

LINCOLN COURIER.

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

VOLUME 5.

LINCOLN, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1849.

NUMBER 33.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
THOMAS J. ECCLES.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum, payable in advance; \$2 50 if payment be delayed 3 months. A discount to clubs of 3 or more.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, at \$1 per square (14 lines) for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

The Golden Bowl is Broken.

BY A B MEEK.

The golden bowl is broken,
That held love's rosy wine;
The last fond words are spoken,
That bled thee once as mine:
We're fated now to sever,
Yet, on the land or sea,
By day or night, forever,
My heart will kneel to thee!
Though the golden bowl be broken,
My heart will kneel to thee!

The silver chord is silent,
That thrilled beneath thy hand;
As in some desert island,
Amid my hopes I stand!
But yet, where'er I wander,
Thy beauty I shall see,
And as the past, I ponder,
My heart will kneel to thee!
Though the silver chord be silent,
My heart will kneel to thee!

Oh! each imperfect token
Is vain my love to tell;
Though the golden bowl be broken,
And the silver chord as well;
Fond mem'ry still will cherish,
The dreams so dear to me,
And, till each pulse shall perish,
My heart will kneel to thee!
Though the golden bowl be broken,
My heart will kneel to thee.

Commerce of the Western Rivers.—A Louisiana paper, in urging the improvement of the Western rivers, says:

"It is time that appropriations should be made for the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi on a scale commensurate with their national importance. They water thirteen states and half as many embryo territories. Their commerce is equal to that which floats on the ocean in American bottoms between our seaports and foreign countries. It is made up of the produce, manufactures, and imports of one half of the States of the Union. The greater number of the States have a direct interest in the commercial facilities offered by these rivers, while all the rest have a strong collateral interest in the same. Seven hundred steamers, having an aggregate tonnage of 140,000 tons, navigated by 25,000 men, ply upon them. These steamers are worth not less than \$12,000,000, and are navigated at an annual outlay not short of \$10,000,000, while the value of the merchandise transported by them may be roundly estimated at \$250,000,000 annually."

Nuts for the Abolitionists to Crack.

—Col. Ducouret, a Scientific French traveller in Africa, in a late communication to his government in relation to his discovery of one of the sources of the river Nile, mentions his having also discovered near them a tribe of Cannibal Negroes, called Guinians, who have a prolongation of the vertebral column, amounting to a tail from three to five inches long. The tribe numbers about 40,000, and numbers of it are slaves in the city of Mecca. Their height is from four to five feet; their bodies lean and weak; their arms long and slim; their cheeks projecting; their foreheads low and receding; their ears long and deformed; their eyes small, black, and constantly twinkling; their noses large and flat; their mouths wide, with sharp, strong and dazzling white teeth; their lips full and thick, and their hair curly and short. They afford a rich theme for the discussion of naturalists and Abolitionists, for in them we have the connecting link between the Baboon, Orangoutang and Monkey with the negroes of Africa. The formation of their heads always assimilated, hands, nose, ears, etc. Also, but now we have the last connecting link, the tail, which perhaps, has only been left off by some account of being out of fashion.—Wonderful are the discoveries of Science, and the old heathen doctrine that Adam was a monkey, may yet be elucidated and established.—Who knows?—*Sumpter Banner.*

Overland Travel to California.—A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from California, says:

"This gold excitement has caused an immense amount of suffering. A gentleman who has recently arrived overland, informs me that there are at least eight thousand teams, with four persons to each team, on the road—

32,000 persons. His company started with eight wagons, only one of which was brought through. For a distance of one hundred miles they used hams for fuel. They started with \$20,000 worth of property, but were obliged to throw away \$15,000 worth of it in order to get along themselves and save their lives. They lost nearly all of their cattle and mules for the want of grass. He thinks that \$2,000,000 would be a low estimate for the loss to property, provisions, and animals on the overland route alone. Gold should be abundant to defray such losses."

From the South Carolinian.
SOUTHERN CLOVER.

It is somewhat astonishing that, among the various projects of improving our lands, it seems never to have attracted general observation that we have in every garden a plant more adapted to the purpose, and more suited to our climate, than any other. I speak of the Tomato, and I affirm, without hesitation, that, if employed as a fertilizer, it would do more for us than clover, or any other green crop, has done, or can do, for the North.

