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THE GLEANER.

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Office, Dining-Room, Parlor & Rocking Chairs, Bureaus, Wardrobes Business Desks, Safes, Cribs, Cradles Tables, Lounges, Reformers for the little folks. Mattresses and Spring Beds of every variety and style.

Hat-racks and anything and everything in the furniture line. They stock is the largest and most complete ever offered in this portion of the State. They defy competition inquality or price.

THE MASONIC JOURALN

Greensboro, N. C

The only masonic weekly published in the United States! Eight pages, thirty two broad columns.

Treats of all topics of interest to the craft Literature pure, and is a household companion of which every Mason in the country may justly feel proud.

Terms, one year, $2; Six months, $125 Remit my P. O. Order or Registered Letter.

Send stamp for specimen and get a club.

Address E. H WILSON
Greensboro, N.

REPUBLICAN RECORD ON THE AMENDMENTS.

The record of the Republican party in the late Constitutional Convention shows that they admit the necessity of amending the Constitution of 1868. Of the thirty proposed amendments, sixteen passed thier last readings—the test vote—without opposition. Those sixteen are the ordinances numbered respectively, I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VII, X, XIV, XVI, XVII, XIX, XX, XXII, XXVII, XXIX.

Thr following is the Republican record in brief, upon the remaining fourteen ordinances.

The 8th amendment, regulating the compensation of members of the General Assembly, was pased by a vote of 83 to 27, the following Republicans voted for it: ALBERTSON, Barringer, Barrow, Bateman, Bean, Black, Bliven, Blocker, Bowman, BOYD, Buxton, Davis, DOCKERY, DULA, French, Hinnant, HOLTON, HORTON, Jordon, KERR, Lowe, Massey, Smythe, WEELER, Wilcox, Woodfin, and YOUNG—27 in all. The names in small caps now appear upon the Republican ticket—Electoral Congressional, State, or County.

The 9th amendment, relating to the appointment of officers by the Governor, passed a third reading, by *a strict party vote.*

The 11th amendment relative to the division of Judicial Powers, passed by a vote of 43 to 35—Mr. Dula, (Rep.) voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

The 12th amendment, reducing the Supreme Court from five to three Justices, passed by vote of 56 to 26 Eleven Republicans voted with the Democrats—to wit: Messrs Bean, Bowman, BOYD, DULA, HAMPTON, Hoffman, KERR, Lowe, McCanless, Wilcox, Woodfin.

The 12th amendment, giving the Legislature power to change the terms of the Supreme Court, passed by a vote of 53 to 37. Ten Republicans voted with the Democrats—to wit: Badger, Barrow Bowman DULA, HAMTON, Hoffman, HORTON, WHEELER, Wilcox, and Woodfin.

The 15th amendments, reducing the number of Judicial Districts from twelve to nine, passed by a vote of 48 to 27. Seven Republicans voted with the Democrats—to-wit: Bean, Bowman, DULA, Hoffman, Lowe, Wilcox, Woodfin.

The 17th amendment, giving the General Assembly certain powers in regard to the Supreme Court, passed by *a strict party vote.*

The 21st amendment, providing for the election of clerks of inferior Courts, passed by *a strict party vote.*

The 23rd amendment, respecting existing terms of office, passed by a vote of 96 to 2. All the Republicans—except Goodwin, and Manix, voted with the Democrats for this amendment.

The 24 amendment, requiring ninety days residence for voters, and disfranchising felons, passed by a vote of 58 to 49 Two Republicans—Messrs. DULA and Hinnant—voted with the Democrats.

The 25th amendment, conferring upon the General Assembly certain powers over municipal corporations, passed by *a strict party vote.*

The 26th amendment, seperating the races in public schools, passed by a vote of 113 to 3—all the Republicans voting with the Democrats, except Bell, Crosby and Thorne.

The 27th amendment, providing for the preservation and investment of the public school funds, passed by a vote of 82 to 27. Thirty-seven Republicans voted with the Democrats, to-wit: ALBETTSON, Badger, Barringer, Barrow, Bateman, Bean, Bell, Black, Bliven, Blocker, Bulleck, Cox, Crosby, Davis, Dixon, Faircloth, Goodwin, Hinnant, Hodge, HOLTON, HORTON, King of Lenoir, Mabson, Manning of New Hanover, Massey, McCabe, McDonald, Munden, NOWELL O'HARA, Page, Scott of Jones, Smythe, Taylor, Thorne, WILCOX, YOUNG.

