume an importance, not for their true value, but for the reason, it is felt, and the past shows it to be true, that the majority of his party in Congress dares not oppose his will or hold contrary opinions. He is evidently bent upon forcible interference with the domestic affairs of Arkansas as well as Louisiana. He is like the shoemaker, who, when warned to work the road and bring his tools with him, appeared promptly with his kit of implements suitable to his trade, and upon being told they were of little use in the mending of roads, he replied, that he knew how to use no others. What the lap-stone and pinners were to the shoemaker, the army is to Grant. That shoemaker may have been the veriest chobler, yet, he would use no other than his shoe tools upon any kind of work. Grant knows, or professes to know, how to use soldiers, and will use nothing else, whatever the job before him may be. Their is however this difference: The shoemaker was summoned to the work he showed himself so unprepared to perform; while Grant, equally unprepared, with tools not only equally unsuitable, but absolutely forbidden, voluntarily intrudes his services, and proceeds with a work not only not required, but ruinous to be done. He thinks it dangerous for the present government of Arkansas to be recognized by Congress. In that event he says the "States, recently re-admitted to Federal relations on certain conditions," may change their constitutions and violate their pledges. Are not the States re-admitted, as he terms it, to Federal relations as such States in the Union as any? Have they any pledges to the General Government not common to all the States? If not why discriminate? Are we yet in and out of the union as the whims of those in power see fit to locate us? What rights has any one State that all the others have not? Are we under any pledges save an obedience to, and support of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws enacted thereunder? If New York or North Carolina should in pursuance of law change its Constitution and adopt one in any of its parts in conflict with any provision of the Constitution of the United States would it not be equally null and void to the extent of that conflict, in the one State as the other? If any difference were, and what is it? The Constitution of the United States is the Charter of the Federal Government, and the powers therein delegated cannot be resumed by the States at pleasure. As long as this is observed in good faith no State can violate any pledge. To control its internal affairs, not in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the laws authorized by it, is the right of every State north and south, east and west, in equal degree. Has this great government so fallen from the high purposes of its creation as to seek pretext for unauthorized intermeddling, at the instance of disappointed aspirants for official position, into all the minutiae of each political campaign of the various States, and the various counties of the different States? It would seem so. For all the southern States, it would seem that all that is necessary is, for some defeated republican to complain to the government at Washington, and straightway an investigation is ordered and, if the caprice of the committee or party necessity so directs it, the incumbent of the place sought by the complainant is ousted, and he is inducted into the office without further ceremony. In this message the President respectfully sub-

mits another Congress should recognize the present Government of Arkansas? Ominous threat! We will refuse to recognize you! You may elect your Senators and send them here, but they can't take their seats. We refuse to recognize your legislature by which they are elected! We'll send a committee down there and we'll examine into your last campaign, and into the means used by the candidates for seats in your General Assembly to influence voters. We'll count out some and we'll count in others. Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones ought to have been elected Senator to Congress, and we are very certain would have been but for some devilment in the election; and inasmuch as he should have been we'll count out his opposers and count in his supporters until he can be. And, to sustain our action we'll cry "intimidation, revolution, rebellion!" We'll get certificates of more voters, that they were afraid or failed to vote, it makes no difference whether the negroes know what they are doing or not when they sign them, than democratic Smith beat republican Jones for the legislature and we'll count them all for Jones, and we'll prove Smith is a white leaguer or a ku-klux, and send him home, glad to get off without arrest and trial before the Federal Court.

But why is this procedure peculiar to the south? Why, because the government at Washington knows first, that the southern States will submit to anything; for if they dare even to remonstrate they are met with charges of disloyalty, rebellion, hypocrisy, and threats of military interference; and, secondly, the southern States are not recognized as equals in the Union. Though they are formally so declared, the full truth of the declaration has never been recognized. There are constant outcroppings of this from high official sources, as in this special message. No State government has, since reconstruction, asked the recognition and aid of the Federal Government, save those unquestionably based upon fraud and corruption. There is no instance of any rightful State government unable to maintain itself. That the Federal Government should interfere at all, with no more pretext than it has had, is bad enough, but that it should thus interfere in the interest of fraud and usurpation is indeed deplorable. Grant says to Congress, I'd be glad if you would destroy the State government of Arkansas; it is rather an unpleasant job; but, if you fail, blessed if I don't do it. Is the will of one man the measure of American liberty? If not, how long, without a change, before it will be?

