

THE WESTERN RAILROAD.

By reference to our local column it will be seen that the Western Railroad Company have at last gained their long contested suit against L. P. Bayne & Co., of New York. We most heartily congratulate the President and Directors of the Company upon the success that has at last rewarded their efforts, and think they are entitled to the thanks of all honest men, especially of the people of Cumberland and Chatham Counties, for the untiring and persistent contest they have maintained at their private expense for seven long years against those land sharks, who sought to devour this road. If our public officials would always act as have these gentlemen, how different would be the management of our public institutions.

The final decision of this suit relieves the Company from past entanglements and encumbrances, as the mortgage bonds, issued by Andrew J. Jones and his Board of Directors have been declared fraudulent and will be cancelled. The Company can now, with the aid of the Legislature, complete their Road to Greensboro. The last General Assembly assigned one hundred convicts to their Road, and although they have been at work only since February last, they have already graded nearly eight miles. The bridge across Deep River near Egypt is being built as rapidly as possible, and will be completed about Christmas. The Road-bed as far as the Gulf is ready for laying the track. The cross-ties are being cut, and the iron has been purchased, and will be delivered in Philadelphia on the 10th of December, so that about the first of January the trains will certainly be running to the Gulf. At this point a station will be located, which will doubtless become quite an important place, and draw much trade from the surrounding country. Even if the Road should never be pushed any further, its extension only to the Gulf would be of very great importance to the people of Chatham and the town of Fayetteville, for it will open a country hitherto almost inaccessible, and yet of great fertility. But the Road will be extended further, and at an early day. It is expected to reach Ore Hill about the first of August next. Application will be made at the ensuing session of the Legislature for one hundred additional convicts, which will no doubt be granted, so that the work may be pushed rapidly forward. It is with great pleasure that we are able to make these statements, and to assure our friends in the Western part of Chatham that their long cherished hopes will soon be realized, and the snort of the iron horse be heard in their midst. We know that they have been so often disappointed about the extension of the Road from Egypt, that they have almost lost all hope, but we now bid them be of good cheer, for the Road is certainly coming! But our people must not sit down and quietly expect others to build the Road for them, and they do nothing towards it. On the contrary they must go to work also, and contribute all they can either in money or material. It is to their interest to do so, and we have no doubt but that they will do their full duty. Any farmer, whose land is within a few miles of the proposed route, could well afford to give one-half, for the remaining half would be rendered more valuable than the whole was. By the extension of the Road through Chatham, a splendid country will be developed, and brought into easy communication with the outside world, which heretofore has been almost inaccessible. We know whereof we speak, when we assert that there is no better country or class of citizens to be found anywhere. And if the Record can in any degree aid them in obtaining their long expected Road, it will afford us pleasure to do so, and will be a labor of love. Of course the extension of the Road will be of great benefit to Fayetteville, and attract to that good old town a large portion of her former trade, which of late years has been diverted to Raleigh, Greensboro, and other points.

Correspondence.

FOR THE RECORD.

PEDLAR'S HILL, Chatham County, N. C. November 18th, 1878.

Mr. Editor:—Now that we are about through gathering our crops of corn, cotton, potatoes, &c., it may be well for us to retrospect a little, count the cost, and see how the account stands. I have to report a short crop of corn for this neighborhood, not more than two thirds of the last year's crop. There are however some good fields of corn; it is therefore important to farmers to inquire why this failure in our crops. My opinion is, that it was for want of thorough, deep cultivation. I noticed considerable difference in two different fields of my own crop: one of which well plowed with two horses and followed with a scowder in the plow furrow produced much better and stood the hot dry weather better than an adjoining lot of similar soil and fertility that was broken up with one horse. I also marked considerable difference in favor of deep planting. One lot furrowed off with two horse plow and followed with scowder did better than another lot thrown up in beds and planted perhaps above the level of the land. We should profit by these experiments.