The 30th amendment, prohibiting intermarriage of the races, passed by a vote of 96 to 2. All the Republicans present voted with the Democrats, except Crosby and Thorne.

A recapitulation of this record shows that SIXTEEN of the thirty amendments passed *unanimously*: that the Republicans voted solidly against only FOUR of the amendments to-wit: the 9th, 17th, 21st, and 25th, and that they voted for ten of the amendments to-wit: the 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 23rd, 24th, 26th, 27th, and 30th.

On these ten amendment the Republicans vote sums up as follows:

1 Republican	voted	for	the	11th,
2 Republicans	"	"		24th,
7 "	"	"		15th,
10 "	"	"		13th'
11 "	"	"		12th
27 "	"	"		8th
37 "	"	"		27th
40 "	"	"		30th
42 "	"	"		23rd
52 "	"	"		26th

Thus it appears that out of the thirty amendments proposed, the Republicans voted for TWENTY-SIX—in votes ranging frome one to fifty-two. In the face of such a record, what can be said of the wholesale denunciation of the work of the Convention, by the Republican press and speakers, but that it is base demagoguery? The work of the Convention was done nobly and well; and Republicans know it.—Raleigh *News.*

RADICALISM FROM 1868 TO 1876.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS OF THE AUTHORIZED LEADERS OF THE RADICAL PARTY—INSULT, OUTRAGE AND INCENDIARISM—A RECORD OF INFAMY AND DISGRACE.

1868.

[From the Raleigh Sentinel.]

"But wherever else you work don't forget to work among the women. * * * Go after the women then. * * And don't hesitate to throw your arms around their necks now and then when their husbands are not around, and give them a good ——. They all like it. * * * Our experience with female rebs is, that with all their sins they have a vast amount of human nature, and only want to have it appreciated to be the most loving creatures imaginable. Scallawags and carpet-baggers don't fail, therefore, as you canvass the state to look after the women."—Raleigh *Standard.*

"Did it ever occur to you, ye gentlemen of education, property and character, to you, ye men and especially ye women, who never received anything from these colored people but services, kindness and protection—did it never occur to you that these same people, who are so very bad, will not be willing to sleep in the cold when your houses are denied them, merely because they will not vote as you do? That they may not be willing to starve, while they are willing to work to work for bread? Did it never occur to you that revenge, which is so sweet to you, may be sweet to them? Hear us, if nothing else you will hear, did it never occur to you, that if you kill thier children with hunger they will kill your children with fear? Did it never occur to you, that if you good people maliciously determine that they shall have no shelter, they may determine that you shall have no shelter.

[Republican Legislature, May 1868.]

1869.

"The governor has power to suspend all civil law as it was suspended in 1865."—W. W. Holden.

The Spy bill was passed in this year.

The Shoffner bill was introduced into the legislature. In advocating this bill Radical Senator Cook, from Johnston county, said it ought to pass, because it it became a law men accused "could be tried by drum-head court martial and shot."

The painting or disguise act was passed this year.

1870.

"If congress would authorize the suspension by the president of the writ of habeas corpus in certain localities, and if criminals could be arrested and tried before military tribunals and shot we would soon have peace and order throughout all this country."—W. W. Holden.

John Pool proposed to put into the service a desperado named McLindsey who would raise a company that "would give Governor Holden no trouble, for that if any of the men arrested by him undertook any resistance he would kill them or they would be lost and never be heard of again" and suggested that the governor (Holden) should follow the example of Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, "who had taken military possession of disaffected counties and tried and executed large numbers of men by military court."—R. C. Badger's sworn testimony

"If he, Governor Holden, is over personally menaced his friends will resent it and punish the man or men who may do it—if he is slain or even wounded, it is already determined that leading democrats and conservatives, who might be named, will instantly be put to death. The governor's mind is made up."—Raleigh Standard.

1872.

"Rally this last time and carry the election, and there will be no parlor and no kitchen."—Neil McKay.

1874.

The pretentions that any person or class may be prevented from resorting to a public place whose doors are open to all but them, and denied to them only on account of color or race will not be tolerated by any court honestly and sincerely desirous of upholding the constitution and the laws according to their true intent and meaning.—Judge D. L. Russell.

And, therefore, I say, if it were possible, as in the large cities it is possible to establish separate schools for black children and for white children, it is in the highest degree inexpedient to either establish or tolerate such schools.

