

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. 1.

GRAHAM, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1875.

NO. 31.

THE GLEANER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
PARKER & JOHNSON,
Graham, N. C.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Postage Paid:
One Year.....\$2.00
Six Months.....1.00

Clubs! Clubs!!
For 6 copies to one P. O. 1 year.....\$10.00
" " " " 6 months.....5.00
" " " " 3 months.....2.50
" " " " 1 year.....2.00
" " " " 6 months.....1.50
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No departure from the cash system.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
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	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
1 square	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$7.50	\$10.00
2 "	1.50	2.50	3.00	5.00	7.00
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8 "	.20	.35	.45	.75	1.00
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13 "	.05	.07	.09	.20	.30
14 "	.04	.06	.08	.15	.25
15 "	.03	.05	.07	.12	.20
16 "	.02	.04	.05	.10	.15
17 "	.01	.03	.04	.08	.12
18 "	.01	.02	.03	.06	.10
19 "	.01	.02	.03	.05	.08
20 "	.01	.02	.03	.04	.06

Transient advertisements \$1 per square for the first
and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements not specified as to time, published
until ordered out, and charged accordingly.
All advertisements considered due from first inser-
tion.
One inch to constitute a square.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. A. LONG,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law

YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

GRAHAM & GRAHAM,
Associate Counsel,

G. F. BASON,

Attorney at Law

GRAHAM, N. C.

GEORGE W. LONG, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Graham, N. C.

Tenders his professional services to the public.
Office and residence at the "Graham
High School" buildings where he may be found,
night or day, ready to attend all calls, unless
professionally engaged.
Feb 8-ly

P. R. HARDEN,

Graham, N. C.

DEALER IN

Dry-Goods Groceries,

HARDWARE.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Staff
Clothing; Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes.
Rubbers, Tobacco, Cigars, Secas, Tans,
KEROSENE OIL, CROCKERY,
Earthenware, Glassware, Coffees, Spice
Grain, Flour, Farming Implements.
Feb 16-ly

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

ESTABLISHED 1824

Published weekly in Greensboro, N. C. by
Duffy & Albright, at \$2.10 per year in advance
—postage included.
It is Democratic-Conservative in politics and
labors zealously for the material prosperity
of the South generally and North Carolina
particularly.

North Carolinians abroad should not
be without it.

FURNITURE.

W. R. FORBIS & BROTHER,

(under the Zenbow Hall.)

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

keep constantly on hand a complete assort-
ment of FURNITURE. Repairing of every
description, including

Upholstering

neatly done. Their stock consists of

CHAMBER SETS,
anging in price from \$25.00 to \$500.00;
Office, Dining-Room, Parlor and Re-
laxing Chairs, Bureaus, Wardrobes,
Business Desks, Sofas, Cribes, Crad-
les and Trundle-Beds for the
little folks. Mattresses and
Spring Beds of every va-
riety and style.

Flat-racks and any and everything in the
furniture line. Their stock is the largest and
most complete ever offered in this portion of
the State. They defy competition in quality or
price.
apr20-3m

HOUSTON & CAUSEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCCERS,

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 exclusively to Groccer-
ies. Orders solicited, which shall have prompt
attention.
apr27-3m

SCOTT & DONNELL,

GRAHAM, N. C.

Buy and sell
COTTON, CORN, FLOUR, BACON
LARD, AND ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Feb. 16-2m

POETRY.

[From the London Spectator.]
THE 9TH OF APRIL 1865.

The following beautiful poem appear-
ed originally in the London Spectator.
It was copied from a volume of poems,
published in England, by Percy Grey,
Esq. Up to a month or so ago this
poem had never been published in
America; and it was first published in
this country we think in the Wilming-
ton Journal. It is beautiful.

It is a nation's death-cry! Yes; the agony is
past:

The stoutest race that ever fought, to-day
hath fought its last.

As start and shudder: Well thou mayst!
Well tell thy weeping eyes!

England, may God forgive thy past; Man can-
not but despise.

