

THE GLEANER.

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E. S. PARKER, Editor.

ORGANIZE.

Many of the papers of the State have urged the importance of organization and truthfully so done. The condition of the two parties in this State is such that the one that is best organized, and does the most effective work, in the next campaign, will, in all probability be the successful party. In the county and speculations that are being indulged in by Democratic journals as to the result of the great national campaign, North Carolina, is put down Democrat, certain. We wish that we could feel no doubt about it. When parties are so nearly of equal strength as in this State, the victory is to be won by organization and work. The party that excels in this will have the privilege of shouting over its own success and the defeat of the other. Homilies on the importance of organization are simply the repetition of an acknowledged truth.

Every one will listen to them and say they are true, every word true, and that is generally the end of it. With proper organization and work in the past, there would not to-day be a radical state official in North Carolina, save those elected in 1868.

Our executive Committee is not to blame. It doubtless has done all that it possibly could, under the circumstances. We well nigh lost the State last Summer, on account of the tactics and hard work of the radicals. If we are to do no better this fall than we did last Summer the State is sure to go Radical. The campaign will soon be upon us. We are as nearly without organization in the State, as perhaps any party ever was in any State.

We are all ready to say, and to write anything, and much of it, in condemnation of this passive, go to pieces policy. Many of us doubtless think, and all of us hope that when the State Democratic Convention is called, and the campaign fairly opens, that all this will be remedied.—That a judicious plan of action will be adopted, and earnest work will commence. That won't do. We have never yet known real work done at a nominating Convention, in the way of party organization. There is generally a great crowd present who are impatient to have their friends nominated and to hear speeches. These State Conventions are not bodies suited to the real earnest work of organizing and planning a campaign. That the Republican party has excelled us in work and organization there can be no doubt. In the condition in which our party is we cannot commence too soon. Concert of action, must be had, united effort must be made, if we hope for success. Whether we are to be defeated or not depends upon ourselves. Unless we improve, on last summer especially, we will be. We need not depend upon any want of zeal or energy on the part of Republicans. It is useless, and it is folly to shut our eyes to facts and drift on, on the ill founded assurance that the State is Democratic. We believe, candidly believe, that whether the State is Democratic in the next election depends upon the steps that are taken to make it so. Would it not be well for the Chairman of our State Executive Committee to call a meeting of the Committee, at some suitable point, at an early day, to which would be invited the Chairmen of the different Congressional and County Executive Committees in the State, together with such representative men of the party as might attend for the purpose of framing and proposing a plan of organization to the State Convention, when it meets, and of considering of other matters important to the party? Let it be purely a business meeting, and let it take cognizance of all matters pertaining to the interest of the party, subject of course to the action of the State Convention when it meets. It occurs to us that such a meeting would be more valuable than even a State Convention, in securing effective organization, and promoting concert of action and harmony in the party. It would not be large. Men would not go there to nominate or be nominated for office, but real earnest work would engage their attention, and that is just what we need.

Our object in making the above suggestion, is to agitate the matter, and hear suggestions from others. We have a work before us, that we can accomplish, no doubt about that, but are we going to do it? It won't do to de-

pend upon the Executive Committee, unaided.

It will doubtless, as it has heretofore, do all it can, but, unless it is more effectively supported that will of necessity be but little, compared with what should be done. Our people and those at a distance will hardly be able to reconcile the fact that North Carolina is a Democratic State, with the other fact that all her State offices are filled by Radicals, if that thing is to continue. How nice it would be, to be able once more, when you go to Raleigh, to step into the Governor's office and find a Democrat there, and so with the other public offices in the Capitol. Don't it make you feel good just to think about it? Well now, if you want to realize the good feeling that starts up at the thoughts of the prospect of finding, next year, Democrats in the places now filled by Republicans, we must go to work, and that without delay. There is no real fun in electing our candidates overwhelmingly before the election, and getting beaten just a little that day. It has made us feel badly heretofore, and we don't want to experience it again. It is the part of wisdom to appreciate your opponent, and set about overcoming him.