If any one will go into his garden in the fall of the year, and observe the immense quantity of vegetable matter deposited by this plant, and its effect upon the soil, he will be convinced of the truth of what I say. The soil all around and under it is left rich and black and loose; and whatever vegetable planted after it, the succeeding year, grows off, with a vigor equal to that imparted by any other vegetable manure.

I know a gentleman of some experience and considerable judgment, whose practice it is to have all the tomato balls that he can procure to be gathered every fall and thrown into his horse and cow lots, to be mixed with the dung, and carried out into his plantation the next spring. Care is taken, in the cultivation of his corn and cotton crops, not to cut this plant up. It does not, as well known, expand to any great extent until late in the season, and, therefore, interferes but very slightly, if at all, with the crop; and its beneficial effects upon his land are found to exceed those of the pea.

A small lot might be selected to be planted with this vegetable exclusively for the sake of the seed. These might be scattered, far and wide, over the plantation; and, if this were done, I will answer for it that he who makes the experiment will, in the end, not be disappointed.

I do not see why the seed might not be washed out, and mixed with small grain when that is sown. It would not have grown up before the grain is cut, and then, I suppose, it would cover the ground more completely and more uniformly, than any other weed.

I hope it will be tried. Like every other method of improvement of poor land, its effects must necessarily be slow. Such land, at first, will not produce plants of great size. Neither would this produce clover or any thing else vigorously. Those who are of a sanguine temperament, and expect wonders to be effected outright, would be disappointed. But those who are patient and diligent (and none else ever did, or ever will, succeed in anything) are earnestly invited to consider these suggestions and institute experiments, with a full conviction that their pains and their labor will (in the end, I repeat) be well rewarded. This is a good season to gather the pods and seeds.

A BOOK FARMER.

From the South Carolinian.
STOPPING GULLIES.

There is no rolling land worth much that will not wash into gullies. The goodness of land depends upon its subsoil; and the subsoil that is to hard and tight to yield to the torrents of rain that sometimes fall, is too hard and tight to produce much of a crop, after the little vegetable mould that lies on the top is exhausted.

Until very deep ploughing, therefore, becomes prevalent, we may expect our lands to wash, if they are of any account; and even then, perhaps. For I think, with the open texture imparted by a warm climate, and the floods of rain prevailing in the lower latitudes, it would require deeper ploughing than can be performed by horse power, to prevent washing in these Southern States.

It becomes, therefore, a matter of no ordinary importance to know how gullies can be effectually stopped. It is said by those who have made the attempt by throwing in logs and brush, they cannot be stopped. Their ineffectual efforts have filled their minds and their mouths with the maxim that water will have its way; and, seeing it flow round their logs and rubbish, they have, many of

them, betaken themselves to cutting ditches to give it a straight send; for getting, that flow as it will, it unimpeded, it carries with it, in solution, the very finest mould on the plantation.

I say gullies can be effectually stopped; and I say so, because I have tried it, and the method is easy. It does let the water have its way, as it will have; but stops the sand, and that detains the mould; and the labor is not half equal to that of cutting ditches. The method is short.

Begin at one side of the gully, at a distance to which the water cannot rise, and drive down a short stake. Carry a row of stakes, thus driven in, across the gully to an equal distance on the other side. Let the stakes be near enough to each other to admit of wading. Then wattle them with brush. Pine brush is the best, because it more completely intercepts the sand. The water will pass through the brush, but the mould will be detained, your land saved, several of these rows should be run across the gullies, at proper distances, from top to bottom. This is a good season to begin.

A BOOK FARMER.

Ireland.—The Nation, of Oct. 6, puts out the following feeler, with the view of commencing another political agitation:

Public opinion, from many quarters, seems gathering slowly round one project; that some conference or consultation of the national party should take place, to consider our present position, and calmly determine on the wisest manner of dealing with it. This is a clear and urgent duty. The few faithful Irish members, the most trusted leaders of the national party, throughout the country—the more efficient of the popular corporations—the provincial journalists who guarded the cause when all other voices were dumb, ought to come together, and come together speedily, to see what help for our country still lies in the honest labor of honest men.

