

THE ELECTION. We cannot give the result of the election up to the present writing, but in all probability we have carried the State by a small majority, (one or two.) Returns just received give 59 Dem. and 49 Rep. (5) to make a majority with changes in favor of Democratic Talk of throwing out votes in Mecklenburg, which will help us still more.

All Heard From! THE RETURNS ALL IN AND THE DEMOCRATS VICTORIOUS!

The long agony is over; the last county has been heard from, and victory is ours. A letter received at this office, on yesterday from Asheville, informs us that Cherokee, Clay and Swain have all gone Democratic. These are all that are wanted to make the majority in the Convention, and a majority means us. Besides, it is a well known fact that the result in Forsyth is in our favor. We concede this county to them and then rest them.—Charlotte Observer.

ANSON COUNTY. To our noble friends, the white men in Anson county, we send forth our most cordial greetings to-day. You have done well—more than well—and Anson has indeed proved herself, in this election, the banner county of the State. In her borders white men are indeed white men, and have shown themselves true-hearted North Carolinians as well. Thank God for the entire redemption of old Anson from Radical rule.

THE DIRTY CHASM. Give us your brother McDiarmid and let us shake hands (while we hold our noses) over the dirty chasm opened up in Richmond county by that demagogue and trickster, (Oliver H. Deckery and his sabbie cohorts.) Obeson and Anson fought a good fight, and won a glorious victory, but poor Richmond is again in the bonds of iniquity, under the dominion of its negro majority.

THE COLOR LINE IN ALABAMA. General Gordon, of Georgia, made a speech in Alabama a few days since, in the course of which, seeing many colored men present, he turned to them and asked:

Who is it that for the sake of retaining their hold on power poison the minds of the colored men against their former masters and friends, and with false promises control their votes and keep up contentions and strife between the races? Who is it that in the guise of Ku-Klux murder the colored man in the darkness of midnight and herald abroad the infamous crime as the deed of lawless Democrats and true Southern men in order to keep alive the fires of animosity, knowing their lease of office depends upon the continuance of unfriendly feelings between the sections? The Radicals. He then told the colored men no longer to be deceived. You have had Democratic rule here in Alabama, and they have robbed you of none of your rights. Here the interest of the white man and the colored man are identical; a good government for the one is a good government for the other; the same sun shines above the black man and the white man, and the genial showers water alike the soil of the one and the other; the same God rules above them both, and they could live together in peace but for the Radicals, who antagonize the races. He called upon them to pause, consider and be free men, and to suffer themselves to be no longer marched to the polls as dumb-driven cattle to the slaughter; for the time ignorance and vice may hold sway, but as certainly as that God reigns and rules the earth, truth will ultimately triumph and intelligence reign, not to the injury of the colored man, but for the common weal of all; and here alone is safety for the colored man. He said that, as an excuse for the perpetration of many of the outrages which had been heaped upon the people of the South, the Radicals gave out that we were disloyal—and pray, disloyal to what? To the Radical party?—to wrong and oppression—to corruption in high places—to robbery and plunder! Aye, to be loyal now, one must not only believe, but be a statesman and honest butter an honest man, but that Henry Ward Beecher is an innocent, perdition!

LET HIM GROW!



ANSON ALL RIGHT!!

WE'VE DONE OUR PART WELL!!!

The following is the vote of this county for Col. R. T. Bennett, Conservative, and A. M. Roggan, Radical:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes names like Wadesboro, Gullledge, White's Store, Lanesboro, Burnsville, Ansonville, Lileville, Morven, and Bennett's Majority.

HARD MONEY.

What is it?—The New York World expends a vast amount of fine writing in preaching up what it calls "hard money" and in declaiming against the existing currency of the government, which it calls "rag money." The Bulletin thinks the World would be much better understanding its advocacy of hard money if it would distinctly define what it means by that term. Will it tell us (1) whether it would permit any paper issues; (2) if so, of what kind and to what extent; (3) how much coin we ought to have; and, (4) seeing we have very little coin, how we are to get what additional amount it thinks we may need? It might be quite prudent for the World to get its ideas on these points very definitely fixed; for if its party should be finally committed to the policy it advocates, it might be found very inconvenient to have to determine them piecemeal what hard money means. At any rate, the public have a right to ask just what lies under this catch-word, before they join ranks with the party that hoists it as a shibboleth.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS.

