

# THE GLEANER.

GRAHAM, N. C., MAR. 14, 1876.

E. S. FARRER, Editor.

## THE GREAT SCANDAL.

For the past week, the great American scandal, has filled the public mind, the public press, and furnished the one absorbing topic. In its enormity it has overshadowed every party and attached itself to the Government. It is a stigma upon the American people, and will be so regarded by all thinking men. That a country should foster into dominating proportions a party, whose preferred leader, should be guilty of such flagrant malfeasance in the exalted and honorable position which they fill will be a reproach upon that country, wherever its history is known, and as long as it shall be read. Poor Belknap is prominent just now, because of the positive proof against him, and his virtual confession, but that he is no more guilty than many others, is a belief in which all ordinarily informed, candid persons must concur. The whole official atmosphere is reeking with aristocratic crime. Of the President's actual participation and guilt there can be little or no doubt. The chief anxiety of the administration is to stop exposures, cover up crime, and protect criminals. But for the election of a Democratic House peculations, frauds, bribery, corruption and stealing would have gone on, unrestrained, unchecked, unexposed and unpunished. What a picture is presented. The President of the United States suspected, and so stongly so, as to amount to absolute belief in the minds of many, very many, of bartering the patronage of his high office for profit to himself. His bosom friends and associates, so lately, some of them now convicted felons, and others who escaped a judicial verdict of guilty, through the connivance of the administration, as is charged, and who had the active sympathy of the administration, as is known, have been promoted in place and raised in the confidence and appreciation of the President of this great government. Cabinet officers, arrested by policemen, and a watch put upon them, to prevent flight as petty constables would arrest and watch a chicken thief. Our Foreign Ministers fleeing the countries to which they are accredited pursued by policemen seeking their arrest for swindling, their necessary haste forbidding the ceremonies that custom and courtesy demand upon leave taking. And after making good their escape from the country, to be pursued by foreign war vessels sent out to effect their capture before reaching American jurisdiction, to the end that they may be tried before the courts of the country whose citizens they had swindled. Grave Senators charged with, and proven to have gained their seats by bribery and intimidation and corruption. Members of Congress being tried for selling the appointments incident to their high places.

Not a cabinet officer, with perhaps one exception, who is not suspected. The administration of U. S. Grant will go down to history as the black era, in the life of this country. Feelings of partisan exultations should be stilled, in the presence of a national scandal. No flippant comment, or jeering remark should be made in connection with a prostitution that blackens the whole country. The administration of the Government is as corrupt, and devoid of honorable tones, as is the administration of a modern lottery, or a Peter Funk auction house. No American whose prominence identifies him with the glory or shame of his country can escape. The black sheet of infamy viewed by the outside world, unfolds the whole country. Such is the case now, and each day lays bare a moral putrefaction worse than the other. The Republican party did it. The Democratic party exposed it. This is who would defend an overtly helmed by the profits. With stolid indifference, or pitiful excuses, or brazen impudence the charges are met, not controverted. The Republican party claims the credit of saving the nation; it must bear the responsibility of having blackened it with the roughest dishonor and disgrace. What will the American people say? They speak this fall:

What made Grant veto the currency bill? Were there influences brought to bear? He changed his mind which is some evidence that he has one. The nation has been plundered. Take an inventory and account of what those having a chance to steal and stand unspotted with so doing, have on hand, and let all not legitimately accounted for, serve as evidence and be returned to the Treasury. How did they get so much so soon? Investigate.