That we have a hard fight before us no candid man will deny. That we should at once address ourselves to preparation for it, must be admitted. We are fooling no one when, by bare assertion, we are making North Carolina a Democratic State by a large majority. The State is in fact, Democratic, if the party brings out its strength. We are lulling no Republican into inactivity by these assertions. If in truth they have any effect it is damaging to us. Let then a meeting be called, some where, at some time soon, preliminary to the State convention, and let at least one representative man from each county be present, and let the field be surveyed uninterruptedly, calmly and patiently, and let the campaign be deliberately arranged, every detail of it being well considered, not forgetting and branch of it. The welfare of our people, and the reputation of our State alike demand Democratic success this year. We can't do too much towards it, and we can't commence too early. Organization and work are the trump cards in this year's game. They are not secondary even to a political selection of candidates. The parties are very nearly of equal strength, and the greatest effort will be made by the Republicans to hold the State. We should meet it.

We have often denounced the style of shirt that opens in the back. We have felt annoyed that some well meaning men would wear them. We have been provoked into saying that we would not vote for a man who wore one of them. We have declared that there was not one redeeming quality about the things. We have called them shirts, fit for black legs and sorry village mulattoes and no one else. We have said everything of them bad that occurred to us, and by way of practicing what we preached we absolutely refused to apply to a gentleman for a small loan, after we had made up our mind to do so, because he wore a shirt that opened in the back. Now what we want to do is to qualify our remarks. We are prepared, in the exercise of that candor that we boast of, to say that we have made a discovery, that we are prepared to admit that there is a convenience in wearing a shirt that opens in the back, sometimes. This is the way we found it out—the way we made the discovery. We went to see a friend—he was sick. Our sympathy for him was very much cooled on finding him enveloped in one of those hateful loast-backed shirts. We did not upbraid him—he was very sick—but we made up our mind, if ever he got well, we would do ourself the pleasure of telling him how he had fallen in our estimation. We were indulging these pious thoughts when the nurse announced that it was time to dress the blister upon our friend. We asked him if he had been blistered, which was very natural, after seeing the nurse with appliances for dressing one, and hearing her say that was her business. He said he had. We asked him where, and he said between the shoulders. By this time the nurse was ready to attend to it, so she just rolled him over with back up and then we discovered one use of the loast-shirt. We would like to know something of the history of the style, but we have no doubt that some big man, big in titles or money, was blistered between the shoulders, and had his shirt made open in the back, whereupon some enterprising proprietor of a gentlemen's furnishing establishment, seized upon it as a new style. We shall always conclude that the man who has one on, either has, had or ought to have a blister between the shoulders.

Extract from Mr. Tucker's Speech in Opposition to the Centennial Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the further course of his remarks, speaking of George Washington, he remarked that George Washington was the first great rebel in the country; and he ventured to say to the gentleman from Ohio, Garfield, who spoke the other day about perjury, that George Washington was in the view of the law, a perjured rebel, for he was an officer in His Majesty's army, and he (Tucker) took it for granted that he swore to support the Crown, and then went into rebellion.

Garfield: "Did he hold a commission in the British army at the time of the revolution?"

Tucker: "No Sir."

Garfield: "Then I think he did not commit perjury."

Tucker: "Then you claim that his oath only lasted so long as he held his commission?"

Garfield: "It ceased when his commission expired."

Tucker: "But he resigned."

Garfield: "He did not resign."

Tucker: "He did resign."

Garfield: "He was not an officer at the time."

Tucker: "Why, the gentleman does not know the history of his own country. (Laughter.)"

Garfield: "Did he resign to take service against the crown?"

Tucker: "Oh! no, that is another thing."

Garfield: "He was trying to get service in Great Britain before the war and failed."

Tucker: "He resigned and then he took service in the rebellion. When the gentleman was speaking of men of the South the other day, he spoke of those who resigned and afterwards took service on the confederate side."

Garfield: "I did not speak of those who, having resigned, took service, but I spoke of those who, being still under their oath, contemptuously violated it and struck against us."

