# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. 1.

GRAHAM, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1875,

NO. 19.

## THE GLEANER. PARKER & JOHNSON.

Graham, N. C. RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Postage Paids

Clubs! Clubs!! No departure from the cash system.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Transient advertisements payable in advance; yearl dvertisements quarterly in advance.

	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
. 1 square	\$ 2 25	\$ 3 60	\$ 4 50	\$ 7 20	\$ 10 80
2 ""	3.60	5 40	7 20	15 80	16 20
8. "	5 40	7 20	9 00	16 20	22 60
4 "	6 30	9 00	10 80	18 00	27 00
. 6 "	7 20	13 50	16 20	22 50	32 40
1/4 column	10 20	16 20	18 00	27 00	45 00
132 "	13 50	18 00	27 00	45 00	72 00
. 1" "	18 00	31 50	45 00	72 00	126 00

Transient advertisements \$1 per square for the first, ad 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements not specified as to time, published attil ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All advertisements considered due from first inser-One inch to constitute a square.

ADNERTISEMENTS.

J. A. LONG,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law

YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

GRAHAM & GRAHAM;

Associate Counsel,

G. F. BASON.

# Attorney at Law,

GRAHAM N. .

SCOTT & DONNELL. GRAHAM, N. C.,

Buy and seli

COTTON, CORN, FLOUR, BACON LARD, AND ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

GEORGE W. LONG, M. D.,

Graham, N. c.,

Tenders his professional services to the pub-lic. Office and residence at the "Graham High Senool buildings where he may be found, night or day, ready to attend all calls, unless cionally engaged.

### P. R. HARDEN,

Graham, N. C .. DEALER IN

#### Dry-Goods Groceries, HARDWARE,

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Sluj

Clothing; Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes

Rubbers, Tobacco, Cigars, Seeds, Tens KE ROSENE OIL, CROCKERY,

Earthen ware, Glassware, Coffees, Spice

Grain, Flour, Farming Implements.

HOUSTON & CAUSEY.

#### WHOLELALE AND RETAL GROCERS.

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

Have now in store, and are daily receiving, a large stock of GROCERIES, which they will sell to village and Country Merchants on better terms than they can buy elsewhere—which will enable them to sell at a better per cent, than purchasing North.

We give our attention explicituals to Green.

purchasing North.

We give our attention exclusively to Grocer
ies. Orders solicited, which shall have promp
attention.

A LL PERSONS

Having claims against the County of Ala-mance are requested to present them to the Register of Deeds before the first Monday in mance are the management of the Board of Commissiones By order of the Board of Commissiones T. G. McLEAN, Clerk.

#### King Alfonso

is giving the Carlists a lively time, and

B. TATE & CO., at the old stand of Murray & Tate, in Graham, are giving all who try to undersell them a lively time. Alfonso and Tate & Co., are both bound to succeed. Tate & Co. will buy at the highest prices all you have to sell, and at the lowest prices sell you all you want to buy.

\$5 to \$20 Per Day at home. Terms and Co., Portland, Maine. 1y.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COM. MITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF NURTH CAROLINA,

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CON- ) SERVATIVE CENT'L Ex. Com., RALEIGH, June 1st. '75.

To the people of North Carolina: The General Assembly at its recen ession called a Convention of the people to meet at Raleigh on the 6th day or

September next, for the purpose of suggesting such alterations in our organic law as may be deemed wise and expedi-

NIC SSITY FOR CHANGE. The necessity for changing many of the provisions of the existing Constitution is generally admitted, and is too apparent to require extended argument. It is true that some of our prominent men at one time opposed the call for a convention; but their action was based on prudential consideration, and not on an indisposition to have the Coustitution thoroughly revised. They feared that our purpose in seeking to reform our Fundamental Law, might be misconstrued by the violent and illinformed men then controlling Congress, and the prosperity of our people checked, and the peace of the S ate jeopardized by some harsh and unconstitutional action on the part of the United States authorities. That tear no longer exists. We now have every assurance that the Constitution of the United States will be observed by the officers of the Goverument, and feel a satisfaction in an nouncing to you that the time has at last arrived when the officials at Wash ington City concede that the people of North Carolina have the same right to manage their local concerns which the citizens of other States enjoy. We can proced without appr ehension to perfect our Constitution and remodel it in the interests of our people.

