

# THE GLEANER.

E. S. PARKER, Editor.  
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[These columns are open to the free discussion of affairs. The GLEANER is not responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.]

JEFF. DAVIS.

The fact that the great mass of mankind is utterly incapable of judging of merit and ability, by other means than success, was never more fully illustrated than in the recent history of the really great man whose name heads these lines. Before the commencement of the late war, and the feelings had been aroused which in part led to that unfortunate struggle, Jeff. Davis, of Mississippi, was already reckoned one of the great men of the nation. He had served his country, with ability and faithfulness, in high places, both as soldier and civilian. When the secession of the States began, and the war was virtually upon the country, he left his seat in the United States Senate, where his position as a man of ability, and noble character, was second to none even in that able body, and cast his fortunes with those of his State and his section. At the first organization of the seceded States into a provisional government he was chosen President. In the estimation of the people of whose only government he was the head, he so ably and faithfully discharged the duties of his difficult and responsible position, that upon the establishment of what was intended, and fondly hoped, to be the permanent government of the Confederate States, he was by acclamation as it were elected President by the popular vote. In this high and responsible position, his worst enemy, with any regard for truth, will not say he was ever unfaithful, or wanting in devotion to the cause, for which the South in the beginning was as nearly united, as people perhaps ever were upon any momentous matter. He never betrayed a trust reposed in him. He has been, we believe, never so accused. His judgment and policy, while at the head of the Confederate Government in many particulars, has been criticised. Whether his course was the subject of just criticism, we are no more competent to judge, than many who have given the public the best of their opinion as to what ought to have been done, long years after the result of all that was done, fitted an inconsiderate public to condemn it because it had failed, without knowing or desiring to know more about it. It is an easy, if not a noble task to criticise a cause that failed, and the conduct of those identified with that cause. Whatever else may be said of Jefferson Davis, he was never a recreant; he was never hypocritical; he was never false; he was never untrue to the principles of free republican government. We have not been led into these remarks by any ambition to become the apologist of the ex-President of the Confederacy, but they have been superinduced by a contemplation of one of the most ignoble phases of human nature, as exhibited by many towards the fallen chieftain.

In the days of his prosperity, and when his greatness was full upon him, many of these deemed it an honor, to count themselves among his supporters, admirers and friends. Now that the great struggle, because of failure, is a rebellion, and those who engaged in it rebels, Jeff. Davis, finds, in too many instances, only words of abuse, and derision, from those who were seemingly equally in earnest in their fidelity to the lost cause, until the want of success attached its blighting influences to that cause and its followers and drove them from it. It was never regarded as reputable, to desert ones companions, and the cause one had deliberately espoused, but when that desertion is coupled with a betrayal of that cause and those companions, and with actively engaging in traducing and persecuting those companions, then poor frail human nature has turned her worst side to full view, and can exhibit no blacker picture. Since the war the subject of these remarks has behaved himself, with the subdued dignity, becoming a defeated leader of a proud people. When occasionally there has been an exhibition of respect for his exalted worth, by those who have proven themselves to be not merely cypherphantic flatterers to prosperity and power, and he has ventured to express his appreciation and thanks, what he may have said was garbled and made to do service, as indicating another rebellion.

Recently, upon the occasion of a public meeting in Memphis Tennessee, to express regret at the death of the Irish patriot, John Mitchell, Mr. Davis was invited to attend, and not being able to do so he sent the following reply to the invitation.

"I am able to be with you. I send my heartfelt sympathy in your proposed tribute to the patriot and devotee of liberty, John Mitchell. Together we struggled for State rights, for the supremacy of the Constitution, for community independence, and, after defeat were imprisoned together. As my friend, I mourn for him, and regard his death as a loss to mankind."

No sooner is this reply made public than he is ungenerously attacked, by some of those who have as much reason to regard their own failures in the failure of secession as he has. While secession and States rights were popular doctrines, they were for secession and States rights, now that failure has marked the fate of both, they baseely seek to ingratiate themselves with their former enemies by traducing their former friends for acts an opinions in which they themselves shared. We turn from the contemplation of this dark picture to one of more pleasing, pleasant and noble features, and hail it as another of the many indications of the near return of just judgment, good feeling and good government. More recently, Mr. Davis, in a speech to some friends in Houston Texas, declared that the late Confederate soldier would as cheerfully defend, if occasion required it, the stars and stripes as he did the stars and bars. Similar sentiments pervaded his speech.

