The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1880.

H. A. LONDON, Jr., Editor.

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
of Pitt.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JAMES L. ROBINSON,
of Macon.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS,
of Orange.

FOR TREASURER:
JOHN M. WORTH,
of Randolph.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
THOMAS S. KENAN,
of Wilson.

FOR AUDITOR:
WILLIAM P. ROBERTS,
of Gates.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT:
JOHN A. GILMER,
of Guilford.

FOR CONGRESS—FOURTH DISTRICT:
WILLIAM R. COX,
of Wake.

OUR NOMINEES.

We hoist at our mast head the names of the nominees of our Judicial, Congressional and State Conventions, that were held last week, and we pledge them THE RECORD'S hearty and earnest support. Our readers are doubtless familiar with nearly all these names, and certainly will be with all before the campaign closes.

The name of Jarvis has become a household word in North Carolina, and it is rather remarkable that he, who occupies the first place on our ticket, should have been of the humblest origin, and has had the greatest difficulties to overcome in attaining so high a position. His life is a fitting example to encourage the boys of North Carolina, and should be held up for their emulation. This man, who is now Governor of this great Commonwealth and who has been renominated for that high office, was twenty five years ago a poor boy following the plow-handle, just as thousands of our boys are doing to-day. Arriving at man's estate just as the late war began he promptly volunteered as a private in the ranks, fought bravely for the "lost cause," was badly wounded, and the end of that four years' struggle found him poor, burdened with a debt contracted in obtaining an education, enfeebled with disease and maimed with wounds. Yet, he did not despair but with that indomitable perseverance characteristic of him, he set to work and struggled on and on until he attained the highest position within the gift of the people of his State. May we not then commend his example to the emulation of the poor boys of North Carolina? To have risen as he has, to have attained so high honors in the face of such adverse circumstances surely proves that Thomas J. Jarvis is no ordinary man, and entitles him to the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

But we do not intend at this time to sketch the lives of our nominees, reserving that for subsequent issues. The remainder of the State ticket is composed of the gentlemen who now occupy the positions to which they have been renominated, except that Gen. W. P. Roberts is nominated for Auditor in the place of the present incumbent. Gen. Roberts is the youngest man on the ticket, and was the youngest General in the Confederate army, and his nomination is a fitting recognition of the young democracy.

Our nominees are all "good men and true," and well deserve the united support of the democratic party. Of course, all were not the first choice of every man, but then everybody's choice could not be nominated for every office, and some were doomed to disappointment. We appeal to all such to rise above personal preferences, and give to the nominees the same hearty support that they would have claimed from others for the candidates of their choice. The nominees are honest, are competent, are true democrats, and are fully entitled to the votes of all true democrats, and if we do our duty, they will be elected by a majority of not less than twenty thousand. Then let us march shoulder to shoulder, with unbroken ranks and a solid front, and in November next the bright-eyed bird of victory will perch on our banner!

Our District Convention.

The Convention of the Democrats of this (the Fourth) Congressional District was held on the 16th inst., at Metropolitan Hall in the city of Raleigh. The attendance of delegates was very large, and so great was the harmony of feeling and unanimity of sentiment that prevailed that it was appropriately termed a democratic "love feast." The name of Gen. W. R. Cox was presented to the Convention as our candidate for Congress by Capt. C. B. Denson, of Chatham, in a most eloquent and appropriate speech, and the nomination was made unanimous by acclamation. Col. W. F. Green, of Franklin, was appointed the elector for this District, and Messrs. A. W. Graham, of Orange, and B. B. Ward, of Nash, were elected delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. The following are the members of the Executive Committee of the District, viz: W. H. Yarborough, of Franklin; John M. Moring of Chatham; J. S. Battle, of Nash, and N. B. Cannaday, of Granville.

Our nominee for Congress is so well known to our readers that he needs no introduction at our hands, but we cannot refrain from saying a few words about Gen. Cox because of a long personal acquaintance with him. We first knew him as a soldier, and can bear willing testimony to his gallantry on the field of battle. Never can we forget that scene at Appomattox Court-House when Cox's brigade fired the last volley. But his record as a soldier has become a part of our State's proud history. As a democrat no one has exceeded Gen. Cox in his zeal and efficient services for the party. For many years we were associated intimately with him on the State Executive Committee of the democratic party and therefore know whereof we speak, when we assert that no man in North Carolina has contributed more freely of his time and money, and worked more faithfully for the success of our party, than Gen. W. R. Cox. His unanimous nomination by the Metropolitan District is a fitting recognition of his eminent services to his State and party.

The State Convention.

