

LINCOLN COURIER.

"THE PUBLIC GOOD SHOULD EVER BE PREFERRED TO PRIVATE ADVANTAGE."
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Lincoln Business Directory

Court Officers—Superior Court—F. A. Hoke, clerk. Equity—Wm. Williamson, clerk. County court—Robt. Williamson, clerk. W. Lander, Solicitor. B. S. Johnson, Sheriff. Caleb Miller, Town Constable.

Register, J. T. Alexander; County Surveyor, J. Z. Falls; County Prothonotary, Ambrose Costner. Trustee, J. Ramsour. Treasurer Public Buildings, D. W. Schenck.

Committee of Finance—J. T. Alexander, Benj. Sumner, John F. Phifer. Building Committee—J. Ramsour, P. Summy, John F. Phifer, and H. Canlier.

Lawyers—Haywood W. Guion, main st. one door east. L. E. Thompson, main st. east, 3d square. W. Lander, main st. east, 2d square. V. A. McBea, and W. Williamson, offices at McBea's building, main st. 2d square, east.

Physicians—Simpson & Bobo, main st., west. D. W. Schenck, (and Apothecary, main st. two doors east. E. Caldwell, east of Female Academy. Z. Butt, office opposite McLean's hotel. A. Ramsour [botanic] main st. west.

Merchants—Benj. 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 st. 5 doors west. R. E. Johnson, on square, south west corner main st. R. Reid, on square, south east corner. Hoke & Michal, on square.

Academies—Male, B. Sumner; Female, under the charge of Mr. Sumner. **Hotels**—Mrs. Motz, s. w. corner of main st. and square. W. Slade, main st. 2d corner east of square. A. A. McLean, 2d corner, west, on main st. B. S. Johnson, north west, on square.

Grocers—G. Presnell, main st. east of square. Wm. R. Edwards, south west of square. James Cobb, so east corner of Main and Academy st.

Tailors—Dailey & Seagle, main st. 1 door west of square. A. Alexander, on square, s. by w. side.

Watch Maker and Jeweller—Chas. Schmidt, main st. 4 doors east. **Saddle and Harness Makers**—J. T. Alexander, main st. 2d corner east of square. B. M. & F. J. Jetton, on square, north by west. J. Ad. Jetton, south west on square.

Coach Factories—Samuel Lander, main st. east, on 2d square from Court House. Abner McKoy, main st. east, on 3d square. S. P. Simpson, street north of main, and a. w. of court house. Isaac Erwin, main st., west, on 2d sq. A. Garner, on main st. east end.

Blacksmiths—Jacob Rush, main st. 5th corner east of court house. M. Jacobs, main st., east end. A. Delam, main st. near east end. J. Bysanner, back st. north west of public square.—J. W. Paysour, west end.

Cabinet Makers—Thomas Dews & Son, main st. east, on 4th square. **Carpenters, &c.**—Daniel Shuford, main st., east, 6th corner from square. James Triplett, main st. M'Bea's building. Isaac Houser, main st. west end. Wells, Curry & Co. main st. east end.

Brick Masons—Willis Peck, (and plasterer) main st. 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 st. east, on south side of 2d square.

Shoe Makers—John Huggins, on back st. south west of square. **Tanners**—Paul Kistler, main-st. west end. J. Ramsour, back st., north east of square. F & A. L. Hoke, 3-4 mile west of town, main road.

Hat Manufactories—John Cline, n. from public square, 2 doors west side of st. John Butts & son, on square, south side.

Printers—T. J. Eccles, Courier office, 5 doors north of court house, 1st and Ford road.

Book Binder—F. A. Hoke, main st. on 2d square west of court house. **Oil Mill**—Peter and J. E. Hoke, one mile south west of town, York road.

Paper Factory—G. & R. Mosteller, 4 miles south-east of court house. **Cotton Factory**—John F. 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, 9 miles south.

Letters for the above to be addressed to the Lincoln Post Office.

On Buena Vista's Bloody Field

BY COL HENRY PEYRICKEN.