For once northern papers do him the justice to believe his utterances. Prejudice and bitter feeling, the source of so much trouble, have about had their day. The man or party that depends upon them hereafter, is lost. The *Utica Herald*, a Republican Journal, has this to say of his speech:

"It is the duty of every loyal citizen to accept the words of Jefferson Davis, as uttered in all sincerity, and as representative of the revived patriotism of the whole Southern people. It should be the regret of all, that the day of such an understanding has been postponed so long. We are fast drawing near to another great Presidential campaign. Certainly the hatred and the bitterness which have followed their introduction into former political canvasses will have no proper place in those of the future. There will be no ku-klux to convince the Northern voter that the new war is worse in its crime than the one which preceded it. There will be no Force bill, to compel the Southern people to think that the North meant only repression and violence, when it promised complete and perfect restoration to the Union. There will not even be a Louisiana, if we may trust present indications, to compel the belief that there is no virtue among public men of either side in the Southern States. Eliminating all these features from the canvass before us, and we have abundant assurance that, whatever its event, it will be followed by a closer fellowship between North and South."

Other papers of the same party are equally candid in their comments. From every direction the prospects are brightening. We hail the indications with joy. Let us have peace in fact as well as in name. Let those who had well nigh despaired of good government take hope.

## GEN. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Under our head of telegraphic news will be found the announcement of the death of this great man. He had been failing for a long time, and his death was not unexpected. His disease was of a pulmonary character. A few days before his death eminent surgeons had performed an operation, which it was hoped, and did for awhile encourage those about him to believe, would be the means of prolonging his life, if not fully restoring him.

The origin of his disease was traced to injuries received in the late war, by his medical attendants. Gen. Breckinridge was born near Lexington, Ky., on the 21st of Jan., 1821. He belonged to, and was of a family of great men. He settled first, as a lawyer in Lexington where he died. At the breaking out of the war with Mexico he was made Major of Volunteers. After that war he was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky and in 1851 he was elected to Congress, and in 1853 was re-elected. He was offered the Ministry to Spain by President Pierce but declined it. In 1856, on the ticket with Buchanan he was elected Vice-President of the United States. This high office he filled with great distinction to himself. In 1860 he was nominated, at Baltimore by the States-Rights wing of the Democratic party, for President. After his defeat for President he was elected to the United States Senate from Kentucky. He did not believe in the right of coercion by the general Government, and resigned his position as Senator and came South to join in the ill fated struggle for Southern independence. In the Confederate Army he rose to the rank of Maj. Gen., and was actively engaged in many hard fought battles. His reputation as a soldier was all that his friends and admirers could have expected or hoped. During the last days of the Confederacy he was made Secretary of War. Upon the subjugation of the South he went to Europe where he remained for several years. He returned to his old home, the scene of his early life, and settled down among appreciative friends, and in a quiet industrious manner resumed the practice of his profession. Since the war he refrained from the discussion of politics. In person he was of grand, noble appearance; in intellect he was gifted, and cultivated to an eminent degree; in character he was pure, generous and courageous. He has passed away, after a life, to which the people of his State and of the whole country can point with a just pride. No solitary act, to tarnish the brightness of his name and career.

## ARE YOU OPPOSED TO RADICALISM?

If you are then you are a democrat or conservative, and as such you owe a duty as a citizen, to your county and State, which can be discharged only by a strict observance of your duty to your party. Your party in this county, and you must act with and aid your party in your own county or nowhere, will assemble in mass-meeting, the first Saturday in June, for the purpose of consultation and organization. It is your duty to be present, and aid and participate in the deliberations of that meeting. Party conventions, with some are unpopular, for the reason that it is charged that those who live about the Court House usually control them. This charge is not entirely without foundation in some instances. But why is this so? Why, because our country friends, either neglect to attend at all or if present do not take hold fully, and press their notions and ideas with sufficient vigor. If people will not attend, then the benefit of their counsel is lost. The way is for all to attend, forgetting for the sake of their party, past injustices of any, and after full and free consultation, and deliberation, to settle down upon what the majority may think best, and all stick to it. Let the people become thoroughly satisfied that this is done, and we'll have no more radicals elected in this county.