## THE NORTH CAROLINA CENTENNIAL.

While there is so much being said and done about the Centennial anniversary of the the declaration of American Independence which is to be observed in so imposing a manner in Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, 1876, our own people, for a wonder are not asleep to the propriety, not to say duty, of commemorating in a becoming manner the hundredth anniversary of Independence as declared by North Carolinians at Charlotte on the 20th of May, 1875. No more heroic deed can be claimed by any people. The constant and extravagant indulgence of self-laudation, because of the noble action of our ancestry, may sometimes not unjustly provoke criticism; yet the due appreciation of, and respect for the evidences of exalted manhood furnished by those from whom we are descended, or with whom we are associated as natives of the soil that gave them birth can but elicit universal commendation, and in some sort show that we are not wholly unworthy of those those places we have been assigned to fill. The city of Charlotte having taken the initiative, there was, on the 4th of this month a meeting held there, over which Gov. Graham presided, and by which a committee was appointed who reported resolutions which were adopted, asking the Legislature to create a corporate body to be known as the "Mecklenburg Centennial Association," for the purpose of celebrating in a befitting manner, on the 20th of May next, the one hundredth anniversary of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. To aid in defraying the expenses of this celebration a donation by the State of five thousand dollars is asked. A committee on preliminary arrangements was appointed. The friends of constitutional liberty throughout America are cordially invited to attend and participate. We trust our Centennial may be a grand success. In honoring the memory of those whose act we commemorate we certainly honor ourselves. However complete it may be, there will certainly be no more touching feature than that formed by the presence and participation of the lineal descendants of those whose patriotism and love of liberty, and noble daring and independence, are thus cherished, and revered.

Quite a destructive fire in Yanceyville last week. The loss, we understand, is about fifteen thousand dollars. We do not know whether the sufferers are to any extent indemnified by insurance. Hope they are.

## THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

This odious measure, with no good or profitable feature in it, has at last passed the lower House of Congress. It is the same, with the school and cemetery clauses stricken out, that was before Congress at its last session. The welfare of no class demands its passage. It cannot fail to be damaging, to the very class for whose benefit it was pretendedly urged. The truth is, deep malignity against the South pushed this uncalculated, dangerous measure through the House. Under its provisions no hotel keeper can, not only, refuse to entertain a negro, but, is forbidden under heavy penalties to make any discrimination between him, because he is a negro, and a white man. So it is with all places of public amusement. No one is allowed to make any sort of discrimination between a negro and a white man. Suppose the young people, in country or village, as they very frequently do, should get up an exhibition of tableaux-vivants, or charades, for the purpose of raising money for any charitable object—for the poor, for the church, or to help pay the preacher, why, if the managers dared to make any difference between a white lady and the dirtiest negro woman in the neighborhood, because she was a negro, they would lay themselves liable to indictments in the Federal Court, and if worth anything could be made pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the aggrieved negro woman. The bill is, and the law will be if it passes the Senate, that there shall be no difference, distinction or discrimination between negroes and white people in hotels upon railroads, steamboats, stages omnibuses, or any public conveyance; at theatres, circuses, or any place of public amusement. But we are told by those of our fellow citizens who do not denounce this bill and sever their connection with the party that passed it that the negro will never seek to intrude himself, as this gives him the right to do. That he will not ask to be entertained at our hotels, or to intermingle with white people, at places of public amusement or in public conveyances. How do they know this? It may be that they will not, in many localities, and for some time to come, but those in others and at once will demand all that this bill confers. And because they know that the very law under which they make the demand is regarded as one of humiliation and punishment they will be supercilious in claiming all that its provisions gives them. Can this fail to produce conflicts and breaches of the peace? And is it not the case that a rencounter between whites and blacks is much more likely to spread and involve others than a difficulty between persons of the same race and color? This bill, when it becomes a law promises, yes, insure this.