THE CONSTITUTION, THE CREATURE OF MILITARY LAW.

This Constitution. the creature of Military dictation, was born in the throes of a Military reconstruction. Its authors were mainly Sciolists and adventurers. who had lived among us without preferment, or possessed of qualifications entitling them to it; others were our recent slaves, who had known no law save the will of their masters, and others still were carpet-baggers, both black and white-alien in feeling and Radical PHYSICIAN and SURGEON in education—who sought positions here that were denied them where known-to despoil and humiliate us. And when their work was submitted to the people at the polls, thousands of our best citizens were deprived of the right of voting upon it, and over eighty thousand ignorant negroes were given the ballot to secure its sdoption. It is no exaggeration to say that not one person in ten who voted for it could read the in strument, and not one in fifty had read it or was even moderately familiar with its provisions, and many gave it their support believing it would be merely temporary, and to escape further agitation and revolution. It is naturatherefore that a Constitution thus formed and adopted should be found unsuited to our condition, and that we should embrace the earliest opportunity consis\_ tent with reason and prudence to secure such changes as time and experience have shown to be necessary. Our organic law should be expressed in language clear, simple and perspicuous, so that nothing may be left to inference or construction; our rights, so precisely defined as to be comprehended by all men of ordinary intelligence; and each department of the government should be so restricted, that while left free to discharge its appropriate duties it cannot by unwarranted encroachments embarrass the proper action of the others.

> That the Constitution contains some good provisions no one denies; it would be singular if it did not, but its abomnible characteristics were so manifest that not a single Conservative member of the Convention that passed it could be induced to affix his signature to its as a fit instrument to be submitted to the people. Indeed its provisions are so loosely worked and so badly arranged as to constitue but a medley of inconsis tencies that defies the successful construction of the courts; in fact, to reconcile the difficulties arising from its practical workings, the court has in some instances been driven to supply omissions, and in others to introduce a new principle, hitherto unknown in the juridical previous to the war. history of our State, distinguished as "fudicial legislation" an innovation anti-republican in character and invasive

THE CONSTITUTION UNSUITED TO OUR

CONDITION.

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE existence many more decisions on constitutional questious have been demanded than in the entire previous history of the State-and of late we have witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of two sets of judges in both the 2d and 8th Judicial Districts, contending for the same position of which claiming to hold by an appointment from the Governor for a priod of ten years, an office that the Constitution seems to say is to be filled by the people at the polls, and whose term is expressed to be only eight years.

In many counties, there is a practical denial of justice, the courts are inade: quate to the public demands, and/thus they are driven to resort to special terms, which are expensive and unsatisfactory, and persons acused of criminal oftenses are often confined for months without trial. We need a speedier justice and a less expensive judiciary system. We should abolish every useless office, which is now filled by a mere consumer; for only by a rigid and prudent economy. in our public as well as private affairs, can we hope to restore the State to prosperity. It is believed that the laws will be more impartially administered by a return to the old practice of a rotation of the Judges-AMENDMENTS TO THE CRIMINAL LAW NECESSARY.

It is also hoped that a greater incentive to honesty and a purification of the ballo box might result from depriving those who are convicted of infamous crimes of the elective franchise.

The matter of the Penitentiary which already contains more than six hundred able-bodied men, also demands careful aud practical attention, to remove in some measure that burden from our shoulders." Most of our private legislation should be excluded from the General Assembly. However, our limited space does not permit us to catalogue the numerous defects and imperfections of the present constitution or to enumerate the remedies to be offered.

There should be some general ordiance adopted in relation to private enactments, thereby reducing the expenses of the Legislature, and in order to prevent hasty and inconsiderate legislation that no new matters be brought forward within -- days of their adjourning.