## DID YOU EVER?

Long Harris, the radical solicitor of the sixth judicial district, stands convicted upon the testimony of fellow radicals of forging bills of indictment by the wholesale, and of making material alterations in one bill, upon which he convicted and sent to the penitentiary a fellow radical, we presume, as the great majority who find their way to the penitentiary are of that political faith. This is tolerably bad, and we hoped would be sufficient contribution from our State to the army of detected radical officials, that is just now being recruited, and which will pass in review before the American people during this Centennial year, to remind them of the preservation of those virtues upon which our institutions were founded a hundred years ago; but not so, and we suppose when all are enlisted that are liable to duty in that army, we shall have precious few radical officials left. A Raleigh correspondent of the Petersburg *Index* arraigns our Secretary of State upon the charge of knowing the difference between tweedle dum and tweedle dee, as taught by his predecessor in office. The communication is too long to insert in full but we give the substance. N. S., the correspondent, says, that early last fall W. H. Howerton, Secretary of State made a trip to New York, and while there bought a bill of Stationery amounting to some \$12,000 or \$15,000, which was delivered, and the bills duly authenticated were passed over to the auditors office, to be audited before a warrant for payment was drawn. Honest John, as the correspondent calls him, thought he smelt a large sized mice, in discovering the exorbitant prices charged for the articles, and upon inquiry found that the prices charged in the bills were much higher than the retail prices of the articles, notwithstanding they were bought by the wholesale, so he goes to the Governor and a meeting of the council is called, and a gentleman sent for who knows the prices of the various articles bought by the Secretary, and after examination of samples and the bills this gentleman put the prices at 30 per cent lower than was charged upon the bills. So the council summoned three disinterested parties to set the prices upon the articles, to which Howerton agreed, who after three or four days de liberation, out down the bills about two thousand dollars, leaving some articles untouched for want of accurate information. Now the charge is that there was a conspiracy between the Secretary of State and the party from whom he bought, to defraud the State by having the bills made out for a much larger price than the goods were worth, have them passed and paid, leaving a margin of two or three thousand dollars stealings for some one to pocket. This is a very grave charge but it is made, first through the columns of a Virginia paper, and then copied into the Raleigh *News*, which says it had information of it before. Will the Secretary explain, or does he prefer, or is he compelled to take his place in the ranks of the leaders of his party?

OR, ORVILLE, HIT YOU

The St. Louis *Times* publishes a statement from Dr. Terry for some years connected with Ducker & Peck, the post traders and giving full account of the operations of Orville Grant brother of the president, in connection with Belknap whom Terry designates as Orville Grant's partner. Grant visited the post once a year to collect his money and on these journeys he had orders from the War Department for ambulances and other things which he required. He also had like arrangements with Indian Agencies. The new arrangement went into operation shortly after the death of Gen. Rawlin. Other reports say that President Grant specially interfered in giving his brother Orville such control of store-keeping and enabled him to force storekeepers to terms. Dr. Terry says that Orville Grant was much feared on the frontier. Grant would have liked him better, New York *Sun*: Suppose Belknap, instead of confessing, had followed Babcock's and Beecher's plan of stonily denying the whole thing and using every legal device to keep out the evidence against him. He would have had a party on his side, and there would have been no end of fools to argue that there wasn't a particle of evidence of his guilt. He would probably have been elected a deacon in the Beecher Church, have been invited to lecture before Yale College, and of course Grant would have liked him better than ever.

The London *News* says that the appointment of Richard A. Dana, to represent our government which Schenck has disgraced at the court of St. James, is a very acceptable appointment to the English government. The Shelby *Banner* has entered upon his sixth volume. For five years he has waved, and may it continue to fly the colors of Democracy, in the future as in the past, and enjoy the success it merits. It is a good paper.

The special order for Friday the case of Congressman Carman of Florida was referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform for investigation. The Judiciary Committee reported impeachment articles, but as witness Marsh was probably beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, he asked their recommendation for amendments, and it was so ordered. The following was put on its passage: Be it enacted that when any person shall be required to testify against his party before either House of Congress, or any committee thereof, or the Senate, or any committee thereof, he shall not be liable to be held to answer criminally in any Court of Justice, or subject to any penalty or forfeiture on account of any act concerning which he shall be so required to testify, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as to relieve any person from liability to impeachment; passed and the House adjourned.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Randall introduced a bill in the House to protect witnesses coming before the Judiciary Committee from molestations, and making attempted intimidation a penal offense. In the Senate, the impeachment committee has taken the necessary order for proceedings without questioning the jurisdiction, on account of resignation. In the House Mr. May introduced a bill to exempt from criminal prosecution witnesses subpoenaed before either House of Congress or any Committee thereof. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill for a continuous line of railway from Norfolk, through Virginia; North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas to the Pacific ocean and to incorporate the Atlantic Oklahoma and Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether any officer or employee of the government has in any way advised or counseled with or directly or indirectly, verbally or in writing, communicated to any of the defendants, or the friends, agents, or attorneys of the defendants in the recent whiskey conspiracy trials in St. Louis, any of the facts, papers, or other evidence on which the government relied or was expected to rely, and whether any attempt was made by any officer or official of the government other than the District Attorney and his assistants to interfere with, advise, counsel, or in any way control the conduct of said prosecutions or any of them with power to send for persons and papers, &c. The resolution was agreed to without objection.