Our friends in Orange seem to lack harmony. At their convention, or mass-meeting, Hon. W. A. Graham, and Josiah Turner were nominated as delegates to the constitutional convention. There is dissatisfaction expressed at the nomination of Mr. Turner. The first we noticed of it was in the *Raleigh News*. It is known that before that time the best feeling did not exist between the *News* and the *Sentinel*, edited by Mr. Turner; and it will be hard to divest the public of the opinion, that that ill feeling has nothing to do with the opposition of the *News* to Mr. Turner's nomination. We know nothing of the real grounds of complaint, but this we do know, that we have never yet seen or heard of any one, furnishing excuses for not supporting the nominees of his party, who did not have, as one of the charges, undue influence exercised over the body, making the nomination. We very much regret the wrangle. The party looks to the *News* and *Sentinel* both for valuable services in the approaching campaign, and as public journals of the party, with deference we submit, that they have no right to occupy themselves in a controversy, that whether true or not, will generally be interpreted as having its origin in personal feeling. It does occur to us that Turner offers as fair as could be asked. He declares his willingness to submit to the action of another convention, and asks that it be called. Now we do think those dissatisfied should accept Turners offer or keep quiet.

DEATH OF MR. C. F. HARRIS.—The annual meeting of the Press Association at Wilmington had a melancholy sequence in the death of one of its most active members. Charles F. Harris, editor of the *Concord Sun*, and late associated with the *Agricultural Journal* died in Wilmington on Saturday night at 12 o'clock of congestion of the lungs.

Mr. Harris was the founder of the *Concord Sun*, and under his management it attained a highly respectable position as a political journal, and Mr. Harris himself a marked character as a humorist and a writer of pungent paragraphs.—His fame in this respect gained for him, with many, the name of the Mark Twain of North Carolina.—Mr. Harris was a warm advocate of the agricultural interest of the State, and his zeal led him to enrol himself with the Grangers, of which body he was an active and useful member. His connection with them led to his appointment as editor of the *Agricultural Journal*, which at the time of his death he conducted conjointly with the *Sun*. His faults will be forgotten in the remembrance of his genial nature, his generous qualities, and his inimitable humor.

Mr. Harris was about 42 years of age, and leaves a wife and large family of children to mourn his loss. His remains were taken to Concord for interment.—*News*.

We went to Stonewall Springs on Saturday, where we spent a pleasant day. There were quite a number assembled, and dancing and social enjoyment was the order of the day. The ladies of course were present in goodly numbers, also we could not have said as much as we have of the pleasures of the occasion. We have no doubt the mineral waters of these springs are as fine and health giving as any in the State. They are not generally known yet, but all that keeps them from being sought by the afflicted.

"The ghost of Noah Webster came to a spiritual medium in Alabama not long since, and wrote on a slip of paper, 'It is time times.' Noah was right but we are sorry to see he has gone back on his dictionary."

## OUR CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The long and much talked of and much looked for Centennial has come and gone and is a part of the history of the State. It, but a short time ago, loomed up in the near future, and caused feelings of patriotic pride to well up in the hearts of all true North Carolinians at its near approach, not unmingled with feelings of anxiety about its proper welcome and celebration. As time rolled on it came full upon us, and in a single day crossed the line of the present and rushed into the past to join the event it commemorated. The patriotic pride it excited, was satisfied with the grand success of its celebration. No single incident to mar the splendor and grandeur of the occasion. The energy, pride and public spirit of an anxious people had amply provided against this. The crowd was immense, variously estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000 people. Governors, and ex-Governors, from different States were there to congratulate our people, and join with them in celebrating the event, which belongs peculiarly to North Carolina, but which belongs to the whole country, as forming one of the brightest pages of its history.

It would take a book to contain all the interesting particulars; it would take our whole paper to give those furnished by our exchanges. We shall not attempt more than the merest outline. The immense procession was formed under the direction of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson. There were the military companies in their gay uniforms from this and other States, the Zouaves with their dashing looking costumes, the fire companies, from everywhere almost, with their flashy red shirts and shining caps, together with thousands of others in this grand procession. From every place almost banners waved and unfurled, and the Confederate flag struck terror to no one as the symbol of rebellion, and its display was an indication of another attempt to secede. Numbers of bands made music from every direction. The roar of artillery lent its impressiveness to all. The immense body being organized moved to the Fair grounds. We give from the *News* the following extracts:

"Maj. Seaton Gales, after a most happy and eloquent preface, read with emphasis and impressive force, the immortal Declaration of the daring twenty-seven patriots who affixed their names to the document which might have consigned them to a felon's doom, but which has made them immortal, and which gave the present occasion its existence."

The Hon. Wm. A. Graham, in a most animated and interesting review of the incidents which led to the present occasion, introduced to the audience the orator of the day the Hon. John Kerr. His speech which occupied about an hour and a half in its delivery, was animated, able and eloquent. As it is already in press we make no comment.