Recent statistics show that the Southern States have 187 mills, 10,447 looms, 497,625 spindles, and last year consumed 58,995,516 pounds, or about 147,491 bales of 400 pounds each. Georgia has 42 of the mills, running 2,934 looms and 139,330 spindles, and consumed 18,522,399 pounds or 46,307 bales. The next State to Georgia in consumption is South Carolina, which consumes 7,184,558 pounds, and the next is Alabama, with 6,490,790, followed closely by Tennessee, with 6,276,153, and North Carolina, 6,032,678; Virginia, 5,434,025 pounds, and the rest are under 2,000,000, except Missouri, which takes 3,481,373 pounds.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

A letter from Berlin published in Land and Water, a short time since, conveys a piece of information which many farmers would do well to make a note of. The writer asks, Who ever knew of two plants being so inimical to one another as one to kill the other by a mere touch? This, however, seems to be the case when rape grows near the thistle. If a field is infested by thistles, give it a turn of rape seed, and this plant will altogether starve, suffocate and chill the thistle out of existence. A trial was being made with different varieties of rape seed in square plots, when it was found that the whole ground was full of thistles, and nobody believed in the rape having a fair run. But it had; and as it grew the thistle vanished, faded, turned gray, and dried up as soon as the rape leaves began to touch it. Other trials were then made in flower pots and garden-beds, and the thistle always had to give in, and was altogether annihilated, whether old and fully developed or young and tender,

THE RESULT.

The following is the result, as far as we can ascertain:

Table with 3 columns: Counties, Dem., and Rep. Lists counties like Albemarle, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort and Pamlico, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Caswell, Carteret, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee and Graham, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Forsythe, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Martin, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Madison, Montgomery, Mitchell, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Pitkin, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Tryon, Union, Wake, Warren, Washington, Watonga, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, Yancey.

Hints on the Treatment of Land.

[Southern Cultivator.] Greatly deploring the abuses to which our lands are subjected, by the carelessness, indifference, and ignorance of many of its owners, it is proposed to mention a few of them, and also to make some suggestions, that, perhaps, may be of some value to those who have not their farms right on the subject. To enumerate, first and foremost, all of plowing the land when it is too wet, allowing stock to tread it during the winter months, carelessness in laying off rows, the injudicious use of certain plows at unsuitable times, close, heavy and continued cropping, without regard to any system of rotation and rest, scratching and skimming instead of a more thorough preparation, turning it over to negroes by way of rent—all these abusive agencies at full play, no wonder at the wholesale destruction witnessed everywhere. The gathering of the cotton crop prevents fall plowing being done to any great extent—the proper time for turning over land. The spring months, of late years, are generally very wet—at least the first of them. We become impatient; sometimes the judgment is at fault—we keep the plow going for fear of getting behind. Much of it is disturbed when not in order, followed by heavy, beating, washing rains. We find, to our sorrow, the great blunder we have made, when it is too late. Better be asleep, or rather, cleaning up, and repairing the plantation buildings, or any useful employment. But, my brother farmers, let me beseech you not to plow a single furrow too wet. Wait, wait. You have never seen, nor never will, a year in which there was not dry weather enough to make a crop, by proper management.

The damage to the land, injury to the coming crop, difficulties in the way of after cultivation, such as hardness, clodding, all speak trumpet-tongued against such foolishness. Bad enough to use any kind, but inverting the land, in the spring of the year, with a turn-plow when too wet, is capping the climax of agricultural folly. Turning 4 or 5 in flakes on lands of thin soil, and poor subsoil, with the latter on top, it cannot pulverize, and misintegrated; consequently does not produce. Those who ought to be laid aside after Christmas, locked up, or thrown away. Sometimes the soil seems in order when they lay below is too wet. Mischievous it is to follow by stirring it. The old land is too wet—we go to the fresher; it seems to crumble very

well. We very soon make old land of that. There is much land in our country that has been ploughed wet so often, it can only be ploughed now when in that condition.