Tucker: "If you had so qualified your phraseology, I should not have interrupted you the other day, for I know of no such person. The reason why I interrupted the gentleman the other day was that I represent on this floor a district and a little town where sleep the remains of one of the noblest Americans who ever trod this soil. ('Meaning Robt. E. Lee.') He sleeps in death and no dishonor can ever by implication or expression be thrown at his honorable grave, that the representative from that district will not rise here and repeat. (Sensation and some applause.)"

Comments of Leading Northern Journal upon Blaine's Speech and the Amnesty.

A Vermont republican writes to the Springfield Journal:

Blaine's speech is a blunder and an offense. I don't want any man capable for my candidate for the presidency. What a way to begin the centennial celebration, this tearing the scabs off the old sores! Poor old Jeff. Davis. Blaine is setting him on his feet everywhere. No use. These professional politicians always fail to connect. They are not fit to marshal in the new century.

The dead of the Union shall never be forgotten, but the ghost who robs their graves to make a party flag shall not be thought a hero. The flag to sweep the country must be of fairer bunting than can be woven from the "bloody shirt" of Morton or the "grave clothes" of Blaine.

New York Herald.
The New York State Zeitung attacks Mr. Blaine with great severity for his speech about Jefferson Davis. It holds that no good can be accomplished by it; that its only apparent object was to revive the passions of the war as a means of furthering his presidential aspirations, and concludes roundly denouncing it as pure demagogism.

Thus far we see but one result worth nothing in Mr. Blaine's Revival Movement—reviving of the passions of the war period—namely, the increased probability of the nomination of President Grant. New York World.
An act of amnesty would only place Jefferson Davis in the same political condition as his fellow citizens, the plantation hands and negro white washer of the State of Mississippi. Mr. Blaine is hard pressed for arguments when he is driven to rest defence on so ridiculous a ground. New York Herald.

The Visit of the National Red Cross Committee to the President of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The memorial committee of thirteen appointed by the recent St. Louis National Railway Convention, waited to-day upon the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House and presented the memorial and proceedings of the convention in favor of Government aid to secure prompt construction of the Texas & Pacific Railway as a competing line to the Pacific. Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, the President of the Convention, Col. William Johnson, of North Carolina, Hon. J. H. Kennard, of Louisiana, R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, D. F. Seward, of California, C. K. Marshall, of Mississippi, and A. C. Clepton, of Texas, were present.

At Clio, a small village in Marlboro county, E. C. a negro named Arch Morrison committed a rape upon a highly respectable married lady in her own house in the absence of her husband. He was captured and hanged to the limb of a tree.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Gordon presented the petition of Genl. Beauregard for the removal of his disabilities.

Thurman presented the credentials of Jas. B. Eustis, as senator from the State of Louisiana, and asked that they be referred to the committee on privileges and elections. The matter was laid over.

It is said that Pinchback, the negro who has been so troublesome, or Eustis one will be seated, as Senator.

Cameron presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania favoring a subsidy for the Southern Pacific road.

Davis introduced a resolution to investigate the treasury. No action upon it.

Conover of Fla. introduced a bill to provide for a uniform duty on sugar.

Sherman presented a petition of people of Ohio asking the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Wallace presented petition of citizens of Pennsylvania asking aid for Southern Pacific Railroad.

Davis Treasury investigation bill was discussed but laid aside for Morton who commenced his Mississippi investigation speech. He read it showing its careful preparation. He usually speaks extempore.

The levee committee considered favorably the three million appropriation bill.

The nomination of Billings for District Judge in Louisiana has not been considered.

Two resolutions looking to the execution of money due from the Pacific railroad to the government.

Morton resumed his Mississippi investigation speech but did not conclude on account of sore throat.

A resolution looking to an amendment of the 22nd joint rule of the Senate and House. This rule prescribes the mode of counting the votes for President and Vice-President.

The financial committee will report favorably on the bill for commission on alcoholic liquor traffic amended to include fermented and all kinds of liquors in the proposed inquiry.

House.—Upon the call of States, Joyce introduced a bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Centennial buildings and grounds during the exhibition. Banks, for the removal of all political disabilities. Vance, for open navigation of the French Broad River. Scales for granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war. O'Brien an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting, among other things preachers holding office under the Federal or State Governments. Saylor, to amend the steamboat act.

