

THE GLEANER.

GRAHAM, N. C., NOV. 16, 1875.

E. S. PARKER, Editor

WHAT WE HAVE AND WHAT WE NEED.

Within a given area of territory, extending from five to twenty-five miles from this town as a centre, there can perhaps be found nowhere in the State or country more abundant water power, and that which could be more cheaply and readily utilized. We have Haw River, running directly through the centre of the county, furnishing sites for mills and factories anywhere and everywhere, at no greater expense and trouble than building a short and low dam; and in some places a dam even is hardly necessary. At the Saxapahaw cotton mills for instance, the dam is scarce three feet high, and yet the supply of water is abundant and constant. At Big Falls, for some distance, the river and Stoney Creek run almost parallel to, and within a few yards of each other, and the bed of the creek is about nine feet below that of the river. Before it was burnt there was a factory at this place, and with a race twenty yards long, across, the narrow strip that divided the river from the creek, a fall of nine feet was obtained, independent of any dam at all. Could nature in the way of water power have done more?

Independent of this river, which by its course furnishes some forty miles of eligible sites for mills, factories, or anything else to be run by water, we have, traversing different portions of the county, a number of creeks, equally valuable and equally unfulfilling as water powers. There is upon Big Alamance one of the most successfully conducted cotton factories to be found in the State or the South, the Alamance Factory, where the celebrated Alamance plaids took its name. Little Alamance creek, in the same portion of the county furnishes abundant water power, and upon it are several mills in successful operation. Lower down, in the South portion of the county, is a beautiful stream, not very euphoniously called Stinking-Quarter, which would, furnish almost any number of never failing water powers at comparatively a trifling cost; and in the same neighborhood is Rock creek also a valuable stream for its facilities of the same character, and on the Chatham line is Cane Creek, upon which is a well conducted factory and might be a dozen others. All these are on the West side of the river while on the East we have Stoney Creek, Back Creek, Haw Creek, together with a number of smaller streams, all furnishing the most inviting opportunities for capital and enterprise in the establishment of manufacturing factories.

These streams are all tributaries of Haw river, which meanders through the centre of the county, while these flow into it from the East and West, thus bountifully supplying our country with water power of every character, from that only suited to run a plantation mill to that adapted to the most extensive manufacturing purposes. These eminent advantages in the way of water power, together with land in abundance, are for sale, and at prices totally inadequate to their real value. Our people, many of them who own valuable property of this character, are unable to improve it, hence it lies in unprofitable idleness, awaiting the passage of the "hard times," or the arrival of capitalists who will buy and improve. The banks of these streams are high, presenting healthful locations even at the water's edge, and necessitating the building of but short inexpensive dams, the material, both stone and wood, being at hand.

It is true that our manufacturing interest in this county perhaps exceeds that of any county in the State, but then it should be increased twenty fold. We have already here the Carolina Factory, owned by J. H. & W. E. Holt & Co., where they make a mile of cloth, a day consisting of plaids, tickings, sheetings &c., besides yarns. Next as we pass down the river, is Big Falls where the factory was burnt a few years ago but has recently passed into the hands of P. R. Hardeu and other parties who are able to, and who speedily will rebuild upon an extensive plan. Then we come to the Granite Cotton Factory, just above where the railroad crosses the Haw river, which is the largest establishment in the county, and which has made its proprietors, Messrs. Holt & Moore, already men of great wealth. Then we come to what is known as the Ruffin Mill place, formerly owned by Judge Murphy, where the Falls of Neuse Manufacturing Company have under way, and rapidly approaching completion, what will when finished be the largest cotton mills in the State. This company now owns four partially improved sites upon Haw river, and we understand will at once go about erecting extensive factories at each. Then we have the improved water power of our townsman, W. R. Albright, with dam, race, and everything