Yes, shudder at that cry that speaks the South's
supreme despair.

Thou that couldst save and saved'st not; that
couldst aid and didst not dare!

Thou that hadst might to aid the right and heart
to brook the wrong;

Weak words of comfort for the weak; strong
hands to help the strong!

That land, the garden of thy wealth, one hag-
gard waste appears,

The ashes of her sunny homes are slaked with
patient tears.

Tears for the slain who died in vain for freed-
dom on the field.

Tears, tears or bitter anguish still for those
that lived to yield.

The cannon of his country pealed Sturges fun-
eral knell;

Her soldiers' cheers rang in his ears as Stone-
wall Jackson fell.

Onward o'er gallant Ashby's grave swept
War's triumphant tide.

And Southern hopes were living yet, when
Polk and Morgan died.

But he, the leader on whose word those cap-
tains loved to wait,

The noblest, bravest, best of all, hath found a
harder fate;

Unscathed by shot and steel, he passed through
many a desperate field;

Oh! God that he hath lived so long, and only
lived—to yield!

Along the war-world wasted ranks that loved
him to the last,

With saddened face and weary pace the van-
quished chieftain passed,

Their own hard lot the men forget; they felt
what his must be;

What thoughts in that dark hour must wring
the heart of General Lee.

The manly cheeks with tears were wet, the
stately head was bowed,

As breaking from their shattered ranks
around his stood they crowd.

'I did my best for you,' 'twas all those quiver-
ing lips could say;

As, happy those whom death hath spared the
anguish of that day,

Weep on, Virginia! Weep the lives given
to thy cause in vain;

The sons who live to wear one's more the Un-
ion's galling chain;

The homes whose light is quenched for aye;
the graves without a stone;

The folded flag, the broken sword, the hope
forever flown.

Yet raised thy head fair land! thy dead died
bravely for the right;

The folded flag is stainless still, the broken
sword is bright.

No blot on thy record found; no treason soils
thy fame;

Weep thou thy dead—with covered head we
mourn our England's shame!

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

HER RECORD IN THE LATE WAR.

Historical Address by ex-Governor
Vance.

Number and Value of her Soldiers—
Patriotism of her People.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch]
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.,
August 18, 1875.

Pursuant to announcement previous-
ly given there was a large gathering of
friends of the Southern Historical So-
ciety in the ball-room of the hotel here
to-day. More than half of the visitors,
including ladies and gentlemen from
most of the States of the Union, and not
a few Union and many ex-Confederate
officers and soldiers, were present.

Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, Secretary
of the Society, called the meeting to or-
der, and on his motion Judge Manning,
of New Orleans, was unanimously elected
president. Judge Manning was es-
corted to the platform, and felicitously
returned thanks for the honor conferred
upon him, organization was completed
by the election of General Gilmore,
of Georgia, and General Custis Lee, of
Virginia, as Vice Presidents, and Dr.
Jones as Secretary.

Judge Manning, who is of fine per-
sonal appearance and a most pleasing
speaker, then introduced in compli-
mentary terms the orator of the occa-
sion—ex-Governor Vance, of North
Carolina.

Governor Vance said: "In consent-
ing to accept the invitation of the So-
ciety to deliver an address to this meet-
ing I have thought I could not do bet-

ter than to give you such information
as I could gather in regard to North
Carolina and the part she bore in the
great struggle between constitutional
principles and physical union. It in-
doings so I shall appear somewhat in
the character of a champion of my own
State, I yet hope to be pardoned, both
because such a position is not unbe-
coming in a true son of the soil, and
because it is almost the only theme
with which I could deal without the
consumption of more time and search-
ing of records than my engagements
would permit."

