

H. A. LONDON, Jr., Editor.

TO OUR FARMERS.

During a political campaign our people are so engrossed with politics that they give but little attention to other matters; but now, that the election has been held and the excitement attending it has subsided, we hope that other questions may receive serious consideration, and that our people may become as much interested in them as they have been in politics.

The great bulk of the people of this county, and indeed of this State, are directly interested in the cultivation of the soil, and of course all others are indirectly interested. Our agricultural interests, therefore, are paramount to all others, and for that reason we desire to first address a few words to our farmers.

We would respectfully suggest, and earnestly urge that our farmers (1) organize neighborhood clubs, (2) then organize a county club, (3) and then hold an annual fair.

1. The neighborhood clubs would be productive of much good, and would be the first step in the right direction. In this manner the farmers of every neighborhood could frequently meet together without any inconvenience, and by an interchange of opinions, by a comparison of their crops, and by a discussion of the best manner of cultivating the soil, they could both teach, and learn from each other, and thus be of mutual advantage.

2. The county club could be composed of delegates from the neighborhood clubs, and could have general supervision of the latter. This would perfect the county organization, and through the agency of this the farmers could hold.

3. Their county fair. Yes, we believe that the people of Chatham ought to have an annual fair. And why not? Chatham is a very large and populous county, her soil produces all kinds of crops, and an exhibition of our products would be creditable. Our ladies would no doubt contribute their work and exhibit specimens of their taste and skill.

At our State fairs the exhibit made by Chatham is always creditable, and our exhibitors nearly all receive premiums. Why not exhibit these same articles at our own county fair? Many counties of North Carolina have their annual fairs—and why not Chatham? The neighboring counties of Cumberland and Randolph have for several years past held annual fairs. Are those counties more productive than Chatham? Are their citizens more intelligent or more energetic than ours? If not, then why cannot we have a county fair as good as any of them? We put this question to our countrymen, and wish them to answer it.

This is a favorable time of the year to at once begin the formation of farmers' clubs, and we call upon some energetic farmer in every neighborhood to try and get up a club. Try the experiment this winter, and see by experience if it does not accomplish much good. Go to work at once; organize your neighborhood clubs; then your county club; and then make arrangements for holding next fall the first Chatham county fair! What say you?

WONDERFUL WALKING. A most wonderful pedestrian contest took place last week in England. The successful man (Howell) walked and ran 566 miles in six days.

OUR CONGRESSMEN.

That the democrats of North Carolina should have elected seven members of Congress is a cause of great congratulation. We have carried every district, except the Second, in which there is a negro majority of seven thousand. While we do not think the delegation elected is altogether as able as we have had, yet on the whole our members will compare favorably with those from other States, and we are truly rejoiced that the First and Third districts have been redeemed.

PUBLIC MORALITY.

A celebrated French actress, named Sarah Bernhardt, is creating a great sensation among the fashionable people of New York. Her audiences are composed of the wealthiest, the most intelligent, and the most refined men and women of America's chief city. Beautiful and costly presents are made to her, the best bands of music serenade her, the most obsequious attention is paid her, the best and costliest of everything is provided for her comfort, no building can be found capacious enough to hold the immense crowds that wish to attend her performances, and in short she is the great "sensation" in the fashionable world, where all seek to do her honor—and yet she is the mother of two children and has never married! When an obscure female is so situated, she is shunned, especially by her own sex.

What a commentary upon public morality is this great honor paid to Sarah Bernhardt!

THE RESULT.

The most disastrous result of the late election is the loss of the House of Representatives, which the republicans will control in the next Congress by a small majority. The Presidency has been theirs for the past twenty years so that we have not, properly speaking, lost it; but the House has been democratic for the past six years and we have lost that important department of the national government, so that for the present the democratic party cannot carry out any more of its measures of reform and retrenchment. But while this is so, while the democrats cannot enact wholesome laws for the good of the country, yet fortunately they can prevent the passage of bad laws, because they still have a majority in the Senate and thus can serve as a check upon a republican House. The importance and advantage of this cannot be overestimated. While we have not won the Presidency and have lost the House of Representatives, yet our control of the Senate is of the highest importance and of the greatest advantage.

The contest for the Presidency has been very close. It is in doubt whether Garfield or Hancock has a majority of the popular vote, although the former will have a majority in the Electoral College. Hancock carried every Southern State, and New Jersey and Nevada, while Garfield carried all the other Northern States; although there is some doubt about California, where it is said the vote is so close that one of the Garfield and five of the Hancock Electors have been elected, thus dividing the vote of that State. Hancock's defeat was caused by the city of New York. If that city had given its usual democratic majority—and the majority that was confidently expected—the State of New York would have been carried for him, which would have elected him. So Hancock was "slaughtered in the house of his friends."

Varnish on Church Pews.