ready for any kind of factory but the building and machinery. Next and last on the river in this county is the Saxapahaw Mills, which are owned and profitably run by our townsman, Dr. J. L. Williamson and Capt. J. W. White, in conjunction with their father-in-law, the venerable E. M. Holt. Upon Cane creek we have an extensive factory known as Clover Orchard, which is owned and conducted by W. C. Holman, a young man of energy who is rapidly amassing a fortune. The next factory we shall notice is the Alamance Cotton Mills, on Big Alamance creek. This is the oldest factory in the county, and is owned by E. M. Holt's Sons. Here may be found E. M. Holt himself, the pioneer of the manufacturing industry of the county and of the State as well, now a hale old man of some sixty-five years of age, who has measurably given up the active duties of manufacturing to his sons, but is nevertheless invaluable, as a counsellor and adviser, his naturally sound judgement being greatly aided by his large experience. He accumulated an estate of certainly not less than a million of dollars, from which he has advanced liberally to his children. What we have said of Alamance may be said of Randolph and Chatham counties; and to some extent of Orange, Guilford and Caswell counties with the advantage of Alamance over Chatham and Randolph, in her facilities for transportation and her advantage over the other three in the abundance and character of her water power. Then too, will manufacturing here pay is not a question to be experimentally solved. That has already been done. All engaged in the business have made money, and the majority of them have grown immensely wealthy for this country. The wealthiest men of our county owe their opulence to manufacturing. With a railroad passing before our doors, both ends of which is buried in cotton, supplies can be at once had. With as fine a grain country as can be found surrounding, living is cheap; and with our climate, mild healthful, no ice-locked wheels in winter, or pestilence scourged employees in summer would ever, or does ever interfere with the manufacturer.

By the kindness of a friend we have been furnished with a copy of the Press and Times published at Hernando, De Soto county Mississippi, of date November the 4th. Its perusal creates a sympathetic pleasure, as we read its words of rejoicing at the redemption of its State and country—from perhaps the worst, and most corrupt government inflicted upon a civilized people, anywhere in the world, for centuries past. The fullness of the joy of those oppressed and outraged people, when we consider their sensitive and chivalrous character, at their deliverance from the rule and domination of the sordid, unprincipled, and tyrannical horde that had been placed over them by ignorance craft and usurpation, may be imagined, but cannot be adequately expressed. The sweetest chime to their ears was the toll of the bells as they sounded the funeral dirge of radical rule over them, and proclaimed the dawn of liberty to all, and competency, honesty and justice in public affairs henceforth. The heart of every lover of freedom and right must swell with pleasurable emotions as his imagination pictures the ecstatic joy of a people once free, then slaves, as they shout their exultation over a victory that restores them to their heritage.

These emotions are excited at the recital of right triumphing over wrong, and freedom over tyranny anywhere and among any people, but how much more greatly, where those concerned are our neighbors, as it were our kindred, whose bitter complainings and groans of distress had burdened our ears for so long, long a time; then suddenly to hear, instead of wallings, rejoicings, instead of the low hoopery cry of despair the ringing triumphant shout, of a disenthralled and saved people. The victory in Mississippi has immediately brought more blessings to the good and deserving, and more discomfiture to the bad unscrupulous and designing than would a victory for democracy in all the Northern and Western States, whose elections were on the same day. Let us then bury our disappointments, if we really had hopes of disapproval, at the result in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan, in rejoicing with our brethren of Mississippi, over their deliverance and redemption. The South, save poor, oppressed, disgraced and stolen South Carolina, can, in unity ere long, sing songs of thanksgiving for the blessings of Providence in permitting it to survive the blighting effect of radicalism, and to emerge at last from its dark pilgrimage into the broad day-light of freedom and honesty, while the thieves that have stolen, the tyrants that have oppressed will skulk into obscurity, or better still leave her borders.

A negro, named Whitfield put in jail in Wayne county, for an attempted outrage on two young ladies.

ORDINANCE.

Passed by the Constitutional Convention.

Ordinance to amend the Ordinance Submitting the amendments to the Constitution to the people.

The people of North Carolina in Convention assembled do ordain, That the ordinance passed by this Convention and ratified on the thirtieth day of September, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An ordinance to submit to the people the amendments to the Constitution, adopted by this Convention," be and the same is hereby so amended as to strike out and abrogate section four of said ordinance and insert and ordain in lieu thereof, as follows:

Sec. 4. That said amendments to the Constitution, after being duly enrolled and properly authenticated, shall be deposited by the Secretary of this Convention in the office of the Secretary of State for safe keeping; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of this Convention and the Public Auditor to have printed, in pamphlet form, on or before the first day of January next, the said amendment, with certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto, together with a copy of the constitution, as it will read as proposed to be amended, one hundred thousand copies, of which one hundred copies shall be distributed to each delegate of this Convention, and the remainder among the counties of the State in proportion to population. And the necessary sum be and is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of publication and distribution.