The theory of human equality cannot be taught in families, taking into account the different conditions of the different members of the families composing human society; but in the public school, where children of all classes and conditions are brought together, this doctrine of human equality can be taught, and it is the chief means of securing the perpetuity of republican institutions. And inasmuch as we have in this country four million colored people I assume that it is a public duty that they and the white people of the country with whom they are to be associated in political and public affairs, shall be assimilated and made one in the fundamental idea of human equality. Therefore where it would be possible to establish distinct schools, I am against it is a matter of public policy.—Senator Boutwell.

By the treachery of republican members of Cougress, elected in large part by colored voters, the negro is continued as an outlaw. Fortunately the negro has the ballot. He owes it to himself to use that ballot in punishing the professed principles that leave him a victim to negro hate. Every ballot that shall be cast by colored men for the so-called republicans who on Saturday night last voted against the civil rights bill will be regardod as so many endorsements of their treason. Our people are not the cowards to kiss the hand that smites them. They must not be led into the support of pretended friends by sophistry or by intimidation. DEFEAT EVERY PRETENDED REPUBLICAN WHO VOTED AGAINST THE CIVIL RIGHT'S BILL.—Fred Douglas, negro president of Freedmen's bank.

We want the civil rights bill passed and enforced, and in the name of our dead soldiers we demand its passage. We demand that our wives and daughters shall ride in what vehicles they please, when and where they please, so long as they pay for the privilege. We demand that our children shall be admitted to the common schools of the country, and I want it shown to inflated white men that the colored man's blood is not inferior to the white man's blood. * * * We demand in the name of our dead colored soldiers that there be given to us complete and constant equality everywhere. Then we will exercise our judgement where we will go, if we are able to bear the expends. When we pay for a berth in a Pullman sleeping car we do not want to be shoved into a Jim Crow car, when we pay for a room at the Arlington hotel we want to go there. Let our institutions be broad and deep; let us be masters of liberty on this continent.—John M, Langston president of Howard University.

There is no more signal error than the supposition that the defeat of this bill intends to settle anything.

The bill now goes over, perhaps, to another session, but it will constantly reappear until the engagement of the country is fulfilled.—Harper's Weekly.

1876.

"You fiends of hell, you hell hounds you infernal fiends of hell."—Settle to the people of Jonesboro.

A bloody shirt campaign with money and Indiana is safe.—Kilpatrick's letter.

"Resolved, That any negro who would vote Democratic ticket."—Resolution of radical meeting of Sept. 21st.

COMPANY SHOPS N. C.
Sept. 2, 1876.

For the GLEANER,

Our candidates have gone forth in the canvass, to advocate the principles and policy of the grand old Democratic party, as established by the fathers and writen in our platforms.—

What is it, that is day, causing such a deep feeling and interest in the minds and hearts of the american people?

It is because the Republican and Radical party have controlled every department of the Government for the past fifteen years, and been guilty of allowing pardons and resignations to become the executive instruments to defeat justice, and protect plunderers, as in the case of Babcok and others.—

It is because, they have dismantled State governments, and dispersed legislatures at the point of the bayonet, as in Louisiana.—

It is furthermore because by the infamous orders of the Secretary of war, and cunningly devised opinions of the law officers of the government, they attempt to prostitute the army to the basest of political purposes—the suppression of free ballot in the Southern States.—

Moreover, they have hypocritically professed the greatest friendship and care for the negro, until they could organize a freedmans bureau and a system, by which they robbed their victims of all their hard earned pennies amounting to millions of dollars.

Because they have gone over eleven years of peace to again arouse the bitter feelings caused by a civil war, to conceal their profligacy and corruption.—

And again because they have, within the past ten years, wronged from the people over four thousand millions of dollars, taxes, and still our national debt is two thousand millions or more.—

They have given to northern pacific railways over sixty five millions of government bonds, and to rail road corporations about, three hundred thousand square miles of public lands, —an area, almost amounting to as much as is contained in all the New England States combined, with Maryland and Virginia thrown in for good measure, besides all of which should have been sacredly held in reserve for our children and our childrens children.

They have increased the average per capita tax from $3, in 1860, to $18, in 1870, which is paralysing every enterprise and industry, and grinding the labroring clases to dust.

Under radical rule, National State, county and town taxes continue to put out new sprouts and grow luxuriantly, with them the tax collector seemes to be inevitable.

Incomes, profits, and wages, of the common laborers fall, but taxes and salaries of the officers of government continue to rise.

