

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

A negro was hung in Fayetteville on the 9th inst., having been duly convicted of a most daring and outrageous burglary. The execution was public, and was witnessed by many hundreds of persons, drawn together as if to witness some great show. And tomorrow, another execution will take place at Hillsboro. Two white men and a negro, known as the Chapel Hill burglars, will then and there be hung. This execution also is to be public, and because of the number to be hung, and the great publicity given to their crimes, there will be doubtless an immense crowd in attendance, probably the largest ever witnessed in that ancient Borough. We cannot understand or appreciate this strong and almost universal desire on the part of our people to witness the dying agonies of a fellow-man. We cannot help regarding it as morbid and depraved though many of our best citizens yield to it. The attraction to a "hanging" surely cannot be the pleasure derived from seeing a miserable wretch launched into eternity! The extinguishment of the breath of the vilest criminal, of the God-given spark of human life, surely cannot be a spectacle to be enjoyed.

The most hardened heart is sometimes touched with pity and softened at the death sufferings of a brute beast, and yet men of humane instincts, of generous impulses, and with kind hearts, will flock in crowds to enjoy the death agonies and dying gasps of a fellow mortal, to whom God has given an immortal soul! Yes, they will laugh and jest, and joke, while the poor wretch with tottering steps and trembling limbs ascends the fatal scaffold, and then enjoy as rare sport and relish as a rich treat all the revolting incidents of the horrible scene. Surely this does not speak well for our humanity.

Now, we are not one of those "Sentimentalists," who are opposed to all capital punishment, for on the contrary human and divine law has for all ages sanctioned it. We do not, however, approve of public executions, but think that they should be private. The main argument for public executions is, that the publicity of the punishment will strike terror into the minds of the spectators, and thus deter others from committing capital crimes. But we do not believe that experience has proven the force of this argument; in fact we think that it has operated in practice with the opposite result.

Frequently the criminal, encouraged by the presence of so large an assemblage, desires to make a hero of himself, and makes a long harangue to the assembled multitude, protesting his innocence, creating the impression that he is a martyr to the persecutions of cruel laws, and causing many to doubt his guilt; and then when the fatal noose is applied he boldly and unflinchingly presents his neck to its deadly embrace, and "dies game!" We think that these public executions have a bad effect in corrupting the public morals, in deadening the better impulses of the heart, and in cultivating a depraved taste. The more we see of death the less terrible it seems, and the more frequently we witness the taking of human life the less sacred we hold it. This is doubtless the experience of all of us who served in the late war, when the deaths of even friends and comrades would make but slight impressions on our minds, so callous had we become by their frequency.

We highly approve of the Act, passed by the legislature of 1868 and 1869, that directs all executions to be held within the jail or its inclosure, and limits the number of spectators to be admitted, and regret that it has been thought necessary to make any changes in that law.

We have said this much upon this subject, even at the risk of giving offence to some friends, because we deem it the duty of the Press to endeavor to create a healthy pub-

lic sentiment, and not to pander to a morbid one. Many newspapers, especially the great New York papers, are constantly filled with revolting accounts and disgusting narratives of some "great hanging," thus encouraging and stimulating this unnatural desire to attend public executions; and thereby we think they commit a wrong upon the public.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

The two main objections urged by the veto of Hayes to the section in the Army Bill in regard to the use of troops at the polls, were, that it was contrary to the spirit of the Constitution to attach a legislative "rider" to an Appropriation Bill, and that the proposed legislation would abridge the rights and authority of the civil officers as well as the military. In order, therefore, to obviate these objections, and test the sincerity of Hayes in making them, Congress has just passed as a separate measure the following:

"Whereas the presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections; Therefore, Be it enacted, &c. That it shall not be lawful to bring to, or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State, any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the Legislature or Executive of the State where such force is to be used; and so much of all laws as are inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed."