The contest for the nomination has ended, the State Convention has been held, and we publish at the head of our columns the ticket nominated for the suffrages of the democrats of North Carolina. The late State Convention was the most remarkable that has ever been held in North Carolina by any political party, remarkable alike for its immense size, and the enthusiasm that was exhibited. We have attended every State Convention of our party that has been held since the war, but none of them could compare with this. The number of delegates in attendance was so large that not even the largest building in Raleigh could hold one half of them and so the Convention was held in the open air, in the Capitol square. Notwithstanding their crowd was so large probably three thousand—yet they were all well behaved, good humored and orderly. The Convention was called to order about 1 o'clock, and, with a recess of an hour for supper, was in session until 1 o'clock in the night, the delegates being determined to finish in one day.

The officers of the Convention were John W. Graham, of Orange, President, and H. A. London Jr., of Chatham, and Robert M. Furman, of Buncombe, Secretaries, with one Vice-President from each Congressional District. The present incumbents of the various State offices were renominated, except the Auditor. Messrs. J. M. Leach and P. H. Busbee were appointed Electors for the State at large. Messrs. Thomas Ruffin, W. P. Durfee, John S. Henderson and Alfred M. Waddell were elected as delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. Capt. Octavius Coke, of Raleigh was elected Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN of our State Executive committee occupies a very responsible and laborious position. The most eminent men of the State have held this position, within the past twelve years, among them Thomas Bragg, Daniel M. Barringer, Daniel G. Fowle, A. S. Merrimon and W. R. Cox, but no one of these distinguished gentlemen has discharged the delicate duties of that place with greater ability or more efficiently than Samuel A. Ashe. As a party leader and organizer thoroughly posted, no one of his predecessors was the superior of this gentleman, who for the past three years has been the trusted leader of the democratic party in North Carolina, and whose retirement from that position in the coming campaign will be a serious loss to our party. The democrats of this State owe to him a debt which we hope to see paid.

Cincinnati Convention.

The Democratic National convention assembled at Cincinnati on the 22d inst. for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President. The convention was called to order by Senator Barnum, the chairman of the executive committee, and Judge Hoadley, of Cincinnati, was appointed temporary chairman, who made a stirring and eloquent speech. After the appointment of the committees the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock Wednesday, so that a nomination will hardly be made before to-day. It is useless to speculate as to who the nominees will be. Seymour has positively declined to accept the nomination, and Tilden has written a letter withdrawing his name. Tilden's letter is a manly and statesmanlike document, and is credited be alike to him and to the party that elected him President four years ago.

The convention is composed of 738 delegates, and, as the two-thirds rule prevails, 492 votes are necessary to secure the nomination. We sincerely hope that this convention will not be disgraced by such disorderly proceedings as were witnessed at the Chicago convention, but that its deliberations will be conducted with the desire to promote the good of the party, and not, in the interests of individuals.

THE SINK DRAIN is being finished very satisfactorily. Our readers will doubtless remember that the last Legislature passed a bill to adjust and compromise the State's indebtedness, and authorized the Treasurer to issue new bonds in exchange for the old ones. When in Raleigh last week we were informed by Mr. Donald Bain, chief clerk of the Treasurer, that thus far old bonds amounting to $8,461,615 had been received and cancelled, and in exchange for them new bonds amounting to $1,961,246 had been issued. The total amount to be funded is $12,683,615, so that more than one half has already been funded. The new bonds bear four per cent. interest, and are sold on the money markets at about seventy-five cents on the dollar.

CONGRESS adjourned last week, and the people will not regret it. The sessions of Congress are too long, and too much time is spent in doing nothing. Every man who goes to the Legislature or to Congress thinks the salvation of the country, or rather his re-election, depends upon his introducing some bill or making a speech.

Our Platform.

It is customary for political conventions to adopt long "platforms" declaratory of their principles, and too frequently these platforms are written simply to catch votes. The platform adopted by our late State Convention is a model for brevity, and for so simply expressing the principles of the party. Let every voter read it and say wherein he disagrees with it. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Democratic party of North Carolina are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the government, National and State, under the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of North Carolina, and rely for their success upon a free ballot, untrammelled by military interference."

Garfield's Candidacy.

The nomination of Garfield for the Presidency excites no enthusiasm whatever among the Republicans in this State. The Richmond correspondent of the New York Times thus expresses the feelings of his brother Republicans:

"Garfield's nomination meets with no favor among the Republicans of the city. The disappointment at Grant's defeat is intensely mortifying. All hope of carrying North Carolina is utterly gone, and the party is dismayed, disorganized and confounded. Republicans consider the sectional conflict renewed, that the South will be solidly Democratic, and that the Republicans of the Southern States are handed over to the Democrats for an indefinite period. It is not believed that the party can be rallied for State officers or members of Congress. The election will probably go by default. The resentment against the false position of the Republicans of the State, as set forth by the votes of the delegation at Chicago, is at white heat, and cannot be allayed. The attitude of the Republicans when the news of the nomination came, was as if news had been received of some great and appalling public calamity. Not a cheer was heard. The crowd which surrounded the telegraph office for two days dispersed as from a plague-stricken spot. Denunciations were loud, and declarations that they will not support him were freely indulged in by the Republicans present. Any other man mentioned would have been more acceptable than Garfield. He is regarded as the lineal descendant of Hayes and John Sherman, and North Carolina Republicans have had enough of both."