Allowing stock to run upon and glean the land in the winter months, especially cattle, is exceedingly damaging to it. Where they tread when it is wet, a clod is the result. Better not have the cattle, or very few of them, if there is no other way of wintering them. Close, heavy, and continued cropping, has exhausted its acres by the thousand; but this branch of the subject has so ally, and fully discussed, I merely allude to it. Are our eyes hidden that we cannot see? If these things be done in the green tree, what may we expect in the dry? Can we expect forgiveness; can we forgive ourselves, for thus prostituting to purpose the behest of all, this goodly, this only heritage that is left us, in turning it over to the control and management of the negro as a reueler?

If we are guilty ourselves, we repeat, what may be expected, when it is left to their control—some honorable exceptions, of course. Shall we enlarge—shall this picture be outlined and brought fully to the foreground? Who has not seen it, but who of us measures and takes in its reality? The writer is no enemy to the negro, and the mention of these things is not so much against him—or whom but little can be expected—as against our own race. We shall not pursue the subject, but will close with this summing up. Beyond all doubt, if a judicious system of rotation be commenced in time, before the land becomes exhausted, followed by rest, to keep up the supply of humus—close, deep and thorough ploughing at the proper time, never when too wet, be the circumstances what they may, or the pressure never so great—keeping stock off in wet weather—laying off rows carefully, horizontally when necessary—with a slight fall, where you have a suitable place for carrying off the water—if these simple conditions be observed, there will be no clods, (except perhaps on peculiar lands, or where water may stand on basin places)—there will be no baking or packing—the land will always be lively—the seasons and cultivation being equal, will produce the best—will pay a much better per cent. for a given number of years—will last the longest—there will be a great deal more satisfaction in cultivating it—and it will in the main, where not to broken, retain its original fertility to a considerable extent. This simple lesson in the agricultural school, it is supposed all ought to know, who are following the business, but alas! how few practice it.

J. G. P. Monroe county, May, 1875.

Thoroughbred Poultry.

It is pitiful as well as amusing, in riding through the country, to see the entire neglect which the majority of farmers manifest towards their poultry. If a farmer does not possess conveniences for rearing more than one variety, let him read, and satisfy himself which that variety should be, and then procure eggs or birds from some reliable quarter, and with little trouble, he can become possessor of a flock which will be a delight to the eye, and no more expense than a miserable mixture except the first slight cost. Some insist that the only advantage a pure bred fowl has over the mongrel, is in the fragrance. Well, for the sake of avoiding argument, we admit it to be so. Now, all will uphold a man in admiring works of art that are really perfect, and why not works of nature? While a sense of relief from all care can be found by the men of business in gazing upon "works of art and man's device," with which his house may be stored, more may be found in throwing off all restraint, and in the open air, losing himself and every care for the time, in watching the never ceasing activity of these feathered pets.—Correspondent Country Gentleman.

Wm. Journal says: Dr. C. H. Roberts, President, and Col. S. L. Fremont, Superintendent of the Carolina Central Railway Company, with one of the firm of Messrs. Cronly & Morris, will leave the depot of the C. C. R. this evening at a quarter past 6 o'clock to visit the marble beds of the latter firm, with a view to its excavation and transportation to the interior as a fertilizer. We return our thanks for invitation to join the party.

CHARLESTON, S. C. August 5.—Ex-Treasurer Parker, against whom a verdict of seventy-five thousand dollars was rendered in a suit growing out of his official frauds and embezzlement, and who was in prison awaiting criminal prosecution for similar offences, escaped from Columbia jail as a late hour last night, no clue to his whereabouts, but every effort is making to recapture him.

GREENVILLE, Aug. 5.—An altercation took place here this morning, between Col. S. S. Crittenden, editor of the "Enterprise and Mountaineer," and James H. Runion, Esq., of the "Republican," on account of an offensive article in the "Republican" which resulted in the casting of the latter. A hostile meeting is anticipated between Col. Crittenden and Capt. William E. Earle, who avows himself the author of the objectionable article.