This bill passed both branches of Congress by a strict party vote, the democrats all voting for it and the republicans against it, except Martin of this State. The bill now awaits the signature of the President and it is believed that he will be compelled to sign it, or place himself in such a position as to merit the scorn and contempt of all decent men. As soon as this is signed Congress will at once make the usual appropriation for the army. We congratulate the democratic party and the country at large (for the interest of one is the good of the other) upon the wisdom and moderation displayed by Congress, proving to the world that the legislation of the country has been entrusted to safe hands, honest hearts, and wise heads. Whether Hayes signs this bill or not, the vote upon its passage has placed on record the position of the democratic and republican parties in regard to it, and to this record let them be held. In the next political campaign let this great issue between these parties be presented fairly and fully to the people, who are the sovereign rulers of this country, and let them decide at the ballot box which is right.

Correspondence.

WE WILL BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE COMMUNICATIONS ON ANY SUBJECT THAT MAY BE OF INTEREST, BUT WE MUST INSIST ON A RESPONSIBLE NAME ACCOMPANYING EVERY ARTICLE, AND ALSO THAT IT BE WRITTEN PLAINLY AND ONLY ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER. THE EDITOR IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE VIEWS AND OPINIONS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

FOR THE RECORD.

ROCK HILL, S. C. May 10th 1879.

Mr. Editor:—In two recent copies of your valuable paper, I have noticed letters from our friend Mr. J. D. Brasington who seems to be very much opposed to the "no fence" or stock law. If you will be so kind as to give me a small space in your columns, I will endeavor to show Mr. B. and the public generally what I know about this subject. I do not know what it might do, but personal observation has shown me what it has done in this section. He first considers what the strip of land will cost all around the county to build the fence on, and then the cost of rails &c. What is the cost in comparison to the cost of keeping up all the fences on every man's farm in the country?

Now compare the value of the "stock" in the county to the enormous expense of keeping up all these fences, to keep this "stock" off your filled ground, and you will see it looks insignificant. You will reflect for a moment and remember how fast the timber is being destroyed by splitting rails. It is true as a general rule your land is well timbered, but how long will it be this way if you keep cutting the timber off? Judging from this county it will not be long for the largest part of this county has not timber enough to fence it. I can do one farm within a mile or two of this place, that before the

"no fence" law came into effect could have been bought for one dollar and a half per acre, and since, the owner refused five dollars per acre. Why was this change brought about? Because he had no timber to fence his land when he had to fence it and now he has no timber to fence it. I have no doubt that I could mention many similar cases but will let this do. You seem to forget that the land which your fence is taken from is not lost; it will yield more to the quantity than any land you have, and will make enough to feed several head of cattle. Again, looking at the rich spots of ground lying out for the want of a fence, and if you fence it, it will consume the profits for several years, and if you had the advantage of the "Stock" law you could till it regardless of fence, and just in this way there has been (it is estimated) five thousand acres of land taken in this county this year. Why is this? Because we enjoy the benefits of the "no fence" law. How do you call this running the poor widows and poor men away for the want of work? If I see it in a proper light, it is giving them more labor than ever, and if they leave at all, they will be happy riddance, for they will have to slink work. Our Lord smiles us, "that which we sow we shall reap," and if we expend our time sowing grain, shall we not reap grain? And on the other hand if we spend our time building fences, we reap bushes and briars and Spring out of the fence corners. If a man wants to be doing something when it is too wet to plow why not pay attention to making manures instead of destroying that which he has by cutting his timber up into the shape of rails? Our friend seems to think that the "no fence" law will stop immigration to the old North State. I contend that it is one step towards promoting the immigration of good people to the glorious old State.

What would a man be going to a country where he has to put more around a field than there is in it? Go where this law is in force, and ask how they like it? I warrant you almost entirely an affirmative answer. As for this county (York) all those who voted for the "no fence" law would do again with twice the willingness; and over one-half who were bitterly opposed to it have "reverted" although a long time before they would admit that a great work had been done for them. Some of our friends harp on "poor stock" (pointed to a stake). This is really laughable, for I would be very proud to know that my native county could boast as fat and good stock as I see here where this law is enforced. Chatham has too many cattle; give one cow what you give two now, and you will make twice the amount of milk and three times the amount of butter from the one cow. It is reasonable, for you know the richer the food and the more of it, the richer the milk and the more of it. Some good friends might ask what makes me so fond to interfere with their county affairs? In reply I would say because I have the honor to hail from Chatham, and I like to see my Chatham friends prosper.