And besides, as if apprehensive that the negro might, in the exercise of better judgment than the friends of the bill have displayed, hesitate to thrust himself into an intermingling with whites, it is provided that if he is discriminated against because he is a negro he shall receive from the party so offending the sum of five hundred dollars. This part of the bill is nothing more nor less than an offer of that amount as a reward to the negro who will claim his privileges under its provisions. Should a negro go to one of our hotels draw up his chair in the midst of the guests, make himself generally at home, and when the dining-room bell rung, should march in and take his seat at the table among the others stopping at the house, the landlord would have one of two things to do; he would have to march that negro out, and pay him five hundred dollars for the indignity shown; or, lose his entire patronage; or turn his hotel into a negro boarding-house. What would he do? Why, he'd lead that negro out before he got to the dining-room, while he was smoking so large, with his feet so elevated, basking in the warmth of the stove he'd lead him out, and would probably be a little positive in word and action while he did it.

No law, so pregnant with mischief and so void of good, was ever passed. This bill will be the law of the land as soon as it passes the Senate, and, it is said that it will pass that body. If you are too poor to pay the negro his five hundred dollars then you are to be fined not less than five hundred, nor more than a thousand, if too poor to pay that you are to be imprisoned not less than thirty days, nor more than one year. The Federal Court has exclusive jurisdiction of all matters arising under the bill. So you see Mr. negro has got you certain.

Now, for the sake of your children, if not for yourselves, sever your connection with the party that could force upon you and them, such an iniquitous measure, if you have ever affiliated with it. If you never have go to your neighbor, who has, and beg him to forget party, and all else than the welfare of his country and at once, and forever quit the party that would so disgrace his race.

You don't want that little girl of yours, when she has grown to womanhood, and gone out into the world, to be hustled by a sensual negro at any place of public amusement she may attend, or in any public conveyance she may chance to travel? If you, in the roughness of your sex and manhood can stand this intermingling of races she cannot. Then do not help to bring it upon her. If you support the republican party; and it makes the law, are you not, whether so intending or not, yourself aiding in its enactment?

You don't approve the law! You can't! Then don't let prejudices against your political opponents, in past campaigns, and that pride, that is common to us all, and often hinders the best of us from following the promptings of our better judgment, prevent you publicly and freely denouncing the act, and withdrawing your support from the party which has been so reckless of your welfare, the welfare of your race, and the welfare of your country. There are many examples before you.

## USURY BILL.

In our legislative summary in our last issue we noticed the features of this bill, and declared our approval of them. Since then it has passed its final reading in the Senate, and has gone to the House, where we trust it will be made a law. It is being fought in every conceivable manner known to legislators. That we are indebted more to the want of a stringent usury law for our want of prosperity, commonly denominated "hard times," than to any other one cause we are entirely satisfied. The only amendment that now strikes us that we would suggest to the bill would be to make the maximum rate of interest six per cent. per annum. This cry about the probability and even certainty of capital leaving the State, in search of a more profitable investment, if this bill becomes a law, is not alarming to us. Some of it probably would;—better that it should go than remain to tempt the people to their ruin. The present law has permitted the Banks and Bankers to become the funnel through which the spare money of the country passes, until the people in many sections almost belong to them. There are thousands of dollars now, in the hands of Banks and Bankers, that should be in circulation here, in this country, and used in improving our water powers, our farms, and in adding substantially to the wealth and prosperity of the country. As it is, these Banks and Bankers take it on deposit at eight per cent. if kept for a specified time and nothing if not and lend it to the neighbors of the depositors, or to strangers at twelve or eighteen per cent. To whose advantage is this, to the people's or the Bankers'? Suppose some of our citizens who chance to have a large amount of surplus cash on hand, and there are very few such, should invest out of the State, would we be materially injured by it? We think not as a people. Some commission house or large merchant, or one of these Banks,—all of which live directly or indirectly upon the labor of the farmer might be. What class of people cry out for a repeal of all laws restricting interest. The few monied men of the land. What class is it that demands protection from the avarice, and cruel, unreasonable demands of the money lender? The farmer. From what class do we derive all that we get, either directly or indirectly? The farmer. Let every farmer in the land for one year cease his labor and what would the result be? Too terrible to think of. Then, can we afford to strike directly at the farmer, by permitting the circulating medium by which he transacts his business to command prices for its use, that all agree will bring ruin to him if pays them? Is there no selfishness in the monied men who are so apprehensive that this bill will become a law? Oh, no! They ignore self and are only for the good of the people, poor fools, who are unable to see that it is better for them to pay twenty per cent. per annum for money when they are forced to borrow than six per cent.