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Record.

MANLY, June 19, 1880.

MR. EDITOR: We are all pleased at the State nominations, and will do our best for them.

We have just had the census of our little town completed, and find that we have 101 inhabitants, who are all well and hearty and doing a very good business.

We would be glad for your Chatham farmers to come down and give us a call with their farm produce, for which we will at any time give them good prices. I saw a load of oats sold to-day for 80 cents per bushel.

The house of Messrs. Simmons & Co., under the management of Mr. Henry Elson, is the largest of any we have in town. Resp., J. S. B.

For the Record.

MR. EDITOR: It becomes the duty of the Republican party to place before the people the name of a suitable person for the vacant Judgeship, created by the death of Judge Kerr.

I desire to call the attention of our friends to a citizen of eminent ability, of high integrity, and of great legal learning, who so election to that post on would give entire satisfaction to the people. I refer to the Hon. James Hunter Headen, of the county of Cleaveland. This gentleman is so well known that a very brief review of his life is sufficient for the purpose of this communication. A graduate of Chapel Hill and a pupil of Judge Pearson, in whose law class he took the first rank, he has for many years ranked as a lawyer of the legal attainments, and a staunch party and disciple of Clay. He represented the county of Cleaveland in the Legislature prior to the war for several terms, taking a prominent part in important legislation, and enjoying the closest confidence of the great leaders of that day. His nomination by the Republican party to represent the Fourth District in the National Congress will be remembered, and his gallant and determined fight under the difficulties created by the ground-less charges made by the Civil Rights Bill.

Mr. Headen deserves well at the hands of the Republicans of North Carolina. At home he is universally respected and esteemed as a faithful and just man, and no political opinions in no section would be used on his elevation to a judicial position, for which he is so well fitted by natural adaptation and by legal experience and profound attainments.

June 19, 1880. REPUBLICAN.

For the Record.

BOCK RIVER, June 18, 1880.

MR. EDITOR: In perusing the columns of your most valuable paper, I noticed in its issue of June 10th a communication from "Red Cap," of Hadley's Mills, concerning a pitched debate held at Rock Rest Lodge, on Saturday, the 29th of May, between the "Red Cap" debating club and the Rock Rest club, as "Red Cap" has so erroneously stated. Now I have no doubt that "Red Cap" was honest in all he said, but he made an egregious mistake in saying that the members of the Rock Rest club came in one by one until all had arrived, for there were only three of the club there. I guess "Red Cap" is not aware of the fact that about twenty represent the Rock Rest club, or he would not have been boasting so much over the defeat of only three of our club as he says that they experienced with us. Now I think they well deserve credit for their oratorical skill, and the sympathy of everybody for their perseverance in publicly showing their readiness to boast of their victories.

Now that the "Red Cap" went to the place above mentioned for no other purpose than to boast, I think it probable, for so far as the writer knows, he was invited as had all of the Rock Rest club, to come to this field of battle. However, we will not dispute, as they have done, but let the matter be settled, but, suffice to say, we are not pugilistic enough to refuse to meet the victorious foe. Paratus verbum sat sapienti.

"Red Cap" says that "as long as the above named gentlemen represent us, victory to the 'Red Cap' is assured." I agree with him there. I think that so long as they can have the same family, they can easily defeat all the Wesleyan boys and Cole houses, and all the lawyers in the State. Respectfully, DEMOCRAT.

Death of Bayard.

Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, and father of Senator Thomas F. Bayard, died a few days ago. He was born in 1799. His father was member of the House, member of the Senate, U. S. Minister elect to France, Minister to St. Petersburg, and one of the commissioners who concluded peace with Great Britain. His brother, Richard B., was also U. S. Senator. He was elected himself in 1850, and served three terms. He was succeeded by his son, the present eminent Senator who is so prominent as a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency.

Vance Married.

Miss Florence S. Martin and Senator Zeb. B. Vance, of North Carolina, were married at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Samuel Steele, in Oldham county, Ky., on the 16th. The ceremony was performed by Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, of the Roman Catholic Church. The bride is the daughter of the late Samuel Steel, and the widow of John Martin, a pork merchant of the firm of Bishop & Co., of Louisville. Gen. Chalmers and family, of Mississippi, were present. Senator Vance was accompanied by his youngest son.

Death of Sutter.