I could give you an idea of a great many more advantages to be derived from this glorious law, but don't like to impose on the good nature of our Editor and his readers.

In conclusion I will say, "Ignore and ignore till union together." Very respectfully,
Pena Linde.

FOR THE RECORD.

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.

MAY 8th, 1879.

DEAR RECORD:—Looking over your columns is a matter of much interest to me, because every correspondent can give his views and express his opinion upon the various topics and subjects upon which they are disposed to write, in a friendly and unobtrusive manner, and difference of opinion should not create strife nor hatred. In another letter, I made some remarks on Mr. "Eaton's" communication of the 17th inst, but only give him a few hints, and find in the same paper a sermon from the pen of Rev. Mr. "Ignoramus." Although he says he don't propose to try to preach a sermon, but he will quote a passage from his school book, upon which to base his remarks for me, "Tom" and Col. Rives, and hopes we are all members of a Sabbath school. I can only speak for myself, Mr. "Ignoramus." I have been a member of Sabbath Schools for years. I was a student at the Sabbath School at the Episcopal Church in Hillsboro, at least 45 years ago, and there first learned the Lord's Prayer, and have never forgotten it since that time. I have filled all the various offices of the Sabbath School.

Now, Mr. Editor, in reply to Mr. "Ignoramus," whether those views I entertain in opposition to the no fence law were transmitted to me traditionally or otherwise, I still believe with all my heart. I suppose he has reference to pasturing sheep, when he says he knows of a flock of sheep which has been confined to one pasture for five or six years, and they still look well. What does he call a flock of sheep? I suppose it is that flock there are 23 or 21; if there were many, they would not look well long, unless he has some treatment for them outside the ordinary treatment of sheep raisers about here; and if he has, we would like to know what it is. I know a flock of sheep I mean 40 or 50 head—put in a pasture (inclosed for that purpose) of 300 acres, and they all will attend to that, come to nothing in less than 3 years. This Mr. "Ignoramus," I would think of his name makes as much ado over our forest as if he knew nothing of

such thing. Why, sir, just come down here, and we can take you through forests a day's journey, over swamps, through meadow-lands if cleared up, until you would say that I was right in opposing the no fence law. Our stock is faring well at this time, and looking well. We get plenty milk and butter, and some to give to the boys. The March winds have not blown any of them away, yet, nor we have not had any to help up when they would lay down; but if we had to keep them up from now, I guess we would have it to do; if not, find employment for the tanners, for feed is getting scarce—we could not feed much longer.

I have not room to follow him through the whole sermon, but turn him over to Mr. "Tom" and Col. Rives, for the present.

Now, Mr. Editor, I saw in the Record of the 10th inst., in the Magistrate's meeting, a resolution to build a bridge across Haw River, at Bynum's Factory, which I think, a step in the right direction. While I am opposed to taxing the people to build bridges for the convenience of every man's mill, I think that bridge a public necessity, as well as to the interest of the factory company, and I think all such companies should be encouraged, and every means thrown in their way to encourage and aid them. We want more such men and companies in Chatham. That is the first, and only factory in the county—I mean cotton factory. Who will build the next? We have sufficient water power in the county, and plenty of it. More soon. W.

FOR THE RECORD.

ENO LAYLE, N. C.

MAY 8th 1879.

Mr. Editor:—We have read every issue of your most valuable paper, with increasing interest, especially the correspondence of "Sequoia" and "Tax Payer" of Cane Creek. These are most valuable documents to the "hard distillery" of good old Chatham, because of their nearly opposite to the policy of bridging the whole county.