Talk about rings and monopolies! This ring of money against labor, this ring of extortion by the rich upon the poor is more terrible, more universal, and more ruinous to our people than all the railroad rings and other rings combined. It is in fact the father of most of them, and near kin to them all. Let our legislature choke it. It has been permitted to grow too long and too large already. It must be choked or it, and its relatives will choke to death everything else.

A resolution, introduced in the House of Representatives of the United States, declaring that the election of a President for a third term is against the traditions of the Republic, is in violation of the example of Washington now sacred as law itself, and would be hazardous alike for the liberties of the people and the free institutions of the country, was voted down by a strict party vote. All the democrats voted for it and all the republicans voted against it except Smith of this State—who voted with the democrats.

## HOW THEY TAX US.

The new tariff bill introduced into the House of Representatives of the United States Congress by the Committee on Ways and Means, and which will doubtless become a law, makes important changes which are of great concern to our people.

The tax on manufactured tobacco is increased from twenty to twenty-four cents a pound, but this increase is not to apply to such as the tax has already been paid upon. In regard to distilled spirits it is different. The tax is increased to one dollar on each proof or wine gallon, in all cases where the tax has not been paid. And in all cases where the tax now required by law has been paid, and stamps affixed to the packages, and the spirits is yet held by distillers, rectifiers or wholesale dealers there is an additional tax of fifteen cents on the proof or wine gallon to be paid. The additional tax of fifteen cents on the gallon is to be paid by another stamp to be provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to dispose of any of this distilled spirits in violation of this law is visited with the penalty of one dollar for each gallon so disposed of, and the forfeiture of the whole.

When you got your stamps at seventy cents on the gallon, and had them duly affixed to your packages you probably thought your tax was paid and that you could roll your barrels into some cellar or somewhere else and keep them for a year or so; and then get a good price for old whiskey or brandy as the case may be. But you were mistaken. You must drag it right out from its hiding place and put more stamps on it. Fifteen cents more on the gallon must go to the Revenue officers, and if you keep it long enough, to improve by age no telling how, often you may have to bring it forth to put on more stamps. The additions to the tax before it grows old will out run its improvement in value by age. Better sell it right off. If new officers are required for party purposes they'll make you put on more stamps, in order to give a pretext for more officers for the people to pay—if for nothing else.

Our fathers had very crude notions of freedom and the blessings of a republican government. Poor souls! there were scarcely any offices for them to fill and grow rich upon. It never occurred to them to create the offices for the purpose of filling them and getting money in various ways from the people. They were not progressive. They knew very little. Many of them never saw a revenue stamp or had a man hired by the Government to watch him while upon his own premises, he boiled his own grain. Well, they were paid very little attention to by the Government,—had to shift for themselves mostly. We of to-day are more fortunate. We are looked after.

## EVEN THE REPUBLICANS CAN'T STAND EVERYTHING.

We give below the resolutions of Mr. Glenn, republican member of the legislature from Yadkin county. He was openly supported by Foote, republican member from Wilkes, and, it is understood that a number of other republican members will thus publicly renounce their allegiance to the sinking party.

The degree of moral courage exhibited by Mr. Glenn and Mr. Foote is in the highest degree commendable. They don't like the Civil Rights bill, and they show their dislike in the only convincing manner, by denouncing the measure, and quitting the party.

Whereas, The Republican party of the House of Representatives of the United States, disregarding the principles upon which our liberties were achieved, and over ruling the social rights of the Anglo-Saxon race, has enacted a law whereby the two races in this country are compelled to associate on terms of perfect equality.

And whereas, we believe that the result of this legislation will be thoroughly and completely break down and demoralize the manhood of North Carolina.

And whereas, it is a duty every man, irrespective of his color or his connection in life, owes to his country, his race and his family to condemn this reckless effort of the Republican party to perpetuate its power upon the utter destruction of the white people of the South.

Therefore, Resolved, That we the General Assembly of North Carolina do appeal to every man in the borders of our State to protest against this unjust and ungenerous treatment of our people, and especially do we beseech our brothers of the white race who have adhered to the Republican party to sever their connection with the same for the reason that in this hour of extreme peril to our manhood, all mere questions of party pride or passion should be forever sunk in the great issue for the preservation of our morals, our social rights and our race.

We still have hopes for the Republic, and believe that the true friends of the Union, who once so nobly offered their lives to save the nation from disruption and overthrow, will again rally and maintain the principles of American liberty in this new hour of danger.—New North State.