COTTON is coming in better than was expected at one time. The weed is large, the bolls small and slow to open. There will be something near an average crop of inferior quality. Our soil does not suit cotton very well, we have to manure heavily and work thoroughly to reach 1000 lbs per acre in seed. Our true policy is not to rely on cotton for bread and meat; but to raise our supplies of every description and then as much cotton as we can. This leads me to speak of

FERTILIZERS I have been experimenting with fertilizers of different kinds for twenty years or more and while I like to look upon the growing crop that is fed by it, I am forced to the conclusion that as a general rule they do not pay. Where everything is favorable, soil, seasons &c., and judiciously applied and followed by a green crop, clover, peas, &c., they will pay handsomely. I used the home fertilizer this summer (Made according to Boykin, Carmer & Co., receipt) on cotton and corn leaving test rows; and consider it a failure. Very little difference at gathering time. I also used Navassa guano last Fall on wheat and oats with poor result. We must make our own manure; quit buying fertilizers

THE HOG CROP. We are better off in the hog line than last year. They are generally small however and will fail to get fat on the mast as that has proven to be a failure. It will therefore take a good portion of our corn to make meat.

POTATOES Are plentiful, the best potato crop of both kinds we have had for several years. Irish potatoes produced the second crop. By the way this is a good crop to raise. I believe it will beat either corn or cotton.

MILLET was a failure with me—my first experiment and think it will be my last. Inferior to many other things as a forage crop.

WHEAT. We are now seeding wheat. Have fine weather for it; land rather wet. I remember to have heard when a boy, that dust at wheat sowing was worth its weight in gold. I am soaking my seed in a solution of lime stone and rolling in strong hickory ashes to prevent rot and give strength to the young plant. More anon.

JAMES F. RIVER.

TALLADEGA, ALA., November 8th, 1878.

EDITOR OF THE RECORD:

DEAR SIR:—I feel assured that the citizens of old Chatham rightly commend you for the energy and zeal which you have manifested in getting up and publishing so handsome a sheet as the Record in Pittsboro, a thing which has been too long neglected. One of the best and most satisfactory evidences the people can give you that they appreciate your very laudable enterprise in furnishing them such a journal as it promises to be, would be to give it a liberal patronage at once; which no doubt they will do. Every man of reflection must know that a county paper, regarded as a medium of communication for the discussion of all subjects, moral, material, social, and political, must be regarded of vast importance to every interest of so-

ciety. As an educator of the people it yields in importance to no other secular agency that could be employed.

I was pleased, Mr. Editor, to observe the handsome and dignified notice you gave of the revival near Haw River, as well as your account of a religious body in Chatham. All such news items indicate that the editor's heart is in the right place. I may furnish you some items of the kind from this section for the benefit of my old Chatham friends.

I hesitate not to say that a well conducted newspaper, such as the Record bids fair to be, will inspire hope, energy and confidence in every sinner involving public prosperity, such as will yet make old Chatham one of the garden spots of the Old North State. Two things only are needed to do this: One is to educate the people into the idea that labor is noble, is dignified; that agriculture is the foundation of all prosperity—and that it is as necessary for the farmer to be educated as it is for the lawyer, the physician, the merchant, or any other class of our people. The other is, encourage plain farmers like myself who have not been accustomed to write for the public eye, to furnish you short, terse articles on all the branches of farming, stock raising, &c., for the benefit of the less experienced portion of farmers. This would soon get up a pleasant rivalry that would react upon all your agricultural interests. No matter if your hard fisted farmers do not write a finished hand—no matter if they do not spell every word properly, or if they put capital letters in wrong places, or if they show no great knowledge of punctuation and the like—yon, Mr. Editor, could soon put their communications in proper shape, and will gladly do so. It gives a zest to your paper that will make it go like "hot cakes" in the rural districts of your county.

Wishing you every success in your enterprise, I am

Yours most truly,

JAMES HEADEN.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

Gleanings from the Baptist State Convention.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 11, 1878.

In glancing over the list of delegates to the Convention, one is struck with the progress of this influential denomination in the matter of ministerial and general education. When the Convention was organized, in 1830, there were among the Baptist ministers of this State but five college men, viz: Patrick W. Dowd, John Armstrong, Thomas Meredith, Samuel D. Wait and Wm. Hooper. Three of these were natives of other States, and one, Dr. Wm. Hooper, had but recently come over to the Baptists from the Episcopalians. Patrick W. Dowd, of Wake, was educated at Columbian College, now Columbian University. Now the Convention numbers amongst its ministry graduates of the University of North Carolina, University of Virginia, Wake Forest College, Princeton, Richmond College, William and Mary College, Columbian University, Mercer University and other prominent institutions of learning. Three of the officers of the present session are alumni of our State University, two of Wake Forest College and one of the Columbian University, D. G.

