

THE GLEANER

GRAHAM N. C. November 19 1878

E. S. PARKER, Editor.

Scales's majority is 2,649. It ought to have been more, but we must be content with it.

Joe Davis beat Joe Turner 3,508 votes, and Turner and Jones together 1,818.

Russell's majority over Waddell is 893, and it is too bad.

Kitchen's official majority over O'Hara, in the black district is 1,149.

Martin from the First, Kitchen from the Second and Russell from the Third District will likely be one term men. The negroes will, likely stick together next time and defeat Kitchen, and the Democrats may possibly be persuaded to go to the polls at the next election and defeat Martin and Russell.

The result of the late congressional elections in thirty States have given rise to much speculation as to its effect upon the future politics of the country. The effect, it appears, has already been to harmonize and unite the discordant elements of the Republican party. Old Zach Chandler and other extremists who had been cool towards Hayes on account of what has been termed his Southern policy, have been to the White House, and there has been a general reunion, and a forgetting of past differences. It is given out that Hayes has broken down in the only effort that he has made creditable to his administration, and is henceforth to do the "Stewarts" of his party. Wholesale prosecutions are at once to be instituted in South Carolina and Louisiana, for alleged intimidation of voters. Suborned testimony is to convict innocent men, of manufactured charges, before partisan Judges, and thus the Republican campaign of 1880, is to be so early begun, and thus the campaign on the part of the Republican part of the Republican party is at this distance discovered. Democrats are fairly forewarned. Will they benefit by the timely notice?

THE RESULT.

Just two weeks ago the election for members of Congress in thirty States of the Union took place, and yet the result can hardly be said to be definitely known in all its particulars. Enough however has been certainly learned to give assurance that the House of Representatives of the next Congress will be Democratic by a small majority. A full House is composed of two hundred and ninety three members, and of these all have been elected but four, these will come from California which holds its election next September, and which is now evenly divided between the Democrats and Republicans. One of the members elected two weeks ago, Alexander Smith of the twelfth New York district, has since died, and an election in that district will be held to fill the vacancy. He was a Republican, and it is likely that a Republican will be elected to fill his place, and, if that should be so, the next House will stand, not taking California into account, as follows, as nearly as we are able to make it out from the information we have been able to gather from our exchanges: Republicans 134, Democrats 115 and Nationals and Greenbackers 10. We count Russell as a Republican, although he professed, before the election to have quit that party. It is said that all, save one or two, of the Nationals and Greenbackers will act with the Democrats. If this should turn out to be so, then the Democrats will have a majority nearly equal to that of the present House. As regards the delegations from the different States, it seems that the Democrats have a majority in seventeen, to wit: Alabama, Delaware, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia. Indiana has six Democrats and six Republicans, the thirteenth man being a Greenbacker, who will, it is confidently claimed, vote with the Democrats. Florida has two members, one a Democrat certain, and the other seat contested by a Democrat, so that it will be either a Democratic State or evenly divided. This showing renders it impossible for the Republicans to control a majority of States in the next House. If California should break her present even division, and become a Republican State it would enable the Republicans to elect the next President, if by any chance the election should go to the House. There are thirty eight States, and it will take twenty, a majority of the whole, to elect. Counting Indiana, the Democrats have eighteen, and Florida at the worst can only be equally divided, which leaves only nineteen for the Republicans, even if they should succeed in carrying California. So that if the electoral colleges fail to elect a President and Vice-President, and the election goes to the House

it will almost certainly also fail to elect a President, and in that event the Vice-President, who is elected by the Senate, will become President. The Senate will certainly be largely Democratic, and if there is a failure of election by the electoral votes then the next President of the United States will be a Democrat. We do not think there will be any failure to elect, and that either branch of Congress will have to name either the President or Vice-President we regard as a contingency rather remote to be taken into account. There are but two parties in this country of sufficient strength to be counted as a factor in its politics. There is not likely to be more diversions from these two parties in 1880 than there was in 1876. We venture that electoral votes will only be cast for two sets of candidates for President and Vice-President, and if there is not there can be no failure of election.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Now that the election of members of Congress has passed, the election of United States Senator by the Legislature in January is attracting public attention. And in this connection it seems only two men, Vance and Merrimon are prominently thought of. Some people, who we are forced to think know better, have been endeavoring to create the apprehension in the minds of others that there was danger of violence to party usage and discipline from Judge Merrimon, and his friends. Much has been said by correspondents of the Raleigh Dailies upon this subject. For the benefit of those who may possibly have been deceived into the fear that Judge Merrimon would, to secure his own election, sanction a rupture in the Democratic party we publish the following communication which appeared in *The Observer* of the 15th.