CAREFUL SELECTION OF DELEGATES. As to the specific changes that ought to be made, these are to be considered by the citizens of the various counties, who should be careful to select as delegates those who will properly reflect their wishes. Men of enlarged and practical statemanship, spotless integrity, representatives of all classes of society, and whose positions among them will entitle their labors to confidence and support-and in their hands they certainly can more safely confide their

METHODS OF CHANGE Of the two methods prescribed for changing the Constitution, that by legislative enactment is expensive, uncertain and dangerous; the severaal amendments recently submitted to and ratified by the people encountered the greatest difficulties in their passage, and even after the will of the people was declared in their favor by over 40 000 majority, serious aaprehensions were entertained as to whether they were properly adopted; again, legislators when possessed of qualifications for such duties, are encumbered with numerous matters, and cannot bring that attention to each provision presented for consideration, without meeting such criticisms as may imperil their la-

The Convention method is speedy and economical, the body is composed only of the same number of members as comprise the House of Representatives, and their minds are directed alone to constitutional reforms and their work may be completed and ratified, if neces sary, in six months.

The restrictions imposed by the Legislature, fully and amply secure the Homestead, Mechanics Lien, Rights of married women, and Personal Liberty, and should quiet the fears of the most timid, for they are recognized as of binding efficacy and are chiefly enjoyed by the friends of constitutional reform. Indeed they were incorporated in the bill mainly to remove partizan clamor, and anticipate unscrupulous agitation They are not the property, of a mere party, but had their origin in the neces. sities of civilized society and were found among the statutes of various States

QUALIFICATIONS OL DELEGATES.

It is useless, however, to seek to quiscure that within the brief space of its the State is pledged to their preserva- people, expressed through a two-thirds test with Gov. Letcher

tion, should satisfy every reasonable majority of their chosen Representatives, voter. This Convention is called in and after a considerable part of the exfore "he shall be permitted to sit, to be cured. We believe, how ever the promentitled to a seat in said Convention or ise is but a delusion and snare, for act as a delegate thereto," shall swear to observe these "restrictions" (see acfs jority in the body, it will be an easy part refuse to take this oath, only those who obey the law are members of the body, nor are we precedents; similar the "restricted Convention," of 1635, the same question was raised, and after debate all the members took the oath and observed the restrictions, and that tion. in a time of high party excitement. In that discussion the distinguished Judge Gaston used the following language: The State Legislature had indeed no authority to impose an oath upon the members of the Convention, but the people had ratified the act of the Legislature by choosing delegate under it. If we transcend the limits or refuse obedience to the conditions therein prescribed, we are not the Convention called by the people, but a self constituted body :" these views were concurred in by Macon, Edwards, Morehead, and others We will dismiss the subject, however, by calling attention to the able work of Judge Jamieson on "Constitutional Conventions," where by argument and the cases cited by him in relation to this matter, he demonstrated that Conventions are bound to obey the restrictions imposed by the Legislature in the Act

calling the Convention. AID FROM REPUBLICANS. In our last election it was gratifying to see Republicans who had hitherto submitted to the control of unscrupulous leaders under a mistaken belief that they were promoting the general welfare, seeing their corruptness as demonstrated by the "Credit Mobilier revelations," "Sanborn Contracts" and other frauds and defalcations, and their vindictive and relentless policy, whereby they sought to degrade the superior race by this miquitous "Civil Rights Bill," overcome their party prejudice and give us their cordial support. To them we extend an invitation to remain and continue the work to auspiciously begun. To those who opposed us under the delusion of their leaders, who assured them this bill would never pass Congress and if it did would be vetoed by the President, though it now has his signature; and who have witnessed the earnestness with which the dangerous Force Bill" was urged upon Congress, we say no longer remain where there is neither safety nor honor to a North Carolinian. The battle for civil liberty is not yet over. "Civil Rights" is still a part of the secret carpet-bag programme for this State; though driven from the halls of Congress, it will be Convention owes its final success to the support of some of their ablest representatives in the General Assembly and they are doubtless aware that the wise provisions introducd into the Convention of 1868, by their ablest native rep-

The friends of Convention should at once perfect their organization and bring out their best men in every county in the State. The leaders in the Republican party know that by their reckless violations of the constitution and efforts

resentatives were scouted and defeated

by that same element that has brought

ruin upon their party and confusion to

NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION.

to centralize all power in the hands of the Federal Government, they have justly forfeited the confidence and support of the people; they therefore trust not to their own strength but to our auathy, and will endeavor to secur our defeat by divisions and false leaders. We therefore respectfully invite their attention to the following resoluadopted and successfully followed in

our last campaign:

our State.