What could have ever induced the Magistrates of Chatham to appropriate, so wantonly, the vast and inconceivable sum of \$5,000, to build a bridge at "Bynum's Factory," a place where no one ever goes, except mill boys and turtle hunters, is the mystery of the age. The reason for this action ought to be classed as the eighth wonder of the world. When we heard of this action we would have been delighted to have been perched upon the pinnacle of the court house and to have exclaimed to the world around with David Crockett of old, "Mirabile dicta."

We have no theory, that will account for this action only that each magistrate received or soon will receive a bribe that has more or soon will make them, richer than Vanderbilt ever was or ever will be.

The very idea of an honest and intelligent body of men, ever appropriating the hard earned taxes of the poor man, to build a bridge, any where except across main street in Hillsboro, without first obtaining the consent of every man, woman and child, without any regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, is astounding in the extreme. We think it great extravagance and false economy to build bridges at all. Gov. Vance made the greatest mistake of his life when he said to the legislature of blessed memory in his message; that for a people to become great and prosperous they must have good highways to market. We assert without fear of successful contradiction that the reverse is true because, there is no necessity of ever going to market. If a farmer has anything he does not need, let him give it to the Sheriff, to defray the expense of extracting jail bills (both).

Look at Rome! she was the proud mistress of the world until she commenced building bridges and improving her highways. Look at New York, Illinois, Indiana and many other like States. They appropriate annually vast sums of money in building bridges, improving highways and in supporting a useless and costly system of common schools. Ruin will soon be their portion if they don't hastily learn the lessons of wisdom from Chatham and other prosperous sections.—Come nearer home Look at Randolph. It has been a part of her mistaken policy for more than a third of a century, to build good laticed bridges over all her principal streams. They will stand for more than half a century to come, as a fit mockery of her former extravagance and false economy. We admit she is entirely out of debt but that is nothing these hard times. If she had just saved half what she has lavishly thrown away upon us—us bridges, she would have today been able to purchase the entire globe.

Chatham has pursued a much wiser policy and hence, she is to day, at least two thousand years ahead of Randolph and such counties.

row and the cost will be so much, comparatively, and which will compel such as go to market, to go at least a half a mile out of the way and to travel over an impassable road, but let it be built at Hillsboro; because the river is as wide there as any where in the county and we will be compelled to spend twice as much there as any where else, to build a similar bridge. Also because the road by this route is absolutely superb and inviting and is the nearest and only possible route on all points in the land, except to a still-house or Jericho. But, sir, we demand, in the name of the tax payers of Chatham three things; first, that we have no bridges; secondly that we have no bridges; thirdly that we have no bridges.

NOT A BRIDGE MAN.

FOR THE RECORD.

CORNWELL'S T. O. S. C.

MAY 7, 1879.

Mr. Editor:—The farmers of this county are somewhat lax in this spring with their work than they usually are. They are just done planting their corn and cotton. The corn, however, on upper lands, has been planted some time. A large per cent of it was planted early enough to be bitten by the frosts of last month. Just think of it—a frost in this far southern climate on the 2nd of May! It was not a heavy one, but was confined to the lowlands. Upon the whole, this has been a very tardy spring; the weather has been changeable to an extreme; first warm and pleasant, then cold and frosty. Until within the last day or two we have had no weather much warmer than some days of February. It was then that the buds began to swell and in March they, together with the blossoms from the fruit trees, put forth abundantly, and every body was rejoicing over the fine fruit crops they were hoping to enjoy; but lo and behold in April there was, not only a frost, but a genuine freeze, producing ice three fourths of an inch thick, and running the mercury in thermometers down into the twenties. Just think of it, and here within 31 degrees of the equator or within 101 degrees of the Tropic of Cancer.

This southern climate is a fine one, but surely this uncertainty in the spring weather—this very changeable nature of it is one drawback. To-day the thermometer indicates a temperature of about 70 degrees. Now to illustrate the high degree of uncertainty that attaches to it, many of the planters are very much uneasy about their crops—afraid they will be ruined by another cold snap perhaps a frost. It is to be hoped though, that their cotton will not meet the unhappy fate of their peaches and nearly all their apples.