Read three times, and ratified in open Convention, this 9th day of October, 1875.

As will be seen this ordinance is amendatory of the ordinance we published last week, providing for submitting to the people for ratification or rejection the amendments to the Constitution adopted by the recent Convention. The copies of the amendments, and of the constitution as it will read after the amendments are adopted, will be understood and sent out soon for distribution. No such provision to give the people full information upon the subject upon which they are called upon to vote was ever given the people of this State before, both as to the fullness of the information and the length of time allowed for its consideration.

Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, That section fourteen article four, of the Constitution, shall read as follows:

That every Judge of the Superior Court shall reside in the district for which he is elected. The Judges shall preside in the Courts of the different districts successively, but no Judge shall hold the Courts in the same district oftener than once in four years, but in case of the protracted illness of the Judge assigned to preside in any district, or of any other unavoidable accident to him, by reason of which he shall become unable to preside, the Governor may require any Judge to hold one or more specified terms in said district, in lieu of the Judge assigned to hold the Courts of said district.

The Section which it is proposed to be altered to read as set forth in the above ordinance, as it now stands reads as follows:

Sec. 14. Every Judge of a Superior Court shall reside in his District while holding office. The Judges may exchange Districts with each other with the consent of the Governor, and the Governor for good reasons, which he shall report to the legislature at its current or next session may require any Judge to hold one or more specified terms of said Courts in lieu of the Judge in whose District they are."

As will be seen the above amendment provides for the rotation of Judges and permits the Governor to require the holding of specified terms by another Judge, other than the one assigned to preside in any district, only when, from illness or other unavoidable accidents the Judge whose duty it is to preside is prevented from so doing.

The people of North Carolina in Convention assembled do ordain: That section twelve, article four, of the constitution be amended to read as follows.

The State shall be divided into nine judicial districts, for each of which a Judge shall be chosen; and there shall be held a Superior Court in each county at least twice in each year, to continue for such time in each county as may be prescribed by law. But the General Assembly may reduce or increase the number of districts.

Read three times and ratified in open Convention, this 30th day of September 1875.

Section 12, of article four unamended reads as follows:

"The State shall be divided into twelve judicial Districts, for each of which a Judge shall be chosen, who shall hold a Superior Court in each county in said District at least twice in each year, to continue for two weeks, unless the business shall be sooner disposed of."

If the amendments are ratified it will be seen that we shall have only nine Superior Court Judges instead of twelve as now, until in the judgment of the legislature we shall need more. Those in favor of a great number of offices and officers will likely oppose this amendment, those who have these offices to pay will favor its ratification.

The people of North Carolina in Convention assembled do ordain, That section two, article two, of the constitution, be amended to read as follows:

The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet biennially on the first

Wednesday after the first Monday in January next after their election; and when assembled, shall be denominated the General Assembly. Neither House shall proceed upon public business unless a majority of all the members are actually present.

Read three times and ratified in open convention, this the 30th day of September 1875.

Section two of article two, amended by the foregoing ordinance, as it now stands, reads as follows:

"Section 2. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet biennially, on the third Monday in November, and when assembled, shall be denominated the General Assembly. Neither House shall proceed upon public business, unless a majority of all the members are actually present."

The only alteration is the meeting day, which is postponed from the third Monday in November to the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January of each alternate year. The change of the meeting of the Legislature became necessary on account of the change in elections, from the first Thursday in August, to the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. This change in election became necessary for the sake of uniformity of the times of elections. Then too, by this change, we get rid of paying for the Christmas holidays when nothing is done. The Christmas holidays as the law now stands come in the midst of each session of the General Assembly; and as a consequence there are some ten or more days wasted for which the people have to pay, which unnecessary expense by this amendment will be avoided.

Chief-Justice Wain comes to the front as a probable republican candidate for President next year. It is said southern republicans favor his nomination, and prominent among those who are moving on his behalf are Judge Settle of this state, and Judge Bond of Baltimore, who it is said made a Western trip in behalf of the Chief-Justice. It is further said too that Grant looks with no displeasure upon this move. The republicans doubtless feel the necessity of selecting some one who cannot be individually held responsible for any of the numerous peculations, frauds and tyrannies with which the party stands so justly charged, and therefore must take a man who has been measurably out of politics, or at least out of position where he could indulge or encourage those crimes.