Resolved, That we earnestly recom mend to the members of the Democratic Conservative party to discourage independent candidates and all other disor. ganizers, that all support be promptly withdrawn from every aspirant for of fice who shall oppose the regular nom. inees of our Conventions. Let your primary county Conventions be duly advertised and see that the people have a full opportunity of attending and expressing their wishes. The contest is important not only in its immediate effects but in subsequent results. The Republican party,, under the leadership of carpet-baggers still remaining among us, will advocate the election of deleet the mere caviller; the keen optics of gates, who will agree to meet and adof the rights and duties of a separate some persons defy all law.—The mere journ without holding a Convention, ty which secured the election of his department. Its provisions are so ob- fact that the honor of the best men in and this in violation of the wishes of the father to Congress in 1853, in the con-

pursuance of law, and each delegate be penses for mileage and per diem is inshould they ascertain they have a ma-1874 5). Should a part comply and a matter for them to evade their promise by the refusal of a few to concur; as they do not acknowledge the "restructions" as binding, they will resort to oath was required of the members of the most revolutionary measures to sustain their desperate fortunes, and in the end will fail to submit their work to the people for ratification or rejec-

Let us, therefore, present a united front, and with a general advance along our lines Radicalism will not only be routed but overwhelmed, and a victory for Civil Liberty assured for 1876.

WM. R. Cox, Chairman. R. H. BATTLE, JR. C. M. BUSBEE, R. B. HAYWOOD, J. J. DAVIS, W. H. JONES, W. N. H. SMITH,

S. A. ASHE. O. P. MEARES, Executive Committee. J. J. LITCHFORD, Secretary.

#### POOR DEAR MANNAM ANN.

[New York Tribune]

It was a great many years ago that the story was first told of Miss Hannah Ann Sterry, an uncommonly mature virgin who had never been persecuted with masculine attentions because of the vigorous manner in which she shunned the face of man. It was related that Mr. Theophilus Wimbleber, an advanced bachelor of the mildst possible deportment, occupying single quarters in the neighborhood of Hannah Ann's apartments, called on spinster one af-Ann was not easily fooled. Folding else." her arms on her level breast, she backed Theophilus Wimblebee into acorner and little delicate, but I'm all alone in the thus addressed the invader: "Match! Oh, yes! Great match 'tis you want! You don't want no match, and you know you don't. You've come over here to me 'cause I'm all alone-to hug and kiss me-that's what you've come for; but you never shall do it in the world unless you are stronger'n I am" tone, "and the Lord knows you are." A friend of Hannah Ann's reading a letter from a public man the other day in which the writer said: "To recapitulate, I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for renomination; I law?" would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it kely to arise"-laid down the paper I'm good hearted, ples Hannah Ann."

#### HOW THEY DO THINGS IN KAN-

SAS.

A thoughtless young man from Massachusetts went out to Pottowatamie county not long ago to start a paper and in order to tickle the fancy of the inhabitants, of whose temper he was ignorant, he published the following in the first issue; "The fighting editor is at home at all hours of the day and night, ready, willing, and auxious to receive all visitors who have grievances. He carries two revolvers, a slung suot, pair of brass buckles, a bowie-knife as long as a cross-cut saw, a razor in each boot, an eel-skin bludgeon, and bottle of poison!" Every man in Potowattamie county thought it was a challenge, and all day long they dropped in singly, in pairs, in threes, and in squads and platoons. Every last soul of them whipped the editor. The paper only issued the initial number.