On Buena Vista's bloody field
A soldier, dying lay,
His thoughts were of his mountain home,
Some thousand miles away;
He called his comrade to his side,
For much had he to say,
In briefest time to those who were
Some thousand miles away.

My father, comrade, you will tell,
About this bloody fray—
My Country's standard, say to him,
Was safe with me to-day.
I've made a pillow of it now,
On which to lay my head,
A winding sheet you'll make of it,
When I am with the dead.

I know 'twill grieve his inmost soul,
To think that never more,
I'll sit with him beneath the oak,
That shades his cottage door;
But tell the time-worn patriot,
That, mindful of his fame,
Upon this bloody battle-field,
I sullied not his name.

My mother's form is with me now,
Her wail is in mine ear,
And drop by drop as flows my blood,
So drops from her the tear.
Then, oh! when you shall tell her,
The tidings of this day,
Speak softly, comrade—softly speak,
What you may have to say.

Speak not to her in hurried words,
The blighting news you bear,
The chords of life might snap too soon,
So, comrade, have a care.
I am her only, cherished child,
But tell her that I died,
Rejoicing that she taught me young,
To take my country's side.

But, comrade, there is one, I fain
Once more would look upon;
She lives upon the sloping hill,
That overlooks the lawn—
The lawn, where I shall never more,
In spring time's pleasant hours,
Go forth with her in merry mood,
To gather woodland flowers.

Tell her, when death was on my brow,
And life receding fast,
Her voice, her form, her parting words,
Were with me to the last.
On Buena Vista's bloody field,
Tell her I dying lay,
And that I knew she thought of me,
Some thousand miles away.

From the South Carolinian.

Normal Schools in Switzerland

As the education of the poor is attracting great attention every where, and likely to be a topic of interest at the next session of the legislature, we endeavor to publish every thing which will throw light upon this important subject. We make an extract from a valuable work entitled "The Education of the poor in England and Europe," by Joseph Kay, which treats of Normal Schools in Switzerland as follows:

"I should like to enter upon a description of the different Normal Schools of Switzerland, were not that rather beside the purpose of this report; but I cannot refrain from recording the unanimous opinion of the Swiss educator on two points connected with these schools. These are the necessity of manual labor in connection with the instruction given in the school, and the time which all are agreed upon as necessary to the perfecting of a schoolmaster's education. On the latter point, all with whom I conversed assured me that their experience had taught them that three years were absolutely necessary for the education of a master, that where less time had been tried, it had always been found insufficient; and that in order that even three years should suffice, it was necessary that the young man entering the Normal School should have completed his education in the primary schools.—With respect to the necessity of manual labor in a Normal School, opinions were hardly less unanimous. To the Bernese Normal Schools, as well as to that at Kreuzlingen, conducted by Vehrli, the successor of Pestalozzi and Fellerberg, and to the Normal Schools of Lucerne and Solleure, lands have been annexed, which are farmed and cultivated by the pupil teachers. They are sufficiently extensive, in five of these schools, to employ all the young men in the Normal School at least two hours per diem in their cultivation. On these lands all the pupil teachers, accompanied by their professors, and clothed in coarse