There was the queerest scene at one of the churches last Sunday. It seems that during the vacation the seats had been newly varnished, and somehow, the varnish was not right, as it was terribly sticky. You know when you pull anything off of sticky varnish that it cracks. Well, the audience had all got seated when the minister got up to give out the hymn, and as the basement of his trousers let loose of the varnish on his chair there was a noise like killing a fly on the wall with a palm-leaf fan. The minister looked around at the chair to see if he was all present, and that no guilty man's pants had escaped, and read the hymn. The choir rose with a sound of revelry, and after the tenor had swallowed a lozenge and the bass had coughed up a piece of frog, and the alto had hemmed, and the soprano had shook out her polonaise to see if the varnish showed on the south side, the audience began to rise. One or two of the deacons got up first, with sounds like picket firing in the distance on the eve of battle, and then a few more got up, and the rattling of the unyielding varnish sounded as though the fight was becoming more animated, and then the whole audience got on its feet at once with a sound of rattling musketry. The choir sang "Hold the Fort." When the orchestra had concluded the people sat down gingerly. The services were short, and all went home praying for the man who painted the seats.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, Nov. 8, 1880. Ed. Record: "We have met the enemy and"—(the completion of the sentence must be deferred to some future time.) Like the old man of the sea on the shoulders of Sinbad, the sailor, it seems that the Republican party has its grip upon the Republic and cannot be shaken off. Democrats are sunk in the mire of despondency; and well they may be. When four years ago they were cheated out of the Presidency by one of the most outrageous frauds in the category of political crimes, rather than plunge the country into civil war, they submitted and decided to appeal to the American people to right the wrong, and to punish the perpetrators of the crime. The result is, that the people sitting in judgment have condoned the offense. The Republican party, re-king with crimes against liberty, and brazenly glorifying in ill gotten power, has been brought to the bar of public opinion only to be vindicated and restored to the power it has so shamefully abused. The ballot box is no longer to be dreaded by political miscreants; for it has been demonstrated that a party holding the reins of government, can shape the result of an election by the force of thorough partisan organization, the unscrupulous use of administration influence, and a liberal use of the money wrung from the hundreds and thousands of dependents on government patronage.

The defeat of Hancock is of little importance compared to the possible evils which are likely to come in the future, now that the public morals are so debased as to see no cause for the punishment of political conspirators. Hancock, upon whose character the fierce glare of the calcium light of a political campaign has not been able to show a single flaw, has been beaten by a man whose record, according to his own friends, is anything but spotless. Virtue has been allowed to go unrewarded, and guilt has ridden upon its high horse. The thing has been done and "Gall the people have said, amen." They have cried "liberate into us Barabba," and have crucified Truth as they did 1800 years ago. The office-holders have cast the official sword and buckler into the sea, and when the better part of the people have remonstrated, they have contemptuously kicked the beam.

Now that the election is over, there is a good deal of angry re-remembrance among the leaders of the defeated party. The national committee are accused of blameworthy conduct. John Kelly is coming in for his share of abuse. Some are heaping malicious imputations on the "dod" who put the tariff clause in the platform. Others are saying "I told you so, it serves the party right—they had no business to go back on Tilden," &c. &c.

Though there are other causes which had a bearing on the issue of the campaign, the one which contributed more than all the rest to the defeat of the Democracy was undoubtedly the so-called tariff issue. New York is a manufacturing State and it was the key to the election. Manufacturers were dead against any attempt to reduce the tariff, and workingmen were either persuaded that it meant a loss of employment, or were intimidated by threats of dismissal. True, the Republican employees did not make use of the logic of the "shot-gun," as they charge the South with doing, but they used an equally effective weapon. "To a poor working-man with a family dependent upon his earnings and a cold winter before him, a threat of dismissal is about as sure to bring him to terms as any shot-gun policy could be. Besides this kind of intimidation there was a wholesale use of money among the criminal classes, who are in the habit of selling their votes to the highest bidder.

A favorable act of American political excitement is, that however fierce it may be, it quickly subsides. Citizens who have been wrought up to the pitch of calling each other scoundrels, for the last three months, will now go home, get a good wash, put on a clean shirt, and the next day perhaps shake hands as friendly as ever. Our people are too busy making money, or trying to make it, to give more than a passing growl over the wrecks that election day scatters around. "Sufficient for election day is the evil of," should be the motto. Our vast population will now pass from the study of politics to the daily routine of work at the plow, the anvil, or the loom.

A storm of wind and rain is now raging along this part of the coast, which promises to do much damage to shipping. One wreck is already reported. The steamer Rhode Island went to pieces yesterday on the rocks of Long Island Sound. Fortunately the passengers were all saved, but the steamer is a total loss. Newspaper men can now turn their attention to something else besides politics—to the collection of news for instance. There has been nothing but "political intelligence" in the columns of newspapers for some time, and a change of programme would certainly be appreciated by the public, irrespective of party. J. G. D.