Several other investigating resolutions. The investigating committee of the House has a list of twenty trading posts on the Frontier of Texas which were sold by Belknap, and witnesses are to be summoned at once. In the House a bill introduced to regulate trading stations at military posts. They seem to need regulation. Clymer stated to the House that a subpoena from the Supreme court of the District of Columbia had been served upon him and two others of the investigating committee, commanding them to appear before the court, and stated that they felt that it would be prejudicial to the highest interest of the country if they should be required to testify of what transpired in the committee room. That he, Clymer, believed such a course would close the mouths of all witnesses, and drive many of them from the land. That further they had stated to the court, that in view of this, they must protest against being examined, and would only consent thereto, after an order to that end had been made by the court. This court thereupon had taken time for deliberation, and had notified them that if they deemed it proper to call the attention of the House to the matter, that it might take such action as it thought proper.

Blaine wanted to know if the court had proposed to ask any information which was not already public; and Clymer said that the court proposed to ask nothing, that they were subpoenaed to go before the grand jury, and his statement of facts raised any necessary imputation that some one in the District of Columbia wished to close the avenues of evidence, all over the country that he could not help it. Some wrangling here ensued between Blaine and Clymer, in which there was some warm blood exhibited. The Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation Bills are ready. They reduce the estimates \$5,000,000. The bill transfers the Indian Bureau to the war department. After a long discussion as to the propriety of members of the committee obeying the subpoena to go before the grand jury, with the papers and documents in the possession of the committee, in which quite a number of members were engaged, a resolution was introduced by Lamar of Mississippi, declaring the mandate of the court to be a breach of the privileges of the House, which was adopted, and thus what was by now construed as an attempt to throttle investigation was defeated.

Mr. Whitehouse of Tennessee was on the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted to the House the testimony of Elias F. Wolf of Washington, formerly book keeper for S. P. & A. E. P. Brown navy contractors, and claim agents of Washington in which he declined to answer the following questions: "Did you ever take any money from Mr. Brown and hand it to any body connected with naval services? And do you know of any commission or payment having in any way been paid to anybody connected with the naval service?" Mr. Whitehouse also offered a resolution directing the speaker to issue a warrant directing the Sergeant at Arms to take into custody the body of Elias F. Wolf and to bring him to the bar of the House to show cause why he be not punished for contempt. Adopted.

The special Committee on Whiskey Frauds and Attorney General's office: Knott, Harris, Gleason, Cochran, McMarkham, Mallory and Phillips. Randall reported the Legislative and Executive Appropriation Bill, it reduces estimates eight millions.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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## SCHEDULE.

**FREDERICK AIR-LINE RAILWAY**

WHEELING, N. C. R. O.

**CONDENSED TIME-TABLE.**

In Effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 19th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.	
STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Charlotte	5:45 A. M.
" Air-Line Junction	8:20 " "
" Salisbury	8:30 " "
" Greensboro	10:58 " "
" Danville	1:34 P. M.
" Duncansville	1:49 " "
" Burkeville	6:51 " "
Arrive at Richmond	9:25 " "

  

GOING SOUTH.	
STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond	5:50 A. M.
" Salisbury	9:00 " "
" Duncansville	1:39 P. M.
" Danville	1:48 " "
" Greensboro	4:28 " "
" Salisbury	6:54 " "
" Air-Line Junction	9:52 " "
Arrive at Charlotte	9:15 " "

  

GOING EAST		GOING WEST	
STATIONS.	MAIL.	MAIL.	MAIL.
	Read down	Read up.	Read up.
Leave Greensboro	11:00 A. M.	4:10 P. M.	
" Co. Shops	3:40 P. M.	11:05 A. M.	
Arr. at Raleigh	5:00 P. M.	8:20 P. M.	
Arr. at Goldsboro	6:40 P. M.	8:30 A. M.	

  

**ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.**

Leave Greensboro	7:00 P. M.	Arr. at Goldsboro	6:00 A. M.
" Co. Shops		" Raleigh	7:00 P. M.
Arr. at Raleigh	5:00 A. M.	Arr. at Goldsboro	7:00 P. M.
Arr. at Goldsboro	6:40 P. M.		