farmers frocks, with thick wooden sandals, may be seen toiling most industriously, about the middle of the day cultivating all the vegetables for the use of the household, as well as some for the neighboring markets, and could any one be taken among them at the period of the day, he would imagine he saw before him a set of peasants at their daily labor, instead of the young aspirants to the much respected profession of schoolmaster. Beside this labor in the fields, the young men are required to clean their apartments, to take charge of their own chambers, prepare their own meals, beside keeping all the premises in good repair. Thus the life of the pupil teacher in Switzerland, during the time, he remains at school, is one of the most laborious nature. He is never allowed to lose sight of the manner of life of the class from which he was selected, and with which he is afterward required to associate. He is never allowed to forget that he is a peasant, so that he may not afterwards feel any disgust in mingling with peasants. In this manner they train their teachers in habits of thought and life admirably suited to the laborious character of the profession for which they are designed, and to the humble class who will be their companions in after life. The higher the instruction that is given to a pupil-teacher, the more difficult and the more important is it to cherish his sympathies for the humble and often degraded class among whom he will be called to live and exercise his important duties. In fact, as all the Swiss educators said, the great difficulty in educating a teacher of the poor is to avoid, in advancing his intelligence and elevating his religious and moral character, raising his tastes and feelings so much above the class from which he has been selected, and with which he is called upon afterward to associate as teacher, adviser, and friend, as to render him disgusted with his humble companions and with the toilsome duties of his profession. In educating the teachers, therefore, far above the peasant class whom they are intended to instruct, the Swiss Cantons which I have mentioned are very careful to continually habituate them to the simplicity and laborious character of the peasant's life; so that when they leave the Normal Schools they find that they have changed from a situation of laborious toil to one of comparative ease. They do not therefore, become dissatisfied with their laborious employments; but are accustomed, even from their childhood, to combine a high development of the intellect, and a great elevation of the character, with the simplicity and drudgery of the peasant's occupations."

The Free Church of Scotland, vs. American Slavery.—The Free Church of Scotland seems disposed to pay the despot over the Presbytery, threatening to cut off all communication with them, unless they renounce their ecclesiastical connection with slaveholders. We are sorry (says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce) the Free Church should assume such an attitude towards men as conscientious and intelligent as themselves, and who far better understand the subject of American Slavery, in its various relations and connections, civil and religious. We can, however, very safely assure them that they will fail of their object.

The South Carolinian says: The famous northern race mare, "Fashion," has been beaten by a southern horse, named "Passenger," on the New York course. But Fashion has made better time than was made in this race. I can recollect well, the time between her and Boston was a fraction over 5 minutes to 4 miles, while the time of this race in which she is beaten was 7 minutes 45 seconds. Every thing gets out of the fashion, and now "Fashion" is out of herself. That Passenger can travel on

Important Invention.

We learn from a Hagerstown paper, that Mr Samuel Benz, of Boonsboro, Md. has discovered a process which is now being patented, which, it is asserted, completely removes all bran and extraneous matter from wheat in its natural state, leaving the grain nothing but pure unground flour, effecting a saving or gain of at least one-tenth. The Editor adds:

The outer coating of the grain is completely removed, and instead of sixty per cent of bran (as is the case with wheat to the barrel) the offal under this system will not exceed from seven to twelve pounds; and while from 25 to 50 per cent of time is saved in the grinding, the varieties of wheat are improved from 5 to 1 per cent, producing the best hot climate flour known in the world.—These results have been arrived at from actual experiment, and the public can thus see at a glance the immense importance of the improvement. The cultivation of millions of additional acres could not benefit the world more than this single, and, as we are told, truly simple invention. We have a specimen of the unbranched wheat, which we will take pleasure in showing to any one who may wish to examine it. A specimen was prepared for the New York Fair which has elicited the following highly complimentary letter:

N. Y. State Agricultural Society.
ALBANY, Sept 25, 1847.

S. Benz: Your letter accompanying samples of wheat, &c. with your notice as to the improvement, was received too late to be passed upon by the Judges at the Fair, but has been carefully examined by the executive committee, and they are impressed with its great value to the wheat growing districts of our State. We are desirous of ascertaining the process by which it is accomplished, the expense attending it, and whether it can be done fast enough, so as to supply a run of stone for grinding. We have awarded you a diploma, which is here with enclosed. I should be pleased to have you send me by express a larger sample of wheat, and also of bran—say two quarts. We are desirous to ascertain all we can in relation to it, as we deem it very important.

I am respectfully yours,
B. P. JOHNSON,
Sec'y N. Y. S. Ag. Society.

The Siamese Twins.—A recent visitor at the home of the Twins in North Carolina, at their plantation, says that each of them has several children, and they are quite prosperous as cultivators of the soil, owning two plantations and numerous servants, living plainly and economically, and apparently very happily. They have adopted the name of Banker, in honor of their banker of that name in the city of New York.