The Democratic house in the last congress reduced the expenditures, thirty millions. This was a step in the right direction, and would have gone still further, but for the bitter opposition that met them at every corner in a hostile Senate.

The present mission of the Democratic party is to correct the extravagance and vile abuses of the present dominant Republican party, and once more build up the nation to its former prosperity.

To this end it is clearly our duty to lend our best efforts, continuing aid from now until the 7th of november, when by a united shout from all parts of the Union with one voice we will proclaim Samuel J. Tilden elected President of the United States from and after the 4th of March next, when President Grant will have peace.

DEMOCRAT.

IS IT INTIMIDATION?

A Coffin and a Placard as a Warning.

Col. Thos. M. Argo, of this city has recently renounced his republicanism and announced his purpose to vote for Tilden and Hendricks. Last Sunday morning a pine coffin was in front of the door of his law office in the Court House, on the coffin a large placard bearing this device:

K. K. K.
to
T. M. A.

First a Ku Klux, then a Republican.

Now a Democrat or white line man.

This is to notify you that unless you "mend your ways" this box will be your portion!

The coffin had been made for a negro man who dropped dead on the streets last Friday, but being too short, had been placed under the steps leading into the court room. It was discovered, Sunday morning by Sheriff Dunn, who had it moved into his office opposite that of Col. Argo, who is now absent from the city attending Johnston Court.—Raleigh *News.*

THE WHITE WOMEN FORCED TO WAIT UPON HIS BLACK WIFE.

CAN THE WHITE MEN LONGER VOTE FOR A PARTY THAT DOES THESE THINGS.

PASS IT AROUND, BROTHERS OF THE STATE PRESS.

[Albemarle Times.]

The tale that we propose to tell is shocking to think of. London Hyman, a negro, who was convicted in this county for stealing fodder, served out part of his time in the penitentiary, is in charge of the poor house of Bertie county. We had said before in these columns that it was an insult to the white people of the county too grievous to the borne. We should not have had anything to say about it at this time, but recently we have heard such terrible accounts of this black monster's cruelty to the inmates,

Every one of the inmates is afflicted in some way. Still this miserable scoundrel makes them wait upon his lazy wife as if she were a queen.

An old colored woman who had been there staying a few days nursing her sick daughter told the tale. She says that the poor inmates are made to do anything this trolop may please. She sits down and makes them build her fires, bring water and anything else she chooses. The report comes to us that since the good old colored woman told the tale, this black devil has not allowed her to go in to see her sick daughter.

The inmates are prevented from telling how they were treated by this negro by threats from him of keeping them locked up inside of the walls.

There is a poor unfortunate old lady in there who has entirely lost her mind, we have heard on good authority that this convict whips her when he pleases. If these things are not believed by the county commissioners let them get the proper witnesses, assure them that they shall not be harmed for telling the truth, and every word we have written will be verified.

We appeal to the white men everywhere to help us by voting the party out of power that has brought such shame upon us.

If you are a white man, and the blood of a freeman runs through your veins, then vote this party out of power. Who put London Hyman there to oversee the poor white people of the county? Radicals. Who could remove him but does not? The radicals. Who does the scoundrel it over? It is the poor of the county. Then, fellow-citizens, come up like men and vote them out of power.

Will our white brethren of the west longer sustain this party? Great God forbid!

Tell it to them, ye men who are speaking up there. Tell them the poor whites here beg them for help. Can they refuse? We trust not.

A CARD.

[From the Raleigh News.]

In the DAILY NEWS of the 30th ult., an article was published which purports to give the substance of a statement made by me to certain gentlemen at Cameron on the night of the 28th. As a matter of justice to myself and all the parties concerned it becomes necessary for me to state the following facts:

On my way to the Baptist State Convention in Fayettville I was introduced to ex-Gov. Holden. During the session of the Convention I was invited to dine with him and accepted the invitation. I spent the afternoon with him, returning to the Baptist church after tea. Our intercourse was free and agreeable. He gave me an account of his religious experience and of his political troubles. He stated to me that the plan of the "Kirk war" originated with the Executive Committee of the Republican party at Washington, in the interest of the party; that he was opposed to it, but was allowed no discretion in the matter; that it was decided by that committee to inaugurate and prosecute the campaign as he did it; that if he did not carry out the wishes of the party he and the State were to be crushed; and that if he was successful in the the execution of their plans he would probably receive a Cabinet appointment, the Secretaryship of the Interior.