Impudent Thief. Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, has received a silver watch, accompanied by a letter, professing from one of a gang of pickpockets which infested Atlanta during the recent fair. The letter said that they had met with the greatest success, capturing so many watches that they had no use for the one accompanying the letter and had decided to present it to the Governor as a memento of the police arrangement of the Gate City which enabled them to ply their avocations without fear of arrest.—Greensboro Patriot.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON Nov. 8th, 1880. The election is over, and all that remains of the political excitement incident to the campaign will shortly be transferred to the city. The Republican party again triumphs. It is needless to further discuss the means and appliances by which the result has been accomplished, or to agree now upon the justice of the Democratic cause. The influences that have encompassed its defeat are well known. The power of the office holders, the corporations and concentrated monied interests of the country is greater in the balance than the mere will of the people. Practical politics are too much for sentiment and principle. The national banks, railroad monopolies and other special interests recognize the Republican party as the agent that has enabled them to grind large profits out of the masses, and they hope for still further benefits from it. These interests control, by coercion or other influences, a million voters, who, left to their inclinations, would vote the Democratic ticket. Add to this the efforts of an enormous army of office holders with the friends they control and we have a combination which no simple majority can overthrow. Nobody doubts that a majority of the American people are to-day opposed in sentiment to the Republican party, but the most of us will agree that nothing short of revolution will ever loosen its grip upon power.

To sum all up, Garfield is elected, Grant again nominated, and the great fraud of 1876 is condoned. Six months ago such a result was deemed impossible. But if Democrats who believed this wish to go still further to the root of things perhaps they will now conclude that when they abandoned Mr. Tilden they surrendered that issue. I do not mean when they failed to nominate him at Cincinnati, for he was out of the question then. The abandonment of the old ticket practically occurred long before that. I know it is the opinion of many of our best and surest Democrats that John Kelly and those who acted with him should be held to a very large share of the responsibility for the present disaster. But I will not discuss that. It is certain that this failure to condemn the impurity of the first third of our chief magistracy will embolden the authors of it, and it may as well be understood right here that the first serious step towards a bloody revolution in this country has been taken. There will be no quibbling about Garfield's election. The democratic party is not that kind of a party. He will be inaugurated, and the result manfully acquiesced in, though a dishonest man is permitted to occupy the presidential office and a back politician from the slums of New York shall preside over the Senate of the United States. But look out for Grant in 1884 and 1888.

The scenes in the streets of Washington on election night have never been equalled on a similar occasion. Thousands of men and women were upon the corners and in front of buildings where returns were displayed, and great excitement prevailed. One disagreeable feature was the crowds of low, noisy and insolent negroes, who insulted everybody and sought every possible opportunity to make trouble. Several rows occurred and every white man who dared to hurl a word of abuse at the insolent was in danger of his life. One ineffective Democrat was fatally injured by a blow on the head with a club. This city is infested with a large element of this character. It is called the "nigger parasite." The decently inclined blacks remain on the plantations of the South where they can earn an honest living, and from all accounts they largely voted the Democratic ticket in this election, but the worthless, rowdy class, who take an interest in politics, flock to Washington, where demagogic politicians make use of and encourage them. Their insolence on such occasions as last Tuesday night is almost insufferable.

One of the particularly outrageous things in the late campaign was the use made of the Pension Office in the interest of the Radical party. The present Commissioner of Pensions, one Bentley, is about the most contemptible specimen that ever occupied a public position. For several years the office under his administration has been used chiefly to obstruct the claims of soldiers and prevent the execution of the laws of Congress. But during this campaign he has employed his whole force in sending circulars to soldiers whose claims he has heretofore held back, informing them that their cases are about to be allowed and would be paid provided no change of administration occurred. That was the inference to be drawn from his circular and the object was to keep soldiers from voting for Hancock. Now that the election is over probably no further attention will be paid to the claim. This reminds me of a rather curious case that has been pending before the office several years. Thomas Jefferson, a private in the Fifty-second United States infantry, was during the winter of 1863, for some trivial offense committed the guard house by a field officer's court. He remained there all night, and his feet and legs were so badly frozen that it was necessary to amputate them both. He applied for a pension, but for one reason or another his case was not acted upon. About a year ago it was passed upon by Deputy Commissioner Clark, but is now again before the office on a re-commitment. The pension for the loss of both legs is the same as for the loss of one leg—\$72 per month, and as this man is entitled to a pension from date of the injury, he will receive about \$8,000.