Those who know that large portions of this state do not cultivate orchards very extensively, may think that the loss in fruit is not much. But they must recollect that to lose all is the same in one sense whether there be much or little. The man who has much, can usually better afford to lose it than he who has but little.

This county (Chester) now boasts of two weekly papers, both published in the thriving village of Chester. Whether these papers will both be sustained to the extent that will enable the publishers, who are also the editors to continue them, is as yet, a matter of experiment; though they think they can and will be sustained. It is said that "competition is the life of trade." I think it may be the life of newspapers too. Indeed I think I can discern a degree of improvement in the old one since the appearance of the new, though the new is still in the least so far as merit is concerned. This seems to be the prevalent opinion among those who read both papers. Now does it not seem that if this little county (which does not contain much more than 400 square miles) can support two papers, that Chatham, with its 1600 sq. miles, or more, ought to support one? And then aside from the superiority in size (4 times as large) its population does not contain such a large per cent of negroes as does this county.

ALICHA.

FOR THE RECORD.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 4th, 1879.

Mr. Editor:—I have read with the greatest interest the different communications that appear in every copy of your paper. I have intended writing a letter for your valuable columns ever since I read the first number, but have heretofore always hesitated, feeling that I was not competent. I assure you, Mr. Editor, the only thing that causes me now to take up my pen is to say a few words about the election which is to take place in June. We (or at least the Hillsboro people) will again have the chance to vote whiskey out of their town. One Robert Howell was the cause of license being carried the last time. He exerted himself to the utmost, and even went so far as to lay himself liable to be indicted, giving away whiskey to procure voters. He is a thorough rascal, and I am happy to know the people of Hillsboro are entirely rid of his presence. I learned a few days since that certain parties would do everything they could to carry license next June; I truly hope if they evade the law in any way that they will be prosecuted. I have heard some people argue that prohibition did no good. I beg leave to differ with them. I know it does do good. Of course there are some people it will not help, such as are proclaimed drunkards, eat, and will have, strong drink, but there are certain people who would never think of drinking if they did not have it right under their nose

all the time. Let the ladies of Hillsboro call a meeting, and let each and everyone of them use her influence, (and all of them have plenty) to get the young and old men to vote for prohibition. Some may ask why I take such an interest in voting whiskey from my native town. In the first place, I love Hillsboro, and her people as much as I ever did, and yet hope to make it my home again; secondly, I have seen the evil influence of strong drink ever since I can recollect anything. In reading your paper a few days since, I learned that a colored man had given the colored temperance society a very valuable lecture. I am so glad to see that the colored people have at last opened their eyes; I have seen one of them work a whole week, and then spend his whole week's wages for whiskey, and their families at home suffering for the necessities of life. All I have said Mr. Editor comes from my heart and I hope no one will take offence at anything I have said as I have certainly intended none.

I am very glad to learn that Messrs Bynum and Headen have bought the old corner store and made it much larger and almost entirely new. I think Hillsboro will be a city yet, of course it will take time, all it needs is a railroad and of course it will have that in due time. This being my first attempt at writing anything for a paper I hope I will not be criticised too much. Again begging the Hillsboro people to vote whiskey out of their town and wishing you success with your valuable paper the CHATHAM RECORD.

I remain R. respectfully.

A CHATHAMITE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT

TO—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BUYERS.

Having done a largely increased and extended business during the past season, we will offer for the

Spring and Summer Trade

A LARGE AND MORE VARIED STOCK

DRY GOODS,

SHIRTS,

SEDIES,

TRUNKS,

NOSONS,

33.3 33.3

THAN EVER BEFORE

OUR MR. YEARGAN,

So favorably known as a practical business man and judicious buyer, has been for some time and will be several days yet in New York making our purchases.

We have already received a splendid assortment, and have on the way and to arrive, many additions, including a handsome line of

Trimmed and Ready-Made Suits

FOR LADIES.