The Axe Man. If you want anything in the way of hard ware or cutlery, or guns or pistols, or barrels, paints, oil glass, wash blinks, doorknobs, just go or send by Jacob in Wilmington and "axe" him for it. If he can't supply you just sit down quietly and write to New York or Liverpool for it, for if Jacob doesn't carry it in his huge stock, no other merchant in Wilmington does. We have looked through his huge establishment, now being replenished with new and additional stock and will guarantee full prices for everything.

100 YEARS AGO.

Under the above head we will give some interesting reading matter, commencing in this issue (No. 39) and continuing several months.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 6. In CONVENTION, RICHMOND, July 22 1875.

RICHARD BLAND, Esq.; a member of this Convention, and one of the deputies appointed to represent this colony in General Congress, informed the Convention, that certain false and scandalous reports, highly reflecting on him in his public character, had been propagated; to wit, that he had made application to the Earl of Dartmouth, or some of the Ministry, for an appointment to collect the taxes imposed on America by Parliament; and that, as an inducement to them to grant the same, had promised to promote the designs of the Ministry against this country; and also, that his conduct in General Congress had been such that he was obliged suddenly to decamp from the city of Philadelphia.

That he had served as a member of the General Assembly for upwards of 30 years, and hoped the party he had always publicly taken would have secured him, in his age, from an imputation, so injurious to his character. That he earnestly requested a full and public inquiry should be made into the truth of the said reports, and that the Rev. Samuel Shield, the Rev. John Hurt, and Samuel Overton and Joseph Smith, who, he understood, had propagated the said reports, should be summoned to attend the said inquiry; and that every other person who had heard any thing of the said reports would also attend, that the fullest examination might be made into the truth thereof.

Resolved, that this Convention will, on Friday next examine into the truth of the reports mentioned in the said information.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1875.

The Convention, according to the order of the day, went into an examination of the reports said to have been propagated to the prejudice of Richard Bland, Esq.; a member of this Convention, and one of the deputies appointed to represent this colony in General Congress; and, after the examination of the Rev. Samuel Shield, and the Rev. John Hurt, and many other witnesses, and a full inquiry into the same, do find the said reports to be utterly false and groundless, and tending not only to injure the said Richard Bland in his public character, but to prejudice the glorious cause in which America is now embarked.

Resolved, unanimously, that this Convention do consider it as their duty to bear to the world their testimony that the said Richard Bland hath manifested himself the friend of his country, and uniformly stood forth an able assertor of her rights and liberties.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, President. (A Copy) JOHN TRAZWELL, Clk. Convention.

In CONVENTION, July 24, 1875. Resolved, that no flour, wheat, or other grain or provisions of any kind, be exported from this colony, to any part of the world, from and after the 5th day of August next, until the Convention, or Assembly, or the Honourable the Continental Congress, shall order otherwise; that no quantities of the said articles, more than are necessary for the use of the inhabitants, be brought to, collected, or stored in the towns, or other places upon or near navigable waters; that the retractions country committee be directed to take care that this resolve be effectually carried into execution; and that all contracts made for the sale and delivery of any such articles for exportation, between this time and the 10th day of September next, be considered as null and void.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, President. In CONVENTION, JULY 29, 1875.

Resolved, that the several inspectors of the public warehouses in this colony do, some time before the last of August, next, and after advertising the same in the public papers, at their warehouses, and at the courthouses of their counties, make sale of all transfer and other tobacco, which may have laid one year in their respective warehouses, for ready money, at the said warehouses, or at the courthouse of the county, and pay the money arising from such sale as the law directs.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, President. (A Copy) JOHN TRAZWELL, Clk. Convention.

Southampton, July 8, 1875.