BRECKENRIDGE'S ESCAPE.—The escape of Breckenridge after the surrender of Lee was quite romantic. Accompanied by Col. Wilson of his staff, he made his way to Florida, where the two refugees were joined by Col. Taylor Wood' the brother-in-law of Jefferson Davis. Securing a small skiff, they boldly em barked, near Key West, for Cuba, and succeeded in reaching the port of Cardenas, near Havana, in safety. From Gen. Breckenridge proceeded to Europe, and finally took up his residence in Canada. The last years of his life were quietly spent ln Kentuckey. General Breckenridge leaves one son who bears his name, and another, who cnriously enough, was christened "Owen County," in honor of the coun"CLAWING OFF."

Yesterday, as a policeman was strolling past a house on Fort street East, a voman, a year or two over forty, naving her sleeves rolled up and her hands covered with flour, ran out to the gate and called to him.

"It's a little delicate," she said, as she leaned over the gate and tried to blush, "but I'm a person as knows my rights. and besides, I'm alone in the world and no one to advise me."

"Speak your mind freely, madam," eplied the officer, as he tapped on the pickets with his baton.

"You know all about the law, don't you?" she inquired.

"Everything, madam. I can tell you how to go to work in an admirality case, and bring you from that down through divorce, bankruptcy, arson, burglary, false protenses, hitching a horse to a shade tree, and getting intoxicated."

"It's a little delicate," she softly said, as she rubbed the flour off her hands, "but, as I said before, I'm all alone."

"Trust me, madam—repose confi-dence in me," he replied, swelling out his chest.

"Well, s'posen you were a widow," "Yes, madam."

"Aud s'pose one of the boarders gave you a breastpin?" "I see, madam."

"S'posen he smiled at you, and sent you peotry and asked you to ride out on Sunday; and the neighbors whispered around that you were engaged?" "Proceed, madain-I congratulate

vou." "No, you musn't for s'posen after all this he suddenly began to claw off, and didn't smile on you any more, and didn't praise your cooking, and took another

woman to the minstrel show." "Ah! the traitor! Perhaps he has ternoon to borrow a match. Hannah transerred his affections to some one

> "That's what I think. I know it's a world, you see, and I want to know if there isn't a law to bear on him. It isn't right to go and encourage alone woman like me and then claw off?"

"He ought to be roasted alive, he had!"

"I don't know as I'd want him arrested but I'd like to have you call on him and then she added in a softened and make threats. Tell him he's liable to State prison for clawing off this way. I tell you it's a pretty serious thing to go and encourage a woman of my age and then skulk around behind the hencoop all of a sudden. Isn't there a

"Less see! I hardly think there is," "Well, you can call on him. Take him alone-Look fierce-have your an in perative duty, circumstances not handcuffs in sight. Just tell him that rights than in the Convention of 1868. renewed in the Southern States. We with a sigh and remarked, "Ah, how and that he had better be careful how therefore invite their co-operation. The much that reminds me of poor dear he prances around or he'll think a tornado struck him.

The officer promised, and she rubbed a cloud of flour off her hands and went up the path with alight heart .- Detroit Free Press

"How came you to be a drunkard?" asked a friend of Tom Marshall in a conversation with him. "Well, I will tell you all about that," said Tom. "I graduated in law at Lexington, with a celebrated divine, Robert J. Breckenridge, and our friends thought we were the intellectual wonders of the age, and they advised us, by the way of taking a high position at once, to attack Henry Clay, then in the prime of his fame and power, upon the first opportunity. The opportunity soon came. We were The opportunity soon came. both employed in a case in opposition to him. Bob made a speech and I made a speech and our friends congratulated us upon our tremendous speeches and we were basking in the sunshine of coming prosperity, when the old lion arose, and, with one sweep of his paw, drove Bob to the Bible and me to the bottle, where we have been ever

Says the Wilmington Star: The amer Pioneer clreared yesterday drawing 10 feet 10 inches forward and 18 feet 1 inch aft. This is the depest vessel everknown to leave port and go out to sea upon one tide."

Measures are to be taken by the Kentucky Legislature to restore the tomb of General Zachar, Taylor, near Louisville, which has been neglected and has gone to ruin.

The Indianapolis Sentinel claims the there is more actual work in railros building now in progress in Indian than in any other state.

Gov. Kemper has appointed Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Curry a delegate to represent Virginia in the Congress of Geograph-ical Sciences which meets at Paris in a few months.