Gov. Graham then introduced the Hon. J. G. Bright, of Tennessee, who as a descendant of the old Mecklenburgers, and as a distinguished orator in his own State, was most appropriately selected as one of the orators of the day. His speech was beautiful—eloquent classic, and abounding in striking and poetical figures and brim full of enlarged patriotic sentiment. His sketches of revolutionary history, and his exhaustive researches into the revolutionary history of North Carolina to vindicate her claim to priority in all patriotic movements, were especially grateful to the audience, as showing that the daughter of North Carolina has not weakened in filial devotion and reverence for the mother.

At the close of his speech, Gov. Graham introduced to the audience a visible and living link between the days of '75 and the present in the person of Jas. G. Belk, a venerable man of one hundred and ten years of age—a boy of ten at the time of the Mecklenburg declaration, and retaining a clear recollection of many of the incidents of the revolution. The old gentleman lives now in Union, county, once a portion of Mecklenburg, and is in good health and of sound mind and memory. Another old man, Mr. Stimson, upwards of eighty was also introduced. He lives in South Carolina, but was born and reared in Mecklenburg and has a distinct recollection of conversations with many of the participants in the transactions of 1775.

At night there was a beautiful display of fire works in the public square, and speeches were made by ex-Gov. Handicks of Indiana, Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina, ex-Gov. Vance of North Carolina, and perhaps others. Duty had hurried us homeward, and we were not there to hear.

"The occasion has more than realized the anticipations of the projectors of the commemoration. The little gathering of the citizens of Charlotte in January struck out the feeble spark that gradually kindled the great flame that at length blazed up not only in North Carolina, but throughout the Union. For not only were North Carolinians there, but South Carolina sent her thousands, Virginia was little behind, Tennessee was there with her dutiful tribute to her old mother, and Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Indiana had their representatives."

Charlotte provided liberally for all, and no one went away dissatisfied. Every house was thrown open, and there was abundant provision for all. The authorities of the North Carolina Railroad Company exerted themselves and did everything to despatch comfortably and expeditiously the many thousands committed to their charge, and to their foresight and care is due the fact that no accident, not even any detention occurred to any one, and we presume the same can be said of all the other roads.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS OF THE PAST WEEK, CONDENSED.

A man in Baltimore who had been fleeing from the Government became terror stricken and sent to the Treasurer over three thousand dollars, which he had fraudulently retained.

The Government has brought suit against the Post Master at Calvert Texas for a detalcation. This is the fourth one in succession of that Post office who has been prosecuted for embezzlement.

A prominent citizen of Ludlow Mass, was bitten by a bear, and bled to death before assistance could reach him.

Fifty thousand dollars worth of crooked whiskey seized in Boston.

The residence of Alderman John Meaghers, at Houston Texas was burned, with three men in it.

Two hundred horses stabled for the races at Louisville Ky.

Democrats elected the Mayor of St. Louis.

Five hundred packages of liquor of the value of \$200,000, seized and held in Boston during investigation.

The chief of the conspirators against Bismarck's life has been arrested. His name is Dunin.

Hon. Thos. Biddle, U. S. Minister to Ecuador is dead.

The Carlists attacked Paupeluna and them shells in the town. The Alforzists drove them back.

The Semi-Centennial of the American Tract Society was celebrated in Rev. Dr. Hall's new church in New York on Sunday the 16th.

It is said that the Cubans have bought the Steamer, General Sherman as a war vessel.

The American revivalists, Moody and Sankey, have driven a man in London to insanity.

It is said that leave of absence to Auditor Sheets to 1st July means "ad infinitum."

At Zansville Ohio, a boat, with two men, and their wives and four children went over a dam. The women and two children were drowned.

Gen. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, Vice-President of the United States, during Buchanan's administration died on the afternoon of the 17th, of abscess of the liver combined with consumption.

Twelve thousand persons present at the Louisville races.

A man hanged himself in Paris in the presence of his paralyzed wife, who was unable to move or cry for assistance and was obliged to witness the horrifying sight of his death struggles.

The strike in the Pennsylvania mining regions is becoming daily more menacing and formidable.

A dispatch from the son of Jessie D. Bright says there is little hopes of his fathers living.

The strikers in the coal regions of Pennsylvania are becoming demoralized.

The Government troops of Spain have gained many important victories over the Carlists.

Special Agent, P. G. Clarke of Alabama has been asked to resign by the Postmaster General.

The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias in session in Washington city.

In the Convention of the Catholic Benevolent Societies in Cincinnati resolutions were passed denouncing Bismarck, and his war against the church in Prussia and expressing sympathy for the pope.

One of the captured Indians, being taken to the Florida prison stabbed two soldiers and himself in Nashville. He will die, the soldiers will not.

The Waco Texas people have had a \$25,000 fire.