President called upon for correspondence with Spain about Cuba.

The Judiciary committee reported an amendment to the constitution of the U. S. limiting the Presidential term to four years, and making the person once holding ineligible afterwards.

The Judiciary committee reported a bill authorizing the Court of Claims to take jurisdiction of the claims of all persons who were infants, married women, idiots, lunatics, insane persons, or beyond the seas at the time of the seizure of any abandoned or captured property; provided, that such claims are already on file, or shall be on file, within two years. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Bills were introduced by Riddle to pay half customs in lawful money.

By McFarland to allow planters to sell leaf tobacco without licence.

By Cannon fixing a penalty for mailing obscene matter and excluding lottery circulars from the mails.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the Centennial appropriation.

Waddell of this State advocated the appropriation in a speech abounding in humor, in the course of which he touched upon Mr. Blaine on his anti-amnesty speech.

The Committee rose without action.

Several speeches on the Centennial appropriation, but two against it, Tucker of Va. and Cochran of Pa., on constitutional grounds. Tuckers speech said to be the finest of the session.

Unfavorable report on the bill reducing first class mail matter to one cent on the half ounce.

Strange of Pennsylvania, and Cook and Felton of Georgia spoke against the Centennial appropriation bill. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The levee Committee unanimously agreed to report favorably on a three million bill, the distribution to be as follows: Louisiana 1 1/2, Mississippi 1, Arkansas 7-10, Missouri 3-10 million.

The majority of the House Military Committee opposed the reduction of the army.

W. W. Holden wrote Blaine a letter to be read in his closing speech against amnesty. Holden thinks the Democrats ought to have been mindful of his case before being so strong for universal amnesty. Holden evidently wants to be eligible to office again. So far as we are concerned we think he would do the Radical party, if foot loose, a precious sight more harm than he would the Democratic party.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE PLANTERS OF

Alamance, Caswell, Person, Granville and Orange:

Bring your TOBACCO to

WEBB'S WAREHOUSE,

Hillsboro, N. C.

The undersigned have opened

WEBB'S WAREHOUSE

under such auspices and with such arrangements that they can fully protect the interest of the PLANTER

We will have regularly on the market a full corps of BUYERS, who are willing to give the Farmer the value of his Tobacco, some of them with very large orders to fill, for first class Manufacturers. Our

E. H. POGUE

alone has orders from Manufacturers for an unlimited quantity of all grades, and will pay full prices. He needs in next three weeks

100,000 Pounds,

Bright Smokers and Wrappers and will pay PRICES which cannot fail to delight the Planter. You may rest assured that Hillsboro, will be at the head of the List on

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Try us on Brights, and you will be convinced that no other inland Market can excel this.

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Is here ready to pay for any quantity. Bring in your Tobacco early and when possible the evening before the sale.

Sale days Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week.

We will have a MAMMOTH SPECIAL SALE on

Tuesday and Wednesday, the 8th and 9th of February,

and will be prepared to handle 100,000 lbs. Tobacco. We have the promise of the co-operation of Buyers, from other Markets. Some large Houses in Baltimore and Richmond will be represented.

Bring your Tobacco to Hillsboro and save time and distance, and we will see that you are treated right, and that you get the very

The Highest Market Price

on all grades, and we feel sure we can run ahead on fine Bright Wrappers, Remember we are prepared to pay in currency, for all the Tobacco that can be brought to Hillsboro.

E. H. POGUE & CO., Proprietors.

1875. Fall and Winter Stock.

I wish to inform my friends that I am now receiving my fall and winter stock of

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES

Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

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. Barter of all kinds taken. With thanks for the liberal share of trade I have received, I am very respectfully

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

Drugs, Paints, Don't Forget

—THAT—
Farmers' Warehouse,

DURHAM, N. C.

Is the Banner Warehouse of the State.

Sold on last Wednesday, November 17,

Two Hundred and Fifty-Four Parcels

LOOSE TOBACCO.

More than any other house during the present year. Has more

BUYERS

WITH PLENTY OF MONEY.

All grades of old fillers and wrappers excited and wanted at

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New bright wrappers in great demand. Come along and be sure you stop at

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