

THE LINCOLN COURIER.

THE PUBLIC GOOD SHOULD EVER BE PREFERRED TO PRIVATE ADVANTAGE.

VOLUME 3.

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Lincoln Business Directory.

Court Officers—Superior Court—F. A. Keok, clerk. Equity—Wm. Williamson, Jr. County Court—Robert Williamson, clerk. Each of these offices in the Court House. W. Lander, Solicitor, law office on the main street, east of the public square. B. S. Johnson, Sheriff. L. P. Cothrock, Town Constable.
Register, J. T. Alexander; County Surveyor, John Z. Falls; County Processer, Ambrose Costner. Trustees, J. Ramsour. Treasurer of Public Buildings—D. W. Schenck.
Committee of Finance—J. T. Alexander, Genj. Sumner, John F. Puffer.
Building Committee—J. Ramsour, Peter Summey, John F. Puffer, and H. Canster.
Lawyers—Haywood W. Guion, main street, 3d door east. L. E. Thompson, main street, east, 3d square. W. Lander, main street, east, 2d square. V. A. McBee, and W. Williamson, offices at McBee's building, main street, east.
Physicians—S. P. Simpson, main street, west. D. W. Schenck, (and Apothecary, main street, two doors east. Elim Caldwell, main street, 6 doors east. Z. Butt, office opposite McLean's hotel. A. Ramsour, main street, west.
Merchants—B. S. Johnson, north on square west corner. J. A. Ramsour, on square, north west corner. C. C. Henderson, on square, (post office) south. J. Ramsour & Son, main street, 5 doors west. R. E. Johnson, on square, south west corner main street. R. Reid, on square, south east corner.
Academies—Male, B. Sumner; Female, under the charge of Mr. Sumner also; residence main street, 5th corner south east of the court house.
Hotels—Mrs. Motz, s. w. corner of main street, and square. Wm. Slade, main street, 2d corner east of square. A. A. McLean, 2d corner, west, on main street. B. S. Johnston, north west, on square.
Grocers—G. Presnell, main street, 4 doors east of square. Wm. R. Edwards, southwest of square. James Cobb, south east corner of Main and Academy street.
Tailors—Dailey & Seagle, main street, one door west of square. Allen Alexander, on square, s. by w. side.
Watch Maker and Jeweller—Charles Schmidt, main street, 4 doors east.
Saddle and Harness Makers—J. T. Alexander, main street, 2d corner east of square. B. M. & F. J. Jetton, on square, north by west. J. A. Jetton, south west on square.
Printers—T. J. Eccles, Courier office, 5 doors north of court house, Island Ford road.
Book Binder—F. A. Hoke, main street, on 2d square west of court house.
Coach Factories—Samuel Lander, main street, east, on 2d square from Court House. Almer McKoy, main street, east, on 3d square. S. P. Simpson, street north of main, and s. w. of court house. Isaac Erwin, main street, west, on 2d square. A. & R. Garner, on main street, east end, north side.
Blacksmiths—Jacob Rush, main street, 5th corner east of court house. M. Jacobs, main street, east end. A. Delan, main street, near east end. J. Bysinger, back street, north west of public square. J. W. Paysour, west end.
Cabinet Makers—Thomas Dews & Son, main street, east, on 4th square.
Carpenters, &c.—Daniel Shuford, main street, east, 6th corner from square. James Triplett, main street, M'Boe's building. Isaac Houser, main street, west end. Wells, Curry & Co., main street, east end.
Brick Masons—Willis Peck, (and plasterer) main street, east, 4th corner from square. Peter Houser, on east side of street north of square.
Tin Plate Worker and Copper Smith—Thos. R. Shuford, main street, east, on south side of 2d square.
Shoe Makers—John Huggins, on back street, south west of square. Amzi Ford & Co. south west corner Charlotte road and main street, east end.
Tanners—Paul Kistler, main street, west end. J. Ramsour, back street, north east of square. F & A. L. Hoke, 3-4 mile west of town, main road.
Hat Manufactories—John Cline, north from public square, 2 doors, west side of st. John Butts & son, on square, south side.
Oil Mill—Peter and J. E. Hoke, 1 mile south west of town, York road.
Paper Factory—G. & R. Mosteller, 4 miles south-east of court house.
Cotton Factory—John Hoke & L. D. Childs, 2 miles south of court house.
Vesuvius Furnace, Graham's Forge, Brevard's, and Johnson's Iron works, east
Lime Kiln—Daniel Shuford and others, miles south.