RALEIGH, Nov. 14, 1878.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The friends of Senator Merrimon notice that some of the press favorable to his re-election desire an authoritative contradiction of an impression sought to be created by his enemies as to his purposes with reference to the approaching Senatorial election.

Senator Merrimon and those who urge his re-election are among the leading promoters of Democratic organization in North Carolina. They yield to none in their devotion to Democratic principles, usages, practices and organization. It has at times been the fashion of some of Gov. Vance's friends who speak of gentlemen as "idolatrous henchmen," to question Senator Merrimon's purposes in this matter. Judge Merrimon and his friends have scorn to notice any remarks or suggestions coming from such sources. They embrace men who have largely assisted in building up the fortunes of the Democratic Conservative party of North Carolina. If the white people of North Carolina who compose our party are indebted to any citizens above others for the success of the Conservative party, they are so indebted to those who now urge the re-election of Judge Merrimon to the Senate. These pronounced and tried Democrats therefore have not deemed to notice unfriendly remarks intended more to injure Judge Merrimon than obtain an expression of his views. Indeed, it probably was neither expected nor desired that they should be noticed. The Democratic voters of North Carolina know Merrimon and know his friends, and when they declare for Merrimon with such unparalleled unanimity as they recently did in Wake county, they thereby express their entire confidence that Democratic organization will never suffer at his hands.

The writer knows Judge Merrimon's views on this matter very thoroughly. The Senator has never sought to conceal them. He has expressed them on every proper occasion and whenever he has been approached on the subject. He has ever been a true Democrat in word, in thought and in action. He claims for himself nothing but what is accorded as a right to every other member of his party. He seeks nothing outside of the pale of the party. If a majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature shall select him as their candidate for the Senate, he will accept the nomination; if they select another, he will not oppose their will. He was chosen to his present seat without his knowledge or solicitation, and he accepted it only after consultation with a large number of leading Democrats—among them William A. Graham—to whom in a meeting, called for the purpose, the matter was submitted by him. He assented to their decision, and accepted the seat.

To the writer's knowledge, Judge Merrimon expressed the views above attributed to him, several months ago, in writing, and still entertains them.

By late telegrams it is announced that the guilty parties concerned in the taking of the remains of A. T. Stewart from the vault in St. Marks church-yard, New York, have been discovered and some arrests have been made. The place of concealment of remains has also been discovered, as is claimed by the police and detection.

The State board of canvassers, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and Messrs. Everett, of Forsythe, and Waddell, of Johnston, members of the State Senate, will meet at the capitol in Raleigh, on the 25th of this month, to canvass the returns of votes for members of Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special to Baltimore Sun.)

WASHINGTON, November 12.—The *National Republican*, of this city, will to-morrow publish the following as the views of the President in regard to the situation in the South. In answer to a question as to whether the Southern policy had been discussed in the cabinet the President is reported to have said: "That is a mistake; the time for discussion has passed. It is now too late for anything but the most determined and vigorous action. The determination reached several days ago, and the deliberations of the cabinet on this subject since then have been comparatively brief and confined mainly to the consideration of the duty of the Attorney General in the premises." The President has always thought that his policy would win back the South. He was asked how he accounted for the result in the face of the fair promises of the South. "That question," said he, "leads directly to a discussion of what has been latterly termed the Southern policy of the administration. When that policy was first inaugurated it was with an earnest desire to conciliate the Southern leaders, to round off the sharp angles of sectional difference and to soften the asperities of political strife. No one will deny that the attempt to enforce this policy was most earnestly made, nor that it was carried out with a conscientious desire to accomplish the result for which it had been inaugurated. Of the personal and partisan sacrifice I made in this effort, and of the consequent interruption of certain relations which had previously existed between myself and some of my supporters, I have nothing to say just now. But it appears that the leaders who made those pledges either did not exert themselves to keep them or were unable to do so. In fact I am reluctantly forced to admit that the experiment was a failure. The first election of importance had since it was attempted has proved that fair elections, with free suffrage for every voter in the South, are an impossibility under the existing condition of things." "It is not because the Republican party appears as the sufferer in these results that I complain," continued the President; "it is because free suffrage and freedom of political rights have been interfered with that I am called upon to take cognizance of these disturbances. If the facts were exactly reversed, and the Republicans had committed the outrages upon the Democrats, my duty would be the same. It will not do for me, or for any official before whom these questions may come to treat them otherwise than in a non-partisan way. The partisan press will naturally take a partisan view of the case, and I will be held to account for aiding the Republicans—the stalwarts, as it is called." Mr. Hayes said further: "I can't expect to hold the office I do without being cuffed and kicked a little, you know, but for all that I shall do my duty as the chief magistrate of all the people, Republicans and Democrats alike, and if, in the faithful execution of the laws, justice shall demand the punishment of this or that man, whatever his political connections may be I shall not be deterred by partisan criticism. All that I know is that great crimes have been committed and it is my duty to aid in the punishment of the criminals." The President said that "Governor Hampton, for instance has tried repeatedly to suppress the violence which has characterized the campaign in South Carolina, and failed. Such Republicans as Judge Lee and Mr. Rainey an ex-State Senator Swails, of that State, have advised facts. They say that Hampton cannot control the red shirts, as they call them, and they have repeatedly informed me of speeches he has made deprecating violence in the conduct of the campaign. And it appears that Gov. Nicholls, in Louisiana, is earnestly opposed to these proceedings, or the same kind of violence in his State."