A Novel Case.—In a Fairfield district, (S. C.) recently, a man named Tidwell, and an accomplice of the name of Lawton were tried and convicted of abducting and marrying a young girl of 13 years of age. The defendant (Tidwell) is a shoemaker, and had been employed as such in the family of the prosecutor, and it was supposed by some, who heard the evidence, that some provocation or offence given by Mr. Crankfield, the prosecutor and father of the young girl, to one or both of the defendants, was the motive of abduction.

The married miss is to remain in charge of her father, until the age of 16, as it appears there is a statute of force in this State against young girls' taking upon themselves the duties attendant on the marriage state, until they arrive at that age.

The Rumbling Noise.—On Wednesday afternoon, sometime between the hours of three and four o'clock, a rumbling sound was heard out Southeast from this place resembling, but which was more monotonous than, thunder. It was heard for about the space of two minutes distinctly, and jarred the glasses in some houses. It was heard fifteen or twenty miles east of this, and still appeared South east of that. It is supposed to have been the result of a meteor of uncommon size, which was travelling from no one knows where, to no one knows whether.—*Charlotte Hornets' Nest.*

We heard a report here, similar to the above, but not the noise.—*Ed. Courier.*

Whig Testimony.—James Watson Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, the organ of northern Whiggery, speaking of the present administration, says:

"We hazard nothing in saying that, in the whole history of parties in the United States, never has there been such total squandering of patronage without the slightest prospect of reaping fruit from it, as by the party now in power. From Maine to Louisiana, we hear one universal complaint, that the recipients of office have filled up the subordinate places in their gift with their sons, nephews, brothers, and family connections of every conceivable degree of consanguinity."

Tennessee.—The vote for Governor at the August election, as officially declared in convention of the two Houses, is as follows:

Trousdale, (dem.)	61,740
Brown, (whig.)	60,350
Dem. majority,	1,390

[COMMUNICATED.]

Constitution and By-Laws

Of Lincolnton Division, No. 55, Sons of Temperance.

We, whose names are annexed, desirous of forming a society to shield us from the evils of Intemperance, afford mutual assistance in case of sickness, and elevate our characters as men—do pledge ourselves to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws.

CONSTITUTION.

Article I. This Association shall be known as the Lincolnton Division, No. 55, of the Sons of Temperance, of the county of Lincoln; and State of North Carolina.

Art. II. No brother shall make, buy, sell or use, as a beverage, any Spirituous or Malt Liquors, Wine or Cider.

Art. III. The Officers shall consist of a W. P., W. A., R. S., A. R. S., F. S., T. C., A. C., I. S. and O. S. all of whom shall be elected by ballot every three months, viz.: last regular meetings in September, December, March and June; and installed the first regular meetings in October, January, April and July.

Art. IV. Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the W. P. to preside in the Division, enforce a due observance of the Constitution and By-Laws, and exact a compliance to the Rules and Usages of the Order; to see that all officers perform their respective duties; appoint all committees and officers not otherwise provided for; give the casting vote on all matters before the Division when a tie may occur; inspect and announce the result of all balloting or other votes; direct the R. S. to call special meetings when application shall be made in writing, by five members of the Division; draw upon the T. for all sums necessary to pay the benefits provided for by the Constitution and By-Laws, and other appropriations made by the Division. He shall, on the night he vacates the chair, see that the Quarterly Returns are prepared for the Grand Division, and the per centage appropriated, and forward the same in time for the Quarterly Session, certified by him with the seal of the Division. He shall perform such other duties as the Division or his charge shall require of him.

2d. It shall be the duty of the W. A. to render the W. P. such assistance as he may require of him, and in the absence of the W. P., the W. A. shall perform his duties.