After alluding to the fact that North
Carolina reluctantly seceded, and "that
the great leaders of the war were fur-
nished by Virginia and other States,"
he proceeded to show "that in the num-
ber of soldiers furnished; in the disci-
pline, courage, and loyalty, and difficult
service of those soldiers; in amount of
material and supplies contributed; in
the good faith and moral support of her
people at large; and in all the qualities
which make self-sacrifice, patriotism,
and devotion to duty, North Carolina is
entitled to stand where her troops stood
in battle—behind no State, but in the
front ranks of the confederation, aligned
and abreast with the best, the foremost,
and the bravest;" and he regretted ex-
ceedingly that most of the facts and fig-
ures he had to give were almost entirely
from memory, though he was quite
sure they would approximate exacti-
tude.

NORTH CAROLINA'S PART.

It might be said that only eleven
States; Virginia, North Carolina, South
Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama,
Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas
and Tennessee, were committed to the
late war on the Southern side. Mary-
land, Kentucky and Missouri "were
only partially engaged," the great ma-
jority of their people remaining with
the Union. Of these eleven, North
Carolina was in territory the seventh
in total population the fifth in white
population the third in wealth the sev-
enth in value of all farm products the
fourth in production of cotton the ninth
in production of corn the fourth, and of
wheat, rye, and oats the third, and in
the number of horses and cattle the
fourth, in manufactures third, in pro-
duction of iron and material of war
about the fourth, and in root crops,
fisheries, and naval stores the first.
Her material condition, average wealth,
credit, internal improvements, were
good and improving.

"She was the last to move in the dra-
ma of secession, and went finally, more
from a sense of duty to her sisters and
the sympathies of neighborhood and
blood, than from a deliberate conviction
that it was good policy to do so." Yet,
"moved staid by that desperate venture
with better faith or greater efficiency,"
and the Governor declared, "As far as
I have been able to learn, North Caro-
lina furnished more soldiers in propo-
tion to white population, and more
supplies and material in proportion to
her means, for the support of that
war than any other State of the Confed-
eracy."

THE SOLDIERS THE STATE FURNISHED.

"The report of the Adjutant-General
of the State will show that
North Carolina sent into the service of
the Confederacy:

As volunteers, at the outset.....64,636

Those were recruited by volunteers
from time to time.....21,008

Making in all.....85,644

regular troops from North Carolina.....3,303

In the Confederate service.....3,303

Militia on home duty.....3,992

Junior reserves.....4,217

Senior reserves.....5,586

Troops from North Carolina serving in
regiments of other States not borne
on our rolls.....3,013

Total of all grades.....121,068

Of this number 107, 932 were regular soldiers
in the Confederate service, 3,087 were regular
troops in the State service, and the remainder
what may be called "landwe," doing garrison
duty, guarding prisoners, arresting deserters,
etc. These were organized as follows:

Infantry.....60 regiments, 3 battalions

Cavalry.....6 regiments, 4 battalions

Artillery.....3 regiments, 4 battalions

Reserves.....2 regiments, 9 battalions

Total
And thirteen unattached companies and 11
companies borne on our rolls serving in reg-
iments from other States.

WHAT STATE FURNISHED MORE SOLDIERS?

"I don't know but what my asser-
tion might be amended so as to claim
that this is not relatively but positively
more troops than any state put into
service. At all events, I shall be glad
if it brings forth the records of any sis-
ter State, and will submit when fairly
beaten. According to the report of
Adjutant-General Cooper the whole
number of troops in the Confederate
service was 600,000, of which North
Carolina furnished largely more than
one-sixth. One-tenth would have been
her share. Her total white population
was in 1860, 629,942; of this she sent to
the war more than one man to every
six souls! How they demeaned them-

selves the bloody records of killed and
wounded in all the great battles of the
war bear incontrovertible testimony.

DISCIPLINE OF THE NORTH CAROLINIANS.

"Almost the only commands in Lee's
army which were intact and serviceable
at Appomattox," Governor Vance
claimed, "were North Carolina brig-
ades, and the statement is made, so far
as we know without contradiction; that
she there surrendered twice as many
muskets as any other State. At Greens-
boro, too, Hoke's division of North
Carolina troops was in splendid condi-
tion and efficiency, and constituted one-
third or more of Johnson's army." While
speaking on this subject Governor
Vance declared that "the writers
who pen biographies of the great and
illustrious leaders which Virginia gave
to the Confederacy have been too anx-
ious to eulogize their heroes which
wrought their plans into such glorious
results."