The improvement of the membership in the point of education is as observable as the improvement in the ministry. When the convention was organized, Raleigh, Wilmington and Fayetteville were all weak mission stations, and but few of the towns and villages of the State were provided with even comfortable meeting houses, whilst most of the country churches worshipped in log houses or framed houses that were unceiled and unplastered. The first missionaries of the convention did much of their preaching in the open air or under rude brush arbors, and there was perhaps not a baptistry nor an organ in any church in the State. Now from nearly every one of the 25 white Baptist Associations east of the Blue Ridge comes up an appeal for help to build new houses of worship, and reports of new houses that have just been erected and dedicated. The delegates are distracted by the multiplicity of calls for help in this direction. Four new churches have been organized this year in the Pee Dee Association, three in the Brown Creek, and two in the Catawba River, which lie on the line of railroad between Shelby and Wilmington. New houses of worship are in process of construction at Statesville, Monroe, Polkton, Marion, Bakersville, Durham, Wilmamston, Plymouth, Enfield, and many other centres of influence, and contributions are being solicited to build not less than twenty-five other churches in the country. One of the delegates thought the Baptists of the State were troubled with "growing pains," and the complaints that came up from different sections against

the boards of the convention were but evidences of growing.

STATISTICS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

The minutes of the Association for 1878 have not yet been printed. I give, therefore, the summary of the Denomination for 1877: White Associations 38; churches 255; ordained ministers 513; members 83,182, with one whole Association not reported. Colored Associations 28; churches 662; ordained ministers 300, and membership 59,769, exclusive of the membership of 10 Associations not yet reported. The grand total of Missionary Baptists for the year 1877, white and colored, may therefore, be set down at 66 Associations; 1,617 churches and over 150,000 communicants in the State of North Carolina or one to every seven of the entire population of the State. This report does not include the Free-will, nor the Anti-missionary or Primitive Baptists, which bodies do not correspond with the North Carolina Baptist State Convention.

The Homestead.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Harnett County, held on the 6th, inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

- 1. That the system of laws under which we contract and pay debts is highly against morals and religion.
2. That it is an encouragement to dishonesty, deceit and falsehood, and has destroyed that confidence which once existed between man and man. For these reasons a standstill is caused in many business transactions.
3. That the mortgage is a necessity so long as we have the present large homestead, for the seller must have some surety of pay.
4. That the farmer cannot pay more than 6 per cent on money to farm with—much less can he pay from 50 to 200 per cent. that the mortgage exacts from him, which must of necessity soon not only take his crop but the homestead that the law so boastfully guarantees him.
5. That a repeal of the homestead law could not interfere with debts contracted under its existence. For no State shall pass an ex post facto law.
6. That whereas the man owning less than \$1,500 in real and personal property has no credit, we believe that any law that will not give all men credit to the extent of their property qualification, let it be great or small, is not worth a place among the laws of a free government.
7. That after close consideration we know that the rich are rapidly growing richer, and the poor poorer, especially the farming class. And we fear that those who have heretofore been land owners, will become the vassals of their lords.
8. That we recommend that there be meetings held in every township in the State, and let the people speak out on the subject; speak through the public papers that we may hear their voices.
9. That we petition the Legislature which is to assemble in Raleigh in January, 1879, to do something in our behalf.
N. Mc. JOHNSON, Chm'n.
JAMES A. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

Fences or no Fences.

The committee on the part of the State Agricultural Society met the committee appointed by the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society, at Charlotte on Thursday, and after a careful examination and inquiry into the results of the operations of the "fence" law in Mecklenburg, conferred together and came to the unanimous conclusion that it was an admirable law. No dissatisfaction was expressed in any quarter, and those who were most opposed to the law are now its firmest advocates.

Colored as well as white men, especially tenants, like the law. The lands are growing better day by day, and the stock will speak for itself. One colored man said that while he wasn't 'posed to do law, he had eight head o' hogs, that it was easier for some one else to fatten them for him. The report of the committee will, we learn, be highly commendatory of its operations in Mecklenburg. Observer.

Sad Disaster in Bladen.