We buy direct from the Manufacturers, Importers and Agents, and are prepared to sell for

THE LOWEST PRICES!

L. H. YEARGAN,

PETTY & JONES.

RALEIGH, N. C.

H. MAHLER,

MANUFACTURING

JEWELER and ENGRAVER

AND DEALER IN

Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry,

Silver and Plated Ware.

Keeps a full line of all articles found in a first class jewelry store.

PLAIN and FANCY RINGS

Made to order on the shortest Notice. (Send for Patent Ring Size.)

Hair Jewelry, College Badges,

Medals and Seals,

A SPECIALTY.

Orders from a distance solicited. Goods sent on approval to any part of the State on satisfactory references.

H. MAHLER,

dec19-4t Raleigh, N. C.

FESUD, LEE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

COR. MARTIN & FAYETTEVILLE STREETS, Opposite Post Office,

RALEIGH, N. C.

DRUGS!

New Store! New Goods!

For the better accommodation of our Customers, we have opened another Drug Store, Corner Martin and Fayetteville Streets, and are prepared to furnish Farmers, Physicians, Country Merchants, and the Public generally with a choice and Fresh Stock of DRUGS, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Fancy Goods, Garden and Grass Seeds, Tobacco, Segars, Mineral Water, etc. Give us a call—we can please you in goods and prices. dec19-6m

Street's National Hotel,

Raleigh, N. C.

S. R. STREET & SON,

OWNERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Best Sample Rooms in the City.

The National overlooks Union or Capitol square, the finest Park in the STATE, and always accessible to Guests of the House.

The Gaston House,

New-berne, N. C.

S. J. STREET & SON, Proprs.

A. R. STREET, SR. W. J. STREET. ms 1-1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE SPRING TRADE!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

Respectfully announce to their friends and customers that they have just received a full stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which they offer to the trade at prices suitable for all.

2,000 yards Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, at 8-13, 10, 12-13 and 25 cents.

Dress goods at 17-13, 20, 25, 30 and 35 cents.

Pacific Lawns, 10 and 12-13 cents.

Union Lawns, last colors, 8-13 cents.

5,000 yards Grass Cloth, 7-1-2 and 8-1-3 cents.

Plaques, 5 and 7-1-2 cents.

Check Muslins, 10 cents.

Bleached and Unbleached Domestic cheap as the cheapest.

Alfance plaids, Bed Ticking, Hickory Shirtings.

Domestic Gingham!

5,000 yards Prints, 5, 6-1-4 and 7 cents.

Hamborg Flannels from 2-1-3 cents per yard to 20 and 25 cents.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 5, 7-1-2, 8-1-3, 10 to 25 cents.

Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, Embroidered, 20 cents a set.

Ladies' Lawn Collars and Cuffs, 15 cents a set.

Rollings, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents per yard. (Buff, 20 25 and 30 cents per dozen.)

5 pairs of Ladies' Hose for 25 cents.

Ladies' Colored Hose, 10 cents per pair.

Table Damasks, Napkins,

Towels,

TOWERINGS,

Parasols and Umbrellas.

AT LOW PRICES.

Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' 2 Button Kid Gloves, 50 cents per pair, Ladies' Misses and Children's Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, Gaiters, Towels, Linen, Drills, Cassimeres, for Men and Boys' Wear.

Four pair Half Hose, 25 cents.

Trunks and Valises.

Mattings, Garppings, Cocoa Mattings, Oil Cloths, &c.

☞ We solicit particular attention to the above specialties and bargains.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

ap24-1t Raleigh, N. C.

CHRISTOPHERS & SORRELL,

Wholesale and Retail

Grocers & Commission Merchants,

No. 15 Hargett Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A car load of New Crop CUBA MOLASSES just received.

Highest market prices paid for BEEVES.

Sole Agents for Raleigh, No. 4 Plover.

Special Inducements offered to Merchants.

Consignments of Cotton and Produce Solicited.

mar7-ly

M. T. NORRIS & CO.,

GROCERS and