MATERIAL AND WAR-SUPPLIES.

The speaker having shown how nobly
North Carolina performed her duty to
the Confederacy in furnishing soldiers,
called the attention of the meeting to
the part she took in furnishing supplies
and material, though he had to regret
that he was unable to furnish accurate
figures, the records being out of his
reach. He explained how under the
pressure of circumstances the manufac-
tures of North Carolina expanded;
what they furnished the Confederacy
and the people of sister states; how the
State purchased the steamship, Lord
Clyde, (afterwards the "Advance") and
how she passed the blockade eleven
times, each time bringing in stores of
medicine, machinery, leather, clothes,
shoes, ammunitions of war, etc., not only
for North Carolina, but for the Confed-
erate Government; not only for their
people. In addition to these supplies
brought in from abroad, immense sup-
plies of bacon, beef flour and corn were
furnished from their own fields. "Old
men and women in many cases guided
the plough whilst children followed with
the hoe in the gaping furrows."

HOW THE DISTRESS AT HOME WAS MITI- GATED FOR.

"In addition to providing for the sol-
diers in the field, there was still a more
difficult task," the orator asserted, "in
providing for the destitute at home—a
task which the Military men did not ap-
preciate properly. To meet the neces-
sity, granaries were established at sev-
eral points, and corn distributed in the
most needy districts; committees were
appointed in each county to look after
the needy, and commissioners selected
whose sole duty it was to provide salt.
The State became for the time a grand
almshouse, and it is my opinion that no
part performed in that great struggle
was more deserving of praise than the
effort which North Carolina made to pro-
vide for the poor families of those who
were fighting for her on distant bat-
tle fields. These efforts went to the very
guts of our success."

WHY THE CONFEDERACY FAILED.

After paying an eloquent tribute to
the old and young of North Carolina;
who furnished the sinews of war, and
speaking of "the effort made in public
and private to avert the calamities of
war and to sustain the spirits of the peo-
ple," he expressed the opinion that the
cause of our ultimate failure began by
the neglect of those at home. Our civil
administrations lost the cause of the
South. Had it been equal in ability and
tact to that displayed by our military
administration—had the civilian done
his part as well as the soldier—very dif-
ferent would have been the result.
"The morale of our people at the begin-
ing and for two years thereafter was
excellent, and if it had been sustained
I maintain that we could have won,
notwithstanding the fearful disparity of
numbers. Our cause was lost at home,
not in the field."

A PIECE OF SECRET HISTORY.

Alluding to the fact that much has
been said about the presence of "an un-
ruly disloyal Union element in North
Carolina during the war," and "the
prevalence of the unjust impression
that North Carolina could be easily de-
tached from her duty to her confeder-
ates," Governor Vance said that "it
seemed there were some who presum-
ed upon it for important purposes." "Soon
after the failure of the Hays-
ton Roads conference I was visited by
Governor Graham whose death we so
recently deplore, who was then a sen-
ator of the Confederate States. After
giving all particulars of that conference
which had not appeared in the papers
and the prevailing impressions of con-
gressional circles about Richmond, &c.,
he informed me that a number of lead-
ing gentlemen there, despairing of ob-

taining peace through Mr. Davis, and
believing the end inevitable and not dis-
tant, had requested him to visit me and
urge me as Governor of North Carolina
take steps for making separate terms
with Mr. Lincoln, and this inagur-
ate the conclusion. Governor Graham
remarked that he had agreed to try
their request before me without prom-
ising to add his personal advice thereto.

"I asked who these gentlemen were,
and with some reticence, he gave me
their names—chiefly senators and rep-
resentatives in the Confederate States
Congress. I asked why these gentle-
men did not begin negotiations of their
own States with the enemy, and if they
would come out in the papers with the
request to me.