The sides of the wrecked Steamer Schiller have fallen in covering the specie, the best part of her cargo, and probably a number of bodies.

Official news from the interior of Cuba says, that government troops have twice rickacked a body of six hundred Cubans, commanded by Ruloff, killing nineteen of them.

Senator Bristow and other Cabinet officers in Baltimore examining into the necessity of erecting a new Post office building in that city.

Jesse D. Bright is dead.

The widow of ex-President Lincoln is insane and has attempted suicide.

Erwin House, assistant editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* at Cincinnati fell dead.

"Gray Beard" one of the Indian prisoners en route to Florida jumped from the train and was shot by the guards.

At Osceola Pa., Thursday last all the public buildings except two churches were burned, together with about 200, other houses. Loss \$2,000,000. 1200 houseless.

Two days fighting between the Alforzists and Carlists. The Carlists claim victory, and heavy loss to the Alforzists.

At a reception given Cardinal McCloskey by the pupils of the convent of Mount Saint Vincent, on the Hudson, he was presented with a basket of flowers containing a pectoral cross. The cross was of diamond with two topazes. It is worth \$25,000 and was the gift of the community of Mount Saint Vincent.

Twenty three car loads of oysters sent to be planted in San Francisco Bay.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Drugs, Paints, GLASS & C.

We keep constantly on hand a good assortment of  
**BERKE'S DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,**  
different brands of White Lead; a large stock of  
**WINDOW GLASS,**  
which we are now selling for less money than they have ever been sold for in this section. We will supply

### Village & Country Merchants

a better article than they buy North for the same money. Also we have a large stock of  
**TRUSSES AND SUPPORTERS,**  
together with a full and complete line of  
**TUQUET AND FANCY ARTICLES.**  
Come and see us, inspect our stock and satisfy yourself of the truth of what we say. The Senior member of the firm has resumed practice and can always be found at the Drug Store when not professionally engaged.  
R. W. GLENN & SON,  
In the Benbow House, Greensboro, N. C.

### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of  
**GROCERIES, HARD-WARE**  
**DRY-GOODS,**  
all sorts,  
**NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, AND SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING.**

### Carpetings AND MATTINGS

of all grades, from the lowest prices up made a specialty.  
**VILLAGE AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS**  
are invited to inspect our stock and hear our prices before buying elsewhere.  
They can examine and select for themselves, and we guarantee that we can sell them their entire stock or any part of it on such terms as will enable them to sell their goods at a larger profit to themselves than they could do by purchasing, by order, from a distance.  
We are Agents for, and sell at manufactures prices the following goods, viz:  
Cedar Falls and Deep River Sheetings, Yarns and Seamless Bags, Holt's and Handlemann's Plaids, Fries' & Salem's Jeans, Charlotteville Casimers and Erkenbroecker's Starch.  
ODELL, RAGAN & CO.,  
apr 20-ly Greensboro, N. C.



### W. B. FARRAR, OPTICIAN, WATCH-MAKER, AND JEWELER,

AND DEALER IN  
**WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY**  
Silver Ware; Bridal Presents, Solid Rings, Walking Canes, Gold Pens, &c.  
GREENSBORO, N. C.  
Which will be sold cheap for Cash.  
67 Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, and Pistols repaired cheap and on short notice. An assorted stock of Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, &c., always on hand.  
apr 20-ly

### ODELL, RAGAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**General Merchandise,**  
ND AGENTS FOR  
Cedar Falls and Deep River Sheetings; Yarns and Seamless Bags, Holt's and Handlemann's Plaids, Fries' & Salem's Jeans, Charlotteville Casimers and Erkenbroecker's Starch.  
GREENSBORO, N. C.  
apr 20-ly

### SPRING OPENING OF MILLINERY GOODS.

At Pugh's Corner, in Graham, on Saturday, the 24th day of April, I shall open for inspection and trade, my Spring stock of new  
**BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, RIBBONS, LACES, FLOWERS, ORNAMENTS, CUFFS.**  
**Switches, Plaits,**  
and everything usually found in a fashionable millinery store.  
The ladies of Graham and surrounding country are invited to call and examine my stock.  
Miss S. J. GRAGSON.  
apr 13-1m

### New Goods.

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**W. R. ALBRIGHT,**  
(at Basons' old stand.)  
GRAHAM, N. C.,  
Dealer in  
**DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, SHOES, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.**  
Having bought goods on favorable terms I will sell cheap for cash or barter. Polite and attentive clerks to wait on customers and show goods to all.  
**Quick Sales and Small Profits** will make money. Call and examine if you do not buy. It can do no harm.  
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17.