If they do "Good-by John" to the republican party.

Judge Kerr opened Alamance Court yesterday. His charge to the grand jury was such as was to be expected.

## THE NEWS.

Maj. Dunham, the editor of this able and enterprising journal, has for some time been suffering much from wounds received in the Confederate army during the war. It has been determined by his medical attendants, that amputation of his leg has become necessary. When we first knew the Major, in 1860, he was in the flush of dawning manhood, and already gave evidence of those qualities which have since distinguished him. Young, as he was, at the first call of his native State, he took up arms and cheerfully went to fight his battles. He remained in active service till disabled by wounds, in 1862 we believe. Now that the flag he followed is forever furled, and the cause he fought for lost, and after so many years of suffering, he must submit to the operation that maims him for life. Sad! He has our sympathies.

Maj. John D. Cameron editor of the Hillsboro Recorder is temporarily editor of the News. Probably no paper in the State would lose by an exchange that would secure the editorial services of Maj. Cameron. He announces that his engagements with the News are only temporary, and that he shall, even during its continuance, regard his obligations to the readers of the Recorder as unimpaired. They will be, doubtless, pleased at this assurance.

[We clip the following from the Raleigh News.]  
**AN EXCITING TIME IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—THE SCENE ATTENDANT UPON BROWN'S CASTIGATION OF BUTLER.**

There has doubtless been no more exciting scene in the House of Representatives since the war than occurred on Thursday, when the gallant John Young Brown, of Tennessee, branded Butler as the accomplice of liars, murderers and thieves. We take the following account of the affair from the Washington Republican, (a full-blooded Republican source) of Thursday:  
"The Civil Rights Bill being under discussion,

MR. JOHN YOUNG BROWN got the floor, and the excitement began. By this time the floor of the House as well as all the seats were crowded with persons who had been unable to obtain admission to the galleries. Vice President Wilson and many of the Senators were also present as interested spectators. Mr. Brown had not proceeded far before it was apparent that his remarks were intended to have a personal application, and that they were full of bitter expressions. Referring to some of the acts of the Republican party he said they were "born in malignity," when he was interrupted by a point of order by Mr. Hale, of New York, but the Speaker ruled that the words did not transcend the ordinary limits of debate, which was applauded by the Democrats. Proceeding, he addressed himself in direct terms to the members of the opposition as having been "tried and found wanting," when he was notified that he must address his remarks to the House, in the ordinary manner, which he did by continuing, "your conduct in this and other matters, Mr. Speaker," etc. This put the laugh on Mr. Blaine, who enjoyed it with the other members. As he proceeded he warmed up with his subject, and soon he poured forth the torrent of invective against the imaginary man he had in his mind's eye. As the words were uttered he seemed to

TREMBLE WITH EXCITEMENT; but he halted promptly as the Speaker's gavel fell, and listened to the inquiry as whether he referred to a member of the House. As promptly as he had halted, he as promptly responded that he had mentioned no names; that he had a man in his eye. During this time the excitement had spread through the hall, and the members sat waiting for the blow they felt must come. He resumed, referring to the Scottish executioner whose name was linked with his manifold crimes, and concluded with his terrible philippic, "If I should be called upon to characterize one pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, immoral in society, and infamous in politics I should call him Butlerized."

Daves wanted to expel Mr. Brown for thus expressing his opinion of the man who is said to claim only exemption from the charge of being a fool. He admits being charged with everything else disreputable, from conscious innocence or his inability to do so he never takes the trouble to defend himself. If it is innocence he has succeeded in deceiving the entire population of this country, and to the extent of his reputation, the entire world. Brown was by a solemn resolution scolded in a set speech by the Speaker of the House, and is now famous for having been censured for telling the truth at an improper time. There is a time for all things, and this was not the time to tell the truth. So the lower House of the American Congress says. What does it know about a season for truth?

The worst intimidated individual we have heard of lately was the darkey who was up before the Congressional Investigating Committee in Alabama last week. He was so much intimidated that he only voted three times in one day, and would have voted oftener if he hadn't been so scared. And he was just twenty years old. Here is a case of oppression that should be attended to at once.—Grenoboro Patriot.

The Constitution prohibits our legislature from allowing crippled soldiers to peddle without license.