The War Department, says the Washington Union, has determined to raise two new regiments forthwith, one from Tennessee, five companies of which are already organized, and one from Michigan.

We presume no others will be ordered until the President hears officially from General Scott.

A Laconic Sermon.—Job, ch. 1, v. 21. "Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked shall I return thither." In discoursing from these words, I shall observe the three following things:—First, man's ingress into the world; secondly, his progress through the world; and, thirdly, his egress out of the world. To return, first, man's ingress into the world is naked and bare; secondly, his progress through the world is trouble and care; and, thirdly, his egress out of the world is nobody knows where. To conclude, if we do well, here, we shall be well there; and I could tell you no more were I to preach a whole year.

The following is a full account of the

Rail Road Convention.

The Delegates appointed by the Counties of Burke, McDowell, Caldwell, Rutherford, Cleveland, Lincoln, Gaston, and Catawba, N. C. to meet the Delegation from York District, (S. C.) to confer on the subject of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road, assembled in Convention at Shelby, N. C., on the 26th of October, 1847.

The Convention was organized by calling Dr. JOHN B. HUNTER, of York, to the chair, and appointing J. JEFFREYS, of York, and M. W. DAVIS, of Rutherford, Secretaries.

The following Delegates appeared—
From York, S. C.

Col. Wm Wright, James Jeffreys,
John S. Moore, H. F. Adickes,
Dr. J. B. Hunter, Capt. F. H. Simril
G. W. Williams, George Seale,
I. D. Witherspoon, J. D. Goore,
J. H. Adams, D. H. Thomason.
R. M. Roark.

From Cleveland, N. C.

Dr. E. Jennings, Joseph Hardin,
A. E. Collins, W. J. T. Miller,
Jacob Anthony, R. B. Smith,
G. B. Palmer, A. R. Homesly,
H. Noland, J. R. Logan,
W. H. Green, John Borders,
A. Norton, D. Birchett,
Dr. T. Williams, F. Young,
Henry Schenck, Col. J. Beam,
Charles Blanton.

From Lincoln, N. C.

Gen. D. Seagle, C. C. Henderson,
Henry Canlier, A. J. Canlier.
Peter Summy.

From Gaston, N. C.
John Harmon.

From Rutherford, N. C.

R. G. Twitty, J. M. Webb,
Col. A. G. Logan, Gen. G. W. Logan
M. W. Davis, G. W. Baxter,
Gen. J. G. Bynum, David Miller,
Col. W. H. Miller.

The object of the meeting having been fully explained, and eloquently enforced in addresses from Col. I. D. Witherspoon and Geo. W. Williams, Esq., of York District, S. C., it was, on motion Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee, to consist of Three persons from each District represented, to take into consideration and report upon the objects of the Convention.

The following gentlemen were selected by the Chairman to compose that committee:

Gen. J. G. BYNUM, Chairman.
David Miller, Henry Canlier,
J. M. Webb, Gen. D. Seagle,
G. W. Williams, C. C. Henderson
I. D. Witherspoon, J. R. Logan,
John S. Moore, Dr. W. J. T. Miller,
D. Birchett.

The Convention adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION,

Gen Bynum, the Chairman of the Committee, submitted the following Report and Resolutions:—

REPORT.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration and report upon the objects of the Convention, beg leave to report, That the short time afforded them, to interchange views, upon the important objects this Convention has assembled to promote, has prevented them from submitting anything like a detailed report. They can only, now, submit the result of their deliberations, without being able to lay before the Convention, the facts and the data, which have enabled them to arrive at those conclusions. It is too late to inquire whether Rail Roads are beneficial;—the concurrent voice of the World are in their favour; and the fact, that those States in this Union, affording the greatest facilities for transportation, by means of Canals, and navigable Rivers, most abound in them, should surely justify us, (who have no navigable Rivers, no Canals, (nor the facilities for constructing them,) in using our means to build up Rail Roads. No country in the Union abounds more in the elements of wealth than Western North Carolina—a fertile soil, a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity—free from the