In reference to the death of Stephens I understood from him that the Republicans had much to do with that crime; that the prosecution of those who were charged with it was discontinued because testimony was either elicited or likely to be elicited which would implicate or criminate prominent members of the Republican party; that these fears were awakened in part by the discovery of the coil from which the rope was cut which was found on the neck of the murdered man.

The statement of Gov. Holden left on me the clear and distinct impression that he had been the unwilling instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes of his party and that he did not merit the odium which attached to his name all over the State.

During the session of the late Constitutional Convention I called on Gov. Holden in his office at his own request. In a very pleasant interview reference was made to the removal of political disabilities by Congress, and also to the removal of his own disabilities by the Convention then in session. So favorably was I impressed with statements made by him that I called on Rev. J. N. Stallings, of Duplin and a few other members, and requested them to use their influence to have Gov. Holden's disabilities removed.

I stated these facts or some of them in the conversation referred to in the NEWS as mentioned above. I have also given them in other parts of the State, when Gov. Holden happened to be the subject of conversation. It was done in the free and easy style of social intercourse, and though I stated nothing which was not true, I did not expect to see it in the newspapers or in print.

In any statement which I may have made concerning Judge Bond or the hanging of Judge Kerr I gave or meant to give my own opinions, based on information received from other sources; not from anything said to me by Gov. Holden. So far as I can now recollect he has never spoken to me in reference to either of these gentlemen.

I have made this statement in the interest of truth and not of any political party also as a matter of justice to myself and all the persons mentioned in the NEWS of the 30th.

C. T. BAILEY.

BEN. HILL ON THE FLAG.

[From his speech at Atlanta.]

All hail the flag! Raise high the flag of our fathers! Let southern breezes kiss it! Let southern skies reflect it! Southern patriots will love it, southern sons will defend it, and southern heroes will die for it! And as its folds unfurl beneath the heavens let our voices unite and swell the loud invocation, Flag of the Union wave on! wave ever! But wave over freemen, not subjects; wave over states, not over provinces. And now let the voice of patriots from the north and from the east and from the west join our voices from the south, and send to heaven our Universal, according chorus. Wave on, flag of our fathers! Wave forever! but wave over a union of equals, not over a despotism of lords and vassals; over a land of law, of liberty and peace, and not of anarchy, oppression and strife! [*Immense and long continued applause, with wild cheers for the flag in the midst of which Mr. Hill retired.*]

STRENGTH OF THE COLORED VOTE.—According to the census just completed, the negro vote of the United States numbers 879,110 and is distributed among the several States as follows:

Alabama	86,400	Nebraska	140
Arkansas	22,100	Nevada	70
California	780	New Hampshire	100
Connecticut	1,700	New Jersey	5,700
Delaware	4,208	New York	9,500
Florida	16,700	North Carolina	71,200
Georgia	91,160	Ohio	11,500
Illinois	5,200	Oregon	6[illegible]
Indiana	4,100	Pennsylvania	11,0[illegible]
Iowa	1,100	Rhode Island	950
Kansas	8,100	South Carolina	75,500
Kentucky	40,400	Tennessee	54,700
Louisiana	65,500	Texas	46,100
Maine	890	Vermont	170
Maryland	31,900	Virginia	93,100
Massachusetts	2,500	West Virginia	3,500
Michigan	2,100	Wisconsin	400
Minnesota	140		
Mississippi	80,700	Total	879,110
Missouri	21,500		

Rough Lumber.

For all kinds of rough pine lumber apply to

A. L. PARKER & Co.

Wilsons Mills Johnston County N.

They are in the midst of the finest yellow pine timber, and will furnish lumber promptly at reasonable price. Send your bills them, and they will tell you what they can furnish at.

WOMAN IN BATTLE!

AGENTS WANTED to canvass every town and county in the State for

"Woman in Battle!"

one of the most intensely interesting books ever published, being the Life and Exploits of Lieut. Harry T. Buford, (C. S. A.) or Madame L. S. Velasquez. No subscription book ever published has offered the chances this one does for wide awake agents to make money rapidly, and as territory is being taken up very fast those who desire to canvass for it should make application without delay.

MADAME L. S. VELASQUEZ,
Agent for North Carolina; office: Grange Hotel corner Wilmington and Davie sts, one block from the Yarboro House, Raleigh N. C.

FOR SALE!

One Gin Mill and fixtures, good as new been used only three months, warranted sound, cost $120. I will take $55 if purchaser will apply with the cash within thirty days.

J. A. LONG.
Yanceyville, N. C.