The widow of Abraham Lincoln recently returned from Europe and it is said will make Washington her home. She arrived by the same steamer that brought Sara Bernhart and the crowd that welcomed the actress rudely pushed aside poor Mrs. Lincoln. A Journalist of my acquaintance relates the following story about Mrs. Lincoln's life in the White House. He says: "In 1862 I came from Richmond, a paroled prisoner of war and called at the White House, by appointment at 8 o'clock in the morning. Capt. Watts, then the major domo, received me, and we were taking a quiet sip of Scotch whiskey, when an excited footman came in and cried, 'Cap'n, the old woman wants yer!' 'All right,' said Watts, placidly. Two seconds afterwards the door again opened with—I tell ye the old woman wants ye; she's raising h—l down stairs.' Such was the domestic life of the wife of a President, and Mrs. Lincoln unfortunately for herself, has as little real respect shown her now as in the days of her greatest social prominence. Phono.

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Vote for Governor.

We publish herewith the official vote for Governor so far as heard from:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Jarvis, Buxton. Lists names of counties and their respective votes for the two candidates.

It will thus be seen that the majority for Jarvis is 7,730 in the counties whose official vote is known. While the official vote of the other counties is not known, yet enough has been heard from them to justify us in stating that the majority for Jarvis is about 7,500.

Hancock runs ahead of him just as Tilden ran ahead of Vance in 1876.

A Tribute to Gen. Hancock.

The New York Herald says: "Gov. Cornell's thanksgiving proclamation is published, and Gen. Hancock is probably issuing a private and personal thanksgiving order of his own. Among the men who have been prominently before the public in the past few months none have found the objection as distasteful as he; on the other hand, no other candidate has been so impetuous to malice and mud. To emerge from a heated campaign with a reputation as good as he started with is greater glory than could have been gained by an election to the Presidency."

Gen. W. R. Cox.

The official returns show that this gentleman has been chosen to represent this (the Fourth Congressional) district by a majority of 1,318 over M. A. Bledsoe. The Metropolitan district has done itself honor by this choice of one of its leading and most popular citizens. Gen. Cox is no stranger to North Carolinians, for during the past twenty years he has been conspicuous and prominent in whatever general movements or measures appertained to their interests. He was born in Halifax county, March 11, 1831, was educated in Nashville, Tennessee, and received his license to practice law at the Lebanon Law School of that State, and settled in Raleigh in 1859. At the beginning of the war he was appointed Major of the Second North Carolina Regiment, and rose by successive promotions to the rank of Brigadier General. He was assigned to the command of Ramsey's celebrated brigade, and as its gallant leader received several wounds and made many perilous escapes. As its leader he made the last charge at Appomattox. At the close of the war he was made President of the Chatham Railroad. In 1868 he was elected Solicitor of the metropolitan district, which position he filled acceptably for six years. He was chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Democracy for several years, and resigned to accept the position of Judge of the Superior Court. He is now serving his second term as Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity of the State. For ten years he has borne an active and prominent part in the politics of the State. Such is the man chosen by the Democracy to represent this district in the Forty-sixth Congress. As the brave and gallant soldier, as the upright and incorruptible Judge, as the exemplary citizen, as the true and devoted friend to the best interests of his State, no man has a stronger hold on the confidence and esteem of his people. In his new and responsible position he will be, as in the past, equal to every emergency, and he will worthily and promptly represent our North Carolina Democracy on the floor of the Federal Congress.—News and Observer.

Population of the World.

The present population of the entire globe may be estimated at 1,455,000,000. This is a number almost beyond the grasp of persons not very conversant with arithmetical calculations. Suffice it to say that the population of London, taken in its widest sense, is 1,000,000, and that consequently the whole world contains only 264 times as many persons as the metropolis of the British Empire. If the numbers are arranged in the order of the great divisions of the globe, Asia, with its 834,000,000 of inhabitants, stands first on the list, followed by Europe with less than half as many, viz: 315,000,000. Africa has 295,000,000, and America only 95,000,000, while Australia and the Polynesian contain 4,000,000, and the Polar regions only 82,000. These numbers added together, with the fractions we have omitted, give the grand total of 1,455,000,000. If we inquire into the populations of the different countries of Europe we find that Great Britain and Ireland, with its 34,000,000, is by no means the most populous, for Germany is estimated at 41,000,000, Austria Hungary at 38,000,000, and France at 36,000,000. Among the smaller kingdoms Denmark has about half the population of London, namely, only a few thousand over 2,000,000. Switzerland has 500,000 more. Belgium, one of the densest populated kingdoms, has 5,500,000; Sweden 4,500,000; Spain 16,000,000, and Portugal nearly 5,000,000. Russia is sparsely peopled in proportion to its extent, the whole population of its immense area only amounting to 88,000,000. But perhaps the most striking results of these investigations lie in the fact that the handful of British in Asia control the destinies of 240,000,000 of natives. In America the United States is by far the greatest power, the population of Brazil coming next, with 11,000,000.

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W. C. DOUGLASS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ASHEBORO, N. C. Practices in the Courts of Randolph, Chatham and Montgomery. July 29