THE ACCIDENT TO GOVERNOR HAMPTON.

A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., gives the following particulars in regard to the accident to Gov. Wade Hampton on Thursday afternoon last: "The Governor had agreed to meet some friends at a point sixteen miles from Columbia for the purpose of driving deer, and when he reached the camp, about three o'clock Thursday afternoon he found that the party had all gone on the hunt. Knowing the stands and where he was expected to join in the hunt, the Governor mounted a mule which had been left at the camp and started to take his position a few hundred yards distant as soon as he arrived at the place designated for him a deer came by in full chase, and Gov. Hampton fired his gun, which frightened the mule. The mule broke, and Governor Hampton jumped off the animal to the ground. In the fall his leg was broken just above the ankle. Both bones were broken and protruded through the flesh. It is a horrible wound, and will prove more serious on account of Gov. Hampton's illness this fall, from which he has never fully recovered. After the accident happened the Governor fired his gun many times and blew his horn frequently to get the assistance of his friends but none of the gentlemen supposed that there was anything serious thinking it was some one not belonging to their party, as they were not aware of the Governor's presence in the woods. After an hour or so one of his friends insisted on finding out what was the matter, and going in the direction of the firing discovered the Governor prostrate on the ground with his head against a tree, and his hat thrown over a bleeding wound. Surgical aid was at once summoned from this city and the Governor was brought to Columbia at a late hour Thursday night. On Saturday the Governor was doing well, and has not lost his cheerfulness.

R. B. Justice and S. P. May, of this place, have just completed a survey of 71,000 acres of land in the counties of Madison and Haywood, N. C., and Cocke county, Tenn., owned by A. Cushing, Esq., who designs introducing a colony from Switzerland. It is represented as being well adapted to stock raising, for vineyards, fruit culture and honey.—*Asheville Pioneer*.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

In the report of the Postmaster General it will be stated that the total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were \$34,165,084.49, and the revenues were \$29,277,516.95, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$4,887,567.54. The total number of registered letters and packages mailed during the year was 4,938,804. The amount of fees collected was \$414,999, an increase over the preceding year of \$47,560. The losses during the year were less than one fifth of one per cent. of the number of letters and packages transmitted. The registry system was extended October 1 to mail matter of the third class, and it is evident that the extension has supplied a great popular want, and will result beneficially to the postal revenues.

There has been no material change in amount of dead letter matter received or in mode of its treatment since last annual report. The whole number of letters and parcels received was 3,189,805, a daily average of 18,181; \$8,937 were deposited in the Treasury accruing from letters undelivered.

GOVERNORS ELECTED.

The following are the Governors-elect in the States voting on Tuesday: Connecticut—Chas B. Andrews, Republican. Delaware—John W. Hall, Dem. Kansas—John P. St. John, Rep. Massachusetts—Thomas Talbot, Republican. Michigan—Charles M. Crosswell, Republican. Nebraska—Albinus Nance, Rep. Nevada—John H. Kinkaid, Rep. N. Hampshire—Nathaniel Head, Republican. Pennsylvania—Henry M. Hoyt, Republican. South Carolina—Wade Hampton, Democrat. Tennessee—Albert S. Marks, Democrat. Texas—Oram M. Roberts, Dem.