THE WIFE'S APPEAL.

What though, my love! thy lip has lost
The early smile of youth,
When every word it breathes, for me
Is tenderness and truth!
And if none else a charm can see
Upon thy care-worn brow,
I loved thee in the flush of youth,
But oh! far better now!

And if at times a tear will fall,
Thy pallid cheek to see,
Oh deem not that thine altered look
Has grown less dear to me;
But that to me it tells a tale
Of days of anxious care,
And grief and toil thou bear'st so well,
Which I no vain would share.

What if the ones who, at my side,
Launched on life's fickle sea,
Have gained a higher lot on earth
Than I have shared with thee?
Nor stately homes nor silken sheen
Can win from me a sigh;
Thine heart, beloved! is wealth enough,
Far more than earth can buy!

Perchance had fickle fortune smiled,
Our hearts had learned to roam
And found a charm in wealth and power,
To win from Heaven and Home.
But now, when all around is dark,
Our souls at least are free,
And trust me, love! that mine is strong
To suffer all with thee!

Raleigh Railroad.

We are informed, from reliable authority, that negotiations for the purchase and extension of the Raleigh Railroad to the North Carolina boundary, are now in progress. Propositions from a wealthy Eastern Company, have been entertained by the Governor of our sister State, and there is no doubt but that the purchase will be made, & the extension beyond Raleigh commenced so soon as a favorable response is received from South Carolina, to meet on the border, near Cheraw. It will be recollected that a charter for a road on this route, was granted at our last Legislature.— Would it not be as well for Camden and Kershaw to turn their attention in that direction; and by co-operating with Cheraw, remove any cause of contest with Columbia for the Charlotte terminus? The subject merits consideration, and if all the interests of our State could be made to harmonize, a subscription to each Road might no doubt be obtained from our Legislature at the next Session. It is known that the State have a deposit of one million of dollars at Washington, and the same amount to their credit in bonds, stock, &c. in the South Carolina Railroad Company. Suppose that sum be divided, according to length of Railroads, between the three leading Roads from Columbia and Camden, to Greenville, Charlotte and Cheraw—say to the Greenville and Charlotte Roads 700,000 each each; and 600,000 to the Cheraw Road—which sums would ensure their early completion. The fund may then be available to the completion of other roads, until South Carolina having accomplished the whole system of projected improvements, may then appropriate her Stock in them, as a permanent fund for education. These are hints thrown out for others to cogitate on.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Charlotte Railroad.—Of this road we hear most flattering news. Chester Fairfield York & North Carolina are responding nobly to the enthusiasm of Columbia, and after the complete demolition of the Gobah of Camden, who met our man in the battle of words last week, at Charleston, we fancy that village, will scarce entertain the remotest shadow of the hope of getting our Charlotte friends to come over to their side of the house. The feeling in Charlotte is with Columbia, as we understand from high authority, and only \$10,000 have been subscribed there in favor of the Camden route, while \$50,000 have been subscribed to our route. The Charlotte subscription will reach \$300,000 or more, and as the fact is fixed that the road is to come to Columbia, we shall look for at least a decent subscription from our friend Mr. John Spriggs, and too, from a host of others who are adding their mite by thousands to the Camden excitement.—*South Carolinian.*

"Pooh, pooh," said a wife to her expiring husband, as he strove to utter a few parting words, "don't stop to talk, but go on with your dying."

SPEECH OF MR. WHITE,

OF LINCOLN COUNTY,
Delivered in the last Legislature.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Rayner of Hertford, to take up a bill to establish a new County by the name of Graham, to be taken from Iredell, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln and Catawba, Mr. White of Lincoln, rose and addressed the House as follows:

I had hoped, Mr. Speaker, that this bill, from the large vote by which it was put down, would have been left to sleep the sleep of death; but as it is again brought on the carpet, I am compelled from a sense of duty to that little county of Lincoln to give some reasons to the House why this bill ought not to pass. Now, Sir, what is the situation of Lincoln County at this time? She may well be compared to the strong man who was shorn of his strength. She was once able to compare with any County in the State, being more than forty miles in breadth and sixty odd miles in length, but now what a contrast is to be seen; she is ten miles wide by about twenty eight on an average long. Now, Sir, what does the present bill propose to do? Why Sir, to take at least from forty to fifty square miles of her territory, including in that bounds at least one fifth of her population, and nearly the same amount of her taxation, and by far the most beautiful portion of the county, lying on the Catawba river, and one of the most delightful settlements in the Western part of the State, either as respects soil or population. But Sir, there is another great reason why it should not become a law, that is, there are constitutional objections to it. Not presuming, Sir, but what this county will have the requisite population in the bounds here laid down, but what will be the situation of old Lincoln? She is now narrowed down to a mere strip; and I do here assert in my conscience that I am well convinced that she has not more than the ratio, if that, of population. The fourth member from the county is by a fraction of 35 or 36, and I am convinced that Lincoln has none of this fraction. I am as well satisfied that she has her full third of the taxation, but Sir, I do not think she has the third of the population. But, Sir, from the course pursued by this Legislature, this county would hardly expect that violent hands would again be laid on her territory. This third county was forced on her against the will of a large majority of the freemen of the county, and contrary to the declaration of her members on this floor; but even now it seems as if to gratify the will of the gentleman from Iredell she must be cut again. Here let me state that this gentleman did all he could to have this third county forced upon us. Now, Sir, what is the public opinion in Lincoln county on this matter at present? Sir, the last Lincoln Courier says, that with the third county is buried forever the Graham county project, as far as she is concerned. I do hope that this cut up and distracted county will now be let alone! The public mind there has been disturbed long enough, and I sincerely trust that she will be suffered to remain as she is. But Sir, there is another strong reason why she should be let alone, and that is, that all her members here are opposed to it, and out of the five counties that the new county of Graham is proposed to be formed, four of them stand opposed. Mecklenburg protests against giving up any of her territory, as well as Gaston, Lincoln and Catawba.

Now, Sir, I here appeal to every gentleman on this floor, who stands here as the representative of any country in this State, how he will feel when this rule is applied to himself—a proposition to take a portion of his county when he is convinced that his constituents stand opposed to it? I call upon gentlemen from the East and from the West not to stand by me, but to stand to the principle here involved; that the territory of no county in this State ought to be taken from her contrary to her will and the will of her representatives. Now, Sir, no member here can be at any loss how he shall apply this rule, for he can bring it home to himself, and there make the application. Now, Sir, I am well convinced that neither the framers of nor the convention that amended the Constitution, ever intended that the soil or territory of

the different counties should be taken from them contrary to the will of their representatives. If this was to be the case, then it would make but little difference what part of the State members were chosen from. But, Sir, that was not the intention. It was that every county might be guarded by men who knew and felt what her true interests were, and not the least of those interests is her territory. But, Sir, there is one other view of this matter that I want to call the attention of this House to, that is that it would be a violation of the Constitution itself, for in the 16th Section it there declares that, "taxes ought to be imposed on the people only by their own consent, or by the consent of their representatives, freely given." Now, Sir, I do assert that this would be taxing the people of this county contrary to their will and contrary to the will of their representatives. This, I think, is an objection that ought to bear down every thing else that stands in its way. But, Sir, one word as to the propriety of making a county with one of the largest rivers in the Western part of the State running nearly central through the whole length of it; narrower. Sir, this is a natural boundary, which I think would be a bad policy to cross, were parties all agreed, for it would certainly be a grievance to the citizens in attending the public business of the county. Why Sir, I would just call the attention of the House to Montgomery county. This is the very reason why Sully was made, because the Yadkin run through her; for it will be seen by a reference to the list of population taken, that when the last apportionment was made, she and Montgomery both fell short of the ratio. But Sir, I have no objections to the gentlemen having a county, provided he can make it out of Iredell; if he has boundary and population enough. I will go with him to make it. The gentleman says he has a great many petitions from the county of Lincoln, praying for the establishment of this county. Now, Sir, what is the situation of these petitions? Sir, they were signed when it was expected the county seat would be removed; and therefore a great change has taken place since, and there is no authority now to even say that the people are in favor of it. Indeed I contend that the gentleman himself has destroyed it, for he altered the bounds that his petitioners called for; so he has no petitioners calling for the county agreeably to the present lines.