We learn that on the night of the 8th inst., a cabin occupied by a colored man named Haywood Smith and his family, on the plantation of Mr. T. C. Whitted, in Bladen county, was consumed by fire, and four children of Smith were burned to death. The oldest child was about six years of age, and the youngest an infant. It is supposed that they were locked up in the house, as the father and mother were absent in attendance upon an old colored man who was sick. We have heard of so many instances of children being burned in this manner that we are horrified to think that parents should leave children without some person of mature years to guard them and protect them from danger. Especially is it the duty of parents to exercise the utmost care at this season of the year, when the cooler nights make fires a necessity.—Review.

[From the New York Herald] New Men in the Next Congress.

Of the 148 democrats elected to the forty-sixth Congress 53 are new men. Of the 133 republicans elected 54 are new men. This excludes men who have served in previous Congresses, such as General Hawley in Connecticut. The eight green-backers are all new men, and the

Forty-sixth Congress will have therefore 115 new members out of a total of 293. Twenty-one of the 53 are new democrats are from Northern States.

It follows that the greater part of the Forty-sixth Congress will be composed of experienced members. Some States, like Mississippi and West Virginia, have re-elected the whole of their present delegations; others, like Massachusetts, South Carolina, Texas and Louisiana, have changed but one or two. New York will send 18 inexperienced legislators, Pennsylvania 10, Ohio 8, Missouri 9, and Illinois 7. A State which keeps one delegation in Congress for a number of years inevitably gains largely in influence in the national council, even if its representatives are not conspicuously able men, and a political party which keeps its men in Congress for a term of years can make itself felt, even if it is in the minority in the House. It takes a new member almost the whole of his term to learn the ways of the House, and it is scarcely ever before his second term, that he is able to make his influence felt over the body.

The Northern Cities and the Fever.

A partial list of the public cash contributions of Northern cities for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers foots up \$1,359,000. Of this sum, New York alone has given \$395,000, or more than a quarter of the whole. Philadelphia comes next, with a contribution of \$132,000 and Chicago next with \$90,000. Boston is sixth on the list, and Cincinnati tenth, the former city being credited with \$55,000—or nearly one-seventh of New York's contribution—and the latter with \$35,000. St. Louis and San Francisco gave more than Boston, while Cincinnati was outrun in the race of generosity by Baltimore, Louisville, and Washington.—New York Sun.

Buying Lottery Tickets.

There is, and has been great complaint of hard times everywhere in this country, and yet we notice that the lottery frauds are liberally patronized by the weak and credulous. There is no telling what amount of money is thrown away every year, by persons who are willing to risk their money in buying lottery tickets. Occasionally they allow a man to win, but whilst one man wins, there are thousands who never get a cent. Besides it is a species of gambling that public sentiment ought to banish from our land. Horse racing gambling, and the buying of lottery tickets is becoming too respectable, and it is time for all good men to condemn such immorality and keep it, at least, from being made respectable.—Raleigh Christian Advocate

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. WALKER HANKS, CHATHAM COUNTY, JULIUS LEWIS & CO., Raleigh, N. C., Dealers in HARDWARE EVERY DESCRIPTION. Sash, Doors, and Blinds. Wagon and Buggy Material, STEAM ENGINES, Leather and Rubber Belting, Paints, Oils, &c. Largest Stock in North Carolina!

Largest Establishment in the State! Book and Job Printing AND BOOK BINDING Done in the very best style and at prices that defy competition. Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, Supplied with Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Statements of Account, Invoices of Sales, Price Lists, Circulars and Cards, Hand Bills, &c., &c., at short notice, and prices guaranteed to be as low as any first class house, North or South.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, RALEIGH, N. C. sept19-1f

Wagons! WAUGH TOWN STYLE! Having taken charge of the Wagon Shop at Pace's Mill, I am putting up WAGONS of the very best material, work, and finish. Order at once and get more than your money's worth! J. J. PEOPLES. nov7-4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL WOOL CASHMERE! De Alma A New French Fabric of Black Dress Goods THE LARGEST AND MOST SELECT STOCK LADIES' CLOAKS ever exhibited in this market. Silk and Flannel Skirts for Ladies, All qualities, trimmed and embroidered. A LARGE STOCK AND VARIETY OF CARPETS, RUGS, FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS Bought from the Manufacturers All new Styles and Choice Designs never before shown in this market. JUST RECEIVED AT PETTY & JONES' DAILY ARRIVALS New and Seasonable Dry Goods. The JOBBING DEPARTMENT is filled with the most desirable goods, all of which were bought by the Case at Agents Cash prices. Merchants will save money by buying of us. We beg to remind the public that a large portion of our goods is being sold at COST sept19 3m