Gen. John A. Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California, and one of the earliest pioneers on that coast, died in Washington, on the 18th inst. He had been sick for about a week with inflammation of the kidneys, and passed away quietly, in full possession of his faculties. John A. Sutter was born at Baden, Germany, in 1802, and when not twenty years of age he entered the French army as a lieutenant. After serving for seven years, he entered the Swiss army, where he remained until 1834. He then determined to try his fortunes in the New World. His first stopping place was St. Louis, and from there he pushed on to Westport, Mo., where he engaged in an active and extensive trade in live stock. At this period his adventurous spirit was aroused by a description he heard of the Pacific coast, then an almost unknown country. In 1838, in company with six men, he undertook the journey of 2,000 miles over the wild "wide waste of Indian country." After a variedly eventful experience he reached Fort Vancouver, and not finding any means of reaching San Francisco, he took passage for the Sandwich Islands. After engaging in trade between the Islands and the Pacific coast, in the year 1847 Gen. Sutter founded a colony a short distance up the Sacramento river. He became an extensive cattle dealer and trader, and his house opened its hospitable doors to the pioneer, adventurer and traveler, and his generosity is one of the bright pages in the history of the early pioneer days of California. In consuming a small rape that spilled was thus recovered. For the past three years he has been trying to obtain some recognition from the government, but, like all previous claimants, he has been neglected, until death has rendered all negotiation impossible.

Peculiar Epidemic.

A despatch from Atlanta, Massachusetts, dated the 16th, says: "This town has a population of 6,000 people. Last night we were visited by an epidemic which has left us weak and staggering, but not to leave. Over one thousand people were prostrated by a disease resembling cholera morbus, and from a cause yet unknown, though it is generally attributed to atmospheric influences. About half past eight last night it rained for only here, though six miles had fallen in towns six miles away, and the air became suddenly and intensely chilly. A fog seemed to rest over the town. Dr. Barton, in a conversation with a reporter this evening, described the fog as having an odor like that arising from a damp cellar after it had been closed for a long time. About ten o'clock people began to be sick. First would come a violent headache, followed by deathly sickness and vomiting, and then a severe and prolonged purging. Hardly a family escaped, and in many instances whole families were sick. Three of the doctors were rushing from place to place, vainly trying to discover the hundreds of cases, which the chief doctor was helpless with the prevailing disease. The sickness in the most cases lasted three or four hours, the sufferers passing vomiting and purging continuously during it. Several persons lost their heads with the pain, and did not become rational till this morning. Women and children were chiefly attacked, but strong men were also prostrated. Some women sick had nursing babes, which seemed better than their mothers, and not confined to their beds, but those who have recovered are weak and nervous. About a third of the entire population was affected, and those who escaped have been thoroughly purged to-day. Many of the factory operatives are made to work, and there have been several new cases this afternoon. The diseases did not empty their cells until last night, and they are thoroughly cleaned out. News comes to-night that people in Stony and the other lower towns are similarly affected, though there was not a case in North Adams and other towns in the county. No deaths have occurred, and the danger is considered past, but there are still a number of very sick people in Adams. At first a theory prevailed that the reservoir water had been poisoned, but as it has proved that scores of people who did not drink that water were sick with the rest, the responsibility comes back upon the atmosphere. Nothing like it has ever occurred here before, and Adams, nestling at the foot of Grey Lock, has always been considered a very healthy place. The queer visitation is a great mystery to everybody, but if no worse results follow it will probably be a benefit, as all the inhabitants have undergone a thorough spring cleaning."

A Curious Coincidence.

There is a curious coincident in relation to the "thirty-sixth ballot" in connection with the Presidential affairs: Garfield was nominated on the thirty-sixth ballot; Jefferson was elected on the thirty-sixth ballot. In 1801 Jefferson and Burr were an exact tie in the electoral college, and the election went to the House of Representatives, where Jefferson was elected on the thirty-six ballot, the contest lasting for seven days.

The Mississippi Booming.

A despatch from Chicago says that reports from the Mississippi river state that the river continues to rise, flooding the surrounding country. A special from McGregor, Iowa, says the Mississippi river has risen over twenty feet and travel on all the roads is cut off except the West St. Paul. The saw mills have stopped business and are at a stand still. Hundreds of thousands of logs of ice have been carried off by the waters.

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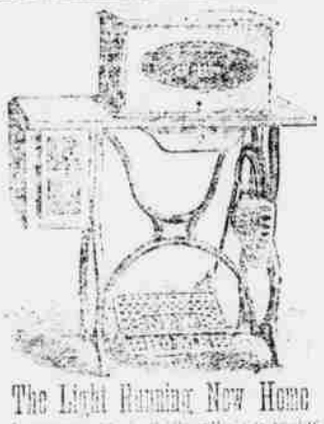

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