But, Sir, believing that the House will not entertain any proposition taking any part of the county of Lincoln as it stands, I will not take up the time of the House any longer; but Sir, if I find that I am mistaken, and that the House intends to force this bill upon us, I now give notice that I feel bound to contend against it to the last, and will use my privilege and rights on this floor, however precious time may be considered at this stage of the session. And I here offer an amendment, the purpose of which is to strike out all that portion of the bill West of the Catawba river; and on that question I ask for the yeas and nays. I want to know who they are that go for tearing old Lincoln to pieces now, after the special care they exercised towards her in the first part of the session. It was urged that it would ruin her to remove the Court from Lincoln. Now I would like to know what good the Court will do if her territory is to be scattered to the 4 winds of Heaven?

Hatching Fish.—Hatching eggs by artificial heat is well known and extensively practised in China; as is also the hatching of fish. The sale of spawn for this purpose forms an important branch of trade in China. The fishermen collect, with care on the margin and surface of the water, all the gelatinous matters that contain spawn fish, which is then placed in an egg shell, which has been emptied, through a small hole, which is then stopped and the shell is placed under a sitting fowl. In a few days the Chinese break the shell in warm water (warmed by the sun). The young fish are then kept in water until they are large enough to be put in a pond.—This plan in some measure counteracts the great destruction of spawn by trout rears, which have caused the the extinction of many fisheries.—*Martin's China.*

The Peace Party.

That there is a very large party in Mexico in favor of making peace with the United States is becoming daily more evident. This party has not been heard amid the senseless clamor of the unthinking mob, and the loud, empty boasting of military preachers, but it will soon find a voice potent in the affairs of the country. A beginning has been made towards the attainment of this very desirable end by the establishment of a new paper in the city of Mexico, called "*El Rozador*," which, though it denounces the war as unjust, the Americans as aggressors as must be expected, yet puts forth some very sensible remarks on the subject of peace. These remarks are intended to test the public feeling, and may be regarded, if they meet with any degree of tolerance, as a preliminary of a return of the public mind to more enlightened views of the capacities and interests of Mexico, than have, for many years been evinced in the conduct of affairs in that country. We have not seen a number of the paper, but "*El Republicano*," of the 21st ult., contains the following extract from its first number:

"The Republic of Mexico is now in the agonizing moments of a most severe trial, and it is necessary that its sons should make extraordinary efforts for its salvation! But can we save it by war? Are we in a condition to make war and to carry it on successfully to the end? Can it depend upon the whole or a part of the resources of the country? Has the public spirit so long asleep, been so thoroughly awakened that all the Mexicans will fly to arms to exterminate our unjust invaders, and bequeath to our children a country, independent and liberty? Can we dispose of such an armament, and the other munitions of war, as will be necessary to extinguish the common enemy and reconquer that of which he has robbed us? Would the prolongation of an exterminating war, a war to the death, tedious, indefinite, be more advantageous to Mexico than an honorable arrangement, were such possible? Would our Government lose anything should it hear and examine with attention the propositions which once, again, and at various times, have been, and probably will continue to be made to us by our enemies? Should we, or not, avoid the conflict by which we are encircled, through the means of just and equitable transactions, when these are offered to us? Should we vacillate between the temerity of a war without true or termination, difficult to be sustained without a total annihilation of the republic, and the listening to propositions which may, perhaps, be favorable to us, or at the least, admissible? These are great questions, which, in our opinion, ought, at this time, in preference to agitate the periodical press."

And these questions the editor proposes to discuss to the best of his ability—if the performance of the self-imposed task be as able as the duty assumed is important, we have reason to look for the best results from the undertaking. But few numbers of the paper have yet been published, but from a review of a controversy in which it has become engaged with "*El Monitor*," which review we find in "*El Republicano*," we conclude that much good is likely to be done.

Cheap Carpeting.

The editor of the Portsmouth (New Hampshire) Journal had his attention attracted recently to what was apparently a canvass carpet of very fine texture, of fresh colors and with a handsome border. But on inquiry he was surprised to learn it was what might be called homespun, and that it cost but 12 1/2 cents per yard. He gives the following directions for its manufacture:—

"Sew together strips of the cheapest cotton cloth of the size of the room, and tack the edges to the floor! Then paper the cloth as you would the sides of a room, with any sort of paper. The paste will be stronger if gum arabic be mixed with it.—After being well dried, give it two coats of varnish, and your carpet is finished."

He says, further, that it can be washed without injury, and that in chambers it has been used for two years without losing any of its polish.