"He said they would not take the in-
itiative. They were surrounded at
home, and so trammelled by pledges &c.,
as to render it impossible. I declined the
proposition, of course, and asked him
to say to those gentlemen with my com-
pliments, that in the mountains of North
Carolina where I was reared when a
man was whipped he had to do his own
hallowing; that the technical word
"enough could not be cried by proxy."
This secret piece of history will serve to
show that there was a faintness of heart
stifling together of the knees in other
and a parts of the South outside of
North Carolina."

THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The concluding portion of Governor
Vance's address was devoted to com-
mendation of the Southern Historical
society and the necessity of securing
material for a true history. It was de-
livered with great eloquence and with
excellent effect. It abounded in anec-
dotes and illustrations and personal ex-
amples of the heroism and patriotism dis-
played by the North Carolinians of the
field of battle and at home; but I am
compelled by due regard for space to
omit them from my report.

HADN'T TIME.

A citizen of Vicksburg who wanted
a few hours work done about his
yard the other day accosted a colored
man and inquired if he would like the
job.

"I'd like to do it, but I haven't time,"
was his answer.

"Why, you don't seem to be doing
anything."

"I don't, eh! Well now I ze gwine a
fishing to-day. To-morrow I ze gwine
over de river. Next day I ze gwine a
hunting. Next day I ze got to get my
bites fixed. Next day I ze gwine to
mend de table, and de Law only knows
how I ze gwine to get frow de week
unless I hire some man to help me?"
Vicksburg Herald.

Hawley Is coming to Georgia.

—Hawley, of Connecticut—Joe Hawley,
Hawley, who circulated Hayes' lies
and really glad that Joe is coming—it
makes us feel good. We are training
now for a general hand-shaking with
Joe, and we want him to come as soon
as he can. It is now more than three
weeks at least since a live North-
ernman has been skinned and eaten in
Georgia—(not counting the one who
was barbecued on Hutchinson's
Island Wednesday before last)—and
we are getting hungry. We hope
Hawley won't hesitate about coming;
and if the editor of the Chicago Tri-
bune can spare the time we want him
to come, too.—Savannah (Ga.) Daily
News.

I was reminded of a story which
Robert Toombs of Georgia, tells. It has
been related once in the Commercial,
but will bear repeating. During the
financial crisis of 1857 a countryman
came to Toombs with a tale of distress.
We must have more money," he said or
we are ruined.

"How in the devil are you going to
get more money?" asked the profane
Toombs.

"Let the State Bank print it," replied
the countryman.

"Well, when that's gone what will
you do?" asked Toombs.

"Let the bank print more," replied the
countryman; who had ideas of his own
on finance.

"But how is all this money to be
redeemed?" asked Toombs, thinking he
had his rural friend cornered at last.

"That's the point," answered the coun-
tryman; "you see I'm agin redemption."

—Cincinnati Commercial.

Daubury has the champion patient
boy. He went to a neighbor's for a cup
of sour milk. "I haven't anything but
sweet milk," said the woman pettishly.
"I'll wait till it sours," said the obliging
youth sinking into a chair.

AN UNSATISFACTORY WORLD.

This good little boy was sitting on the
front steps whittling up his sister's em-
broidery-frames and muttering to him-
self: "This ain't no good world to live
in unless a feller is his father's and
mother's only orphan boy. What makes
me git so mad is to have my sister go
and take all my ripe peaches to give to
that big loafer of a sweet heart of hers
that comes round here seven times a
week to git a square meal and make out
as if he wanted to talk politics with the
old man. I wish they'd marry and
go to Texas; I do!" And then he
threw the remnants of the frames into
the street and seemed lighter-hearted.—
Atlanta Constitution.

MASONRY IN ITALY.—At a banquet
which followed the consecration of a
new lodge, the Alexandria, at Man-
chester England, recently, the Wor-
shipful Master, in responding to his own
health, referred to the Pope's denun-