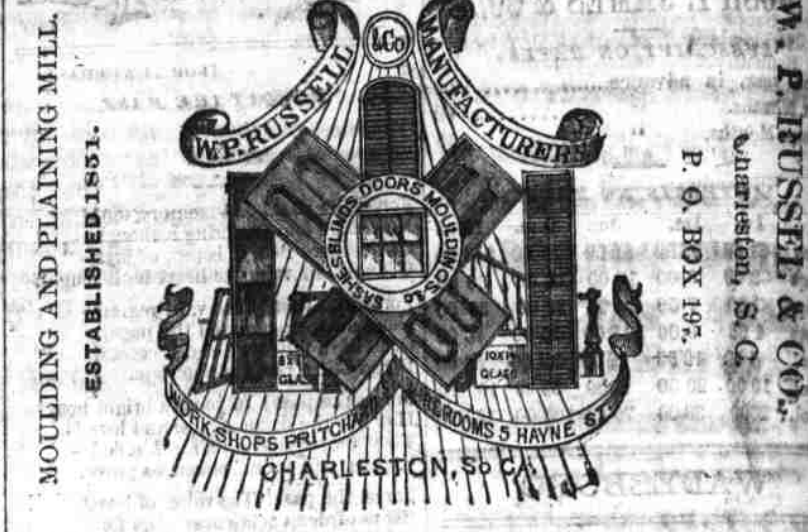
Taken out of my house, between the 20th and 28th of March last, one three Pint SILVER TANKARD, and one Pint CAN, marked M E, which I have the greatest reason to believe were taken and conveyed away by a Negro Man Slave belonging to Edmund Taylor, Esq; of Mecklenburg, he being in my Neighborhood about that Time. Whoever delivers me the said Plate, or gives me such Intelligence that I get them again, shall be handsomely rewarded by

TO BE SOLD. THREE Thousand Acres of well timbered LAND, near News-market, in Caroline County, wherein are two Plantations in good repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subscribers. JOHN BAYLOR.

READ AND REMEMBER. THE ATLANTIC HOTEL. A SEASIDE RESORT. BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, SO FAVORABLY INTRODUCED TO the public last Summer by the now owner, Capt. R. D. Graham, of Mecklenburg, is for the season of 1875, May 1st to October 1st, open to such visitors only as the undersigned may be willing to admit to his family circle. He hopes to renew his pleasant acquaintance with all former guests of the Atlantic Hotel. The peculiar situation of this house affords all the pleasure of a voyage without peril or sea sickness. NO DUST! NO FLIES!! NO MOSQUITOES!!!

Bathing Houses are attached to the house, where guests may at once enjoy the exhilarating effects of salt water and learn the art of swimming. Surf as good as any upon the coast. Tickets from Wadesboro and return good for the season. Special contracts made with families and Excursionists. Liberal reduction to early visitors. Children and servants half price. GEO. W. CHARLOTTE, Proprietor.



Dressed Flooring, Ceiling and Weather Boards, Mouldings for Building purposes in Great Variety, Newels, Hand-Rails and Ballusters.

WOOD TURNING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL WORK made as cheap at this establishment as can be made in the United States. We have on hand the largest stock of the above South of the city of Baltimore, all of which we guarantee will give entire satisfaction to all who want good and substantial work. The subscribers are the only PRACTICAL MECHANICS—Sash, Blind and Door Makers—by trade, carrying on the business, in the City of Charleston, and can refer to gentlemen all over this State, Georgia, North Carolina and Florida, as to the Character of their work for the past twenty years.

NOTICE.—On account of the manner in which we box up our work, and our assumption of the risk of breakage of Glass with ordinary handling our goods are shipped over the roads in this State at HALF RATES, which is a great saving to the purchaser of our work.

W. P. RUSSELL & CO., Charleston, S. C. E. F. WADDELL Agent in Cheraw. P. COPPEDGE & CO., Agents in Wadesboro May 14-6m.

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WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE public generally, to the fact, that we will run a hack from Wadesboro, N. C., to Cheraw, S. C. Leave Wadesboro Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 M., arriving at Cheraw 6 P. M. Leave Cheraw Mondays and Thursdays at 7 A. M. THOMPSON & TURNER. JOHN C. McLAUCHLIN, Proprietor.