W. C. McMACKIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, East end Citizens National Bank, RALEIGH, N. C. Consignments of all kinds of Merchandise and Produce solicited. Satisfactory sales guaranteed and prompt returns invariably made, for moderate commissions. Cotton Received also on Storage at Moderate Rates. Raleigh Daily Cotton Market Reports and the latest changes in New York and Liverpool Markets forwarded every day to patrons. Refers to Raleigh National Bank and the business public of the city. ON HAND: A large invoice of MILBURN WAGONS for sale at \$75 each; substantial work and warranted. OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES at \$80 to \$100 each; workmanship and material guaranteed. Flour, Corn, Oats, Foder, Hay, Meal, Chops, Brown Stuff, North Carolina Hams, Sides and Shoulders, in fact all kinds of Produce always in store. sept19 3m

D. T. JOHNSON, WHOLESALE GROCER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND COTTON SELLER, Two Doors North Market, Wilmington St., Raleigh, N. C. We are now in receipt of our fall stock of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Salt, Molasses, Nails, Leather, Fish, BAGGING & TIES, &c., &c. Which we offer at prices as low as the lowest. Strict attention given to the sale of all consignments. Ample room for storage of cotton; for those who wish to hold I will charge low rates of storage and make cash advances on cotton left with me. Correspondence solicited. D. T. JOHNSON, 2 Doors North Market, Wilmington St.

ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO., Wholesale and Retail BOOK SELLERS, RALEIGH, N. C. Everything in our line furnished PROMPTLY and at Lowest Prices. Special terms to Teachers, Merchants and Sunday Schools. Complete Catalogue of School Books sent free on application. sept19 3m

H. MAHLER, Opposite Market Place, Raleigh. Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Gold & Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks, Masonic and Hair Jewelry Watch Repairing and Engraving Promptly Executed. SEALS &c. MADE TO ORDER. M. T. NORRIS & CO., GROCERS AND Commission Merchants, No. 3 Exchange and No. 5 Market Street, RALEIGH, N. C. In store and to arrive—A Large and Well Selected Stock of BAGGING TIES AND GROCERIES, Which we offer as Low as Any One! Consignments Solicited—Liberal Cash Advances made on Cotton Stored. Correspondence Solicited by M. T. Norris & Co., sept19-3m Raleigh, N. C.

J. J. THOMAS, Commission Merchant and Cotton Seller, NO. 8 MARTIN STREET, Raleigh, N. C. Receiving, Sale and Storage of Cotton a Specialty. Will make liberal Cash advances, with low rate of interest and storage charges upon such consignments. Refers to Citizens National Bank sept19 3m

W. E. ANDERSON, President. P. A. WILEY, Cashier. CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, RALEIGH, N. C. sept19-1f

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER'S STOCK OF DRY GOODS. NOW COMPLETE. Ladies Dress goods, Black and Colored Silks, Camel's Hair Twill, Tartan Plaids, Cashmires, etc., in endless variety, at W. H. & R. S. TUCKER'S. Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs, Hamburg Edgings, Barege, Tissue, and Lace Veilings, Harps, Scarfs, Neckties, Hosiery, Rushings, Ribbons, a fine line at W. H. & R. S. TUCKER'S. We solicit an examination of our Ladies' Mises' and Children's Cloaks, full lines of which we have just received. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. Ladies' Shawls, in Broche, Shetland, Zephyr, Cashmere, long and square Blanket Shawls. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves, with 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 buttons, dark medium, light and opera shades. All numbers and prices. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. Gents' Furnishing Goods, Underwear, Linen Collars, Shirts, (laundried and unlaundried). Cheapest in the city. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. Gents' Youties' and Boys' Hats, Fur, Wool and Stiff-brim, in all quantities. Just opened, Gents' Silk Hats, latest Broadway style, at W. H. & R. S. TUCKER'S. Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Blankets, Druggeds, Oil Cloths, in well selected styles and patterns, and at bottom figures. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. sept19-no1-3m