AMNESTY.—We are authorized to announce that a general amnesty has been granted by the Attorney-General of the United States to all persons guilty of violating United States Revenue laws in relation to spirituous liquors, upon condition that they come into Court and plead guilty, and pay or secure the costs.

This applies to all, whether indictments are pending against them or not. We learn that a large number have taken advantage of this clemency in the western part of the State. The judgement of the Court is suspended in all the cases upon the entry of the plea of guilty. All those who wish to take advantage of this Amnesty can do so by appearing before the adjourned term of the Circuit Court of the United States to be held at Greensboro on the first Monday of November next. No one need have any fears but what they will be secure in taking this course.—*Fruit*.

Lincolnton Progress, Saturday: Yesterday an important case was tried before Judge Schenck in Chambers Court. It was the case of W. H. Prierist who killed a negro in Charlotte about six weeks ago. At the time the negro was killed the witnesses swore he was advancing on Prierist with a hatchet. He was told to come no closer and failing to heed the warning he was shot and killed. According to the evidence it was certainly a clear case of justifiable homicide and Prierist was discharged, the Judge deciding that the killing was done in self-defense. [Young Prierist had given himself up for trial.]

A special dispatch from Marshallton, Iowa, says that a scene occurred this morning when Judge Mitchell sentenced John N. Dakin to the Penitentiary for the murder of John K. Stough. Dakin solemnly declared his complete innocence of crime. After Dakin had been convicted by the jury, Frank Ross, an Italian, voluntarily confessed he committed the murder. Ross is here, and asserts he should suffer. Dakin's Attorney will appeal to the Supreme Court.

The internal revenue commissioner, in his forthcoming report, will oppose the proposed reduction of the tax on tobacco from 24 to 18 cents per pound, for reasons: 1st. Because in the present low state of revenue from this source the money could not be spared, and secondly, because he considers it unwise and inexpedient to unsettle business interests by congressional agitation of the question.

A. Mr. Block, of Atlanta, permitted a social dance at his house. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. His church tried him and he was suspended. The Presbytery confirmed this action and he appealed to the Synod, which has just reversed the action of church and Presbytery, and Mr. Block retains his standing as a member.

The Charlotte *Observer*, under the heading "Brilliant and Fashionable Marriage" devotes half column to the announcement of the marriage of Mr. Frank I. Osborn and Miss Mary Dewey at the First Presbyterian church in Charlotte.

To CONTEST.—It is given out that O'Hara will contest the election of Capt. Kitchen in the second district, and to that end has employed counsel, among them Judge Manly of Newberne, The Goldsboro *Messenger* in alluding to the matter declares that the evidence is conclusive that O'Hara is not a citizen of the United States, but of St. Croix, Danish West India. It appears that he had fled his declaration of intention to become a citizen but had never proceeded further than this. The *Messenger* says his contest will be forcible in the extreme.

The Winston merchants claim to have shipped a million pounds of dried fruits this year.

Genl. Leach delivered the address last week at the agricultural fair in Charlotte. He concluded by repeating the following verses which, according to the *Observer*, he declared were written for him by a lady expressly to be used in his speeches at fairs:

Meat in the smokehouse,
Wheat in the mill,
Cotton in the gin house,
Potatoes in the hill.
Corn in the crib,
And money in the pocket,
Baby in the cradle
And a pretty wife—to rock it."

Mrs. Agnes D. Jenks, the woman who achieved such widespread notoriety as a witness before the Potter investigating committee, has written a sharp, open letter to B. H. Hill, of Georgia, in reply to the mention of her name in a letter written by the Senator to the Hon. R. C. Hunter, which was published in the *New Orleans Democrat*.

She says that she would again act as she did before under like circumstances, so there is yet little ground for expecting a reformation in Mrs. Jenks's case.

The State Agricultural Society and the Tar River Agricultural committee to go to Mecklenburg county and investigate the workings of the "no fence" law. The committees went to the fair last week in Charlotte, and *The Observer* says their report will be commendatory of the "no fence" law.

Floyd Smith and his Maria, colored, were hanged three miles Southwest of Hernando, Mississippi, by an armed posse of Judge Lynche's court. They had murdered a little white girl six years old while in their care.

The bodies of four prominent citizens who had lately been buried in Wood Lawn cemetery, at Zanesville, Ohio, were stolen and taken a distance of fourteen miles when the wagon was overhauled. The thieves escaped, but the remains were recovered.

The National Greenback Labor party will call together its National Committee at Washington, the 30th of this month, to take order for the future. It is not thought any further effort will be made to perpetuate the organization with a view to control national politics.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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