  

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

Leave Greensboro	4:45 P. M.
Arrive at Salem	5:45 P. M.
Leave Salem	8:15 A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro	10:35 A. M.

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**PROBATE COURT.**

**Alamance County.**

James A. Turentine as Administrator of John S. Turentine, Plaintiff,

Against G. D. Cobb and wife Catherine E. Joseph and wife Sarah J. W. H. Turentine and Joseph D. Turentine, Defendants.

**State of North Carolina.**

To the Sheriff of Alamance County:—Greeted:

You are hereby commanded to summon G. D. Cobb and wife Catherine E. Joseph and wife Sarah J. W. H. Turentine and Joseph D. Turentine, the defendants herein named, if they be found within your county to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Alamance, within twenty days after the date of this summons, on their exclusive of the day of this service, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of said Clerk within ten days after the date of this summons. And let said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the complaint within that time the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereto fall not and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court.

W. A. ALBRIGHT, C. S. C.

This 27 day of Nov. 1876.

In the above proceeding it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph D. Turentine is a party to this case, and that he is a non-resident of the State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Alamance Gleaner for six consecutive weeks in lieu of personal service of summons upon said Joseph D. Turentine.

W. A. ALBRIGHT, C. S. C.

Alamance County.

Done at office in Graham, N. C. this 27th Nov. 1876.

While a way freight train, with a passenger car attached was passing over the Harper's Ferry and Valley Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, sixty, three miles from Harper's Ferry, the engine tender and train fell through a bridge. The wreck was complete. The following were killed: W. A. Wightman, Edingburg, Va.; C. L. Noel, Mt. Jackson, Va.; R. E. Hammon, Mt. Jackson, Va.; R. L. Wood, supposed to be from Richmond; C. H. Hodgeson, Berkeley Springs, member of the Legislature of West Virginia; J. A. Baldwin, Baltimore; M. Ganon, Winchester, Va.; A. C. Bowers, commercial traveler, Baltimore; F. Donnan, engine man, Landy Hill, Md.; J. Chapman, and J. Jefferson, breakman, Winchester, Va.

The wounded were: J. Zeibert, New Market, Va.; J. Hahn, Woodstock, Va.; M. Bird, Mt. Jackson, Va.; H. C. Baker, Baltimore; Bernard Hughes, Wisconsin; J. Russel and T. Cummin.

About four o'clock on the morning of the 7th a fire broke out in an asylum for the aged, of the little sisters and of the poor, a large four story brick building in Williamsburg New York. A panic was caused among the inmates who rushed about the building until they were exhausted or suffocated. There were one hundred and eighty five old people in the building, and in one part all egress had been cut off so they went up to the roof, entering piercing shrieks, and by the smoke and fire were hid from view. Numbers were burned to death. Some in jumping from windows to escape the flames met a no less certain death. It was impossible to estimate the number that met a terrible death, as those who escaped were taken off so that their number is likewise unknown.

W. A. Hearne, some time ago, in the columns of the Raleigh *News*, charged that J. C. L. Harris, Solicitor of that judicial district, had forged a large number of bills of indictment, against parties in Halifax county, for failure to list taxes. That is that he had drawn the bills and endorsed them as true bills, signing the name of the foreman of the grand jury, and also the name of the Clerk as having sworn, and sent witnesses, and now he publishes a letter from the Superior Court Clerk of Halifax sustaining his charge. These radical officials are a sweet set. They are on the make all the time. Well, if positive proof that a party, as a party, is guilty of bribery fraud, speculation and corruption, will damage that party then the Republican party must suffer.

"Oh Bill," said an old lady at the penitentiary yesterday, to her convict son: "You eat so nice; just think of a plan to eat an' a good roof to yer head an' so botheration about close, an' them poor boys at home in rage an' not larnin' education at all. Ef I'm spared to git home, Pede and Bob shan't rest till they are here with you." Bill dressed the old woman up in bone sugar rings and earrings and she has gone home proud of her son. —Daily News.

The greenback party of Conn. held a convention and nominated a full State ticket. They demand that national notes be made a full legal tender, and that national bank notes be gradually retired.

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Feb 26/76