DEATH OF CAPT. PLATO DURHAM.

From the Charlotte Observer we learn of the death of this distinguished gentleman, which occurred at his home in Shelby Cleveland county on the morning of the 9th of this month. He had been sick since his return from Lincoln court some ten days before. Capt. Durham had filled many important public trusts, and in his own county where best known, no man enjoyed to a fuller extent the regard and confidence of his fellow citizens. His many course in the convention of 1868 will long be remembered and admired by all who appreciate independence, patriotism, and courage. His career was brief and brilliant. He had his faults, who has not? but in the memory of his virtues let them be forgotten.

On Saturday the 6th of this month, the Republicans, in their rejoicings over the recent elections fired 100 guns in Washington city, and in procession waited upon the President, who acknowledged the compliment as follows: "Gentlemen: I am very glad to meet you on so good a cause for rejoicing to the entire country over the elections of last Tuesday. While the Republican majorities were not large they were sufficient to accomplish the purpose. The rag-baby has been entirely suppressed, and the people now know what kind of money they are to have in the future, and I think we have an assurance that the Republicans will control this government for at least four years longer."

In publishing this speech of the President we take occasion to say that until we enlarge our paper his are the only speeches of great men that we can publish fully. This discrimination in favor of Grant is solely on account of the length of his orations.

At the recent term of Orange Superior Court, Judge Kerr presiding. There were ninety seven cases on the criminal docket. James Boreland, black, was found guilty of attempted rape and sent to the penitentiary for 15 years. Three others were sent to the penitentiary for three years each, all convicted of larceny. Castlebury was indicted for rape and prosecuted by the Solicitor, F. N. Strudwick and Messrs C. C. Parish & Jones Watson. The defence was conducted by Graham & Graham. A. W. Graham and Col. Ruffin. He was acquitted.

The Treasurer of Saratoga county, New York, is caught in his career. He, for the past two years, had been engaged in illegally issuing county bonds, and negotiating them in New York City. He had managed to get off \$140,000 worth but didn't get off himself.

The steamship Pacific foundered at sea between Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco. All on board save one man named Jelly are supposed to be lost. There were some seventy five or a hundred on board besides the crew.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1875. Fall and Winter Stock. 1875.

I wish to inform my friends that I am now receiving my fall and winter stock of DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

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I sell the best CALICOES at ten cents a yard. I sell ready-made clothing as cheap as they can be bought at retail anywhere in or out of the State. Best spool cotton, warranted 200 yards, at five cents a spool. All varieties of LADIES DRESS GOODS

on hand. A large portion of my goods I buy direct from the manufacturer. I also keep constantly a full supply of Groceries, Crockery, Glass-Ware, and Family Medicines. Good Red Sole Leather at 30 cents a pound. I have no old stock on hand,—bought at high prices to work off with my new stock. Barber of all kinds taken. With thanks for the liberal share of trade I have received, I am very respectfully,

Graham, N. C., November 9th 1875. W. R. ALBRIGHT. N. B.—1200 acres fine land for sale in parcels to suit purchasers.

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Enquire for FARMERS' WAREHOUSE, and don't stop anywhere else.

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You know it won't pay to make your purchases from old stock, already picked over. Our Mr. Gant has just returned from the North, where he personally selected and purchased a large stock of

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and the most complete line of NOTIONS

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of every variety, including the best handmade. We make a specialty of Boots and Shoes, and we ask an examination of our stock. Look and judge for yourself. We defy competition in prices or quality. We will sell you the best calicoes, for 10 cents. We can sell you a good suit clothes for \$10.

We wish, especially, to call your attention to the great decline in prices in the Northern markets. We bought at these reduced prices. Our customers shall have all the advantage of the good bargains we made. Highest prices paid for all kinds of produce. Come to see us! J. Q. GANT, & CO. Company Shops, Nov. 2nd, 1875, nov. 2-1f

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I have moved my Shops from Big Falls to my residence, two miles north, where I am prepared to do all carriage and buggy work, in a workman-like manner. I also MAKE & REPAIR FURNITURE

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CONDENSED TIME-TABLE. In Effect on and after Sunday, Sept. 19th, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, EXPRESS

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, EXPRESS

GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, EXPRESS

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, EXPRESS

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, EXPRESS

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. W. (SALEM BRANCH).

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, EXPRESS

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