3d. The R. S. shall keep a fair and impartial record of the proceedings of the Division; write communications; notify all subordinate Divisions not more than ten miles of its place of meeting, within one week after, of the name, occupation and residence of every person suspended, rejected or expelled from this Division. He shall fill up certificates; notify meetings when ordered by the W. P.; attest to all moneys ordered to be paid at a regular meeting, and none other. He shall make out at the end of his term, for the Division, a full report of the proceedings during his term; and also the quarterly returns to the Grand Division, which shall embrace the number of members initiated, admitted by card, initiated by dispensation, suspended, re-instated, and who have withdrawn during his term—together with the names and occupations of those suspended, expelled and rejected, with the dates and causes of expulsion, the number who violate the Pledge; how many sign over, and how many violate it the second time, the number of deaths, and the whole number of actual contributing members, the amount of receipts for initiating fees and dues, with the per centage due the Grand Division, the amount expended for benefits, with the amount on hand, and, with the W. P. certify to the same. He shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Division or his charge; and deliver up to his successor, within one week from the expiration of his term, all books, papers, or other property in his possession belonging to his office.

4th. The A. R. S. shall be an aid to the R. S., under whose direction he shall act. He shall render such assistance to the R. S., in the performance of his duties, as he or the Division may require of him.

5th. It shall be the duty of the F. S. to keep just and true accounts between the Division and its members; credit the amounts paid, and pay the same over to the T. immediately, taking his receipt. He shall, just previous to the close of his term, notify every member who is two months or more in arrears, of the amount due by him to the Division, adding 12½ cents to each notice. At the end of his term, he shall make out for the Division a full report; and furnish the R. S. with the amount of receipts for initiation fees and dues during his

term, with any other information connected with his office necessary to enable the R. S. to prepare correct returns for the Grand Division. He shall perform such other duties as the Division or his charge may require of him. He shall deliver up to his successor all matters appertaining to his office in his possession.

6th. It shall be the duty of the T. to pay all orders drawn on him by the W. P., attested by the R. S., and none others; he shall receive all moneys of the Division; and hold the same until the expiration of his term, unless otherwise ordered by the Division. He shall keep a full and correct account of all moneys received and expended. He shall give the Division a monthly statement of the funds; and deliver up, when legally called upon, all moneys, books, papers, and other property of the Division, to his successor in office, or to whom the Division may specially appoint. He shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Division or his charge.

7th. It shall be the duty of the C. to introduce for initiation persons who have been previously elected. He shall also introduce visitors, and furnish them with suitable regalia. He shall, with the aid of the A. C., examine those present at the opening of the Division. He shall see that the officers' regalia are in their proper places at the opening of the Division, and take charge of the same at the close. He shall have charge of such property of the division as may not be otherwise provided for, and render a full report to the division at the end of his term.

8th. It shall be the duty of the A. C. to render such services as the C. or Division may require of him.

9th. It shall be the duty of the I. S. to attend the door—to admit none but members of the Order, and candidates for initiation.

10th. The O. S. shall guard the door outside, and keep off intruders.

Art. V. Sec. 1. No person shall be initiated into the Division under eighteen years of age, nor for a less sum than two dollars.

2d. No person shall be admitted into this Division who does not possess a good moral character, or who is in any way incapacitated from earning a livelihood, or who has no visible means of support.

3d. The name of a person offered for membership must be proposed by a member in writing, stating age, residence, and business, which must be entered on the record, and the subject referred to three brothers for investigation, who shall report in writing at a succeeding meeting, when the candidate shall be balloted for with ball ballots, and if not more than four black balls appear against him, he shall be declared elected; but if five or more black balls appear, he shall be rejected, and so declared. No person so rejected shall be again proposed in any Division of the Order under six months.

4th. A proposition for membership shall not be withdrawn after it has been referred to a committee for investigation, without the consent of a majority of the members present.

5th. A vote of rejection may be reconsidered within three meetings, exclusive of the meeting at which the vote was taken. But a vote that has resulted in an election, shall not be reconsidered.

6th. The name of a candidate or brother, constitutionally suspended, rejected, or expelled, shall not be published in any other manner than the usual notice to the Division.

7th. Any brother applying for membership by deposit of card, shall be subject to the same ballot as a new applicant.

Art. VI. Sec. 1. The regular dues to this Division shall not be less than 6½ cents per week.

2d. Every bona fide member, who shall be qualified as required by the Constitution and By-laws of this Division, shall, in case of sickness or disability, be entitled to, and receive weekly, not less than three dollars; except it be shown that such sickness or disability be brought on by his own improper conduct.

3d. No brother residing within five miles of the division of which he is a member, shall be entitled to benefits for more than one week previous to his case being reported to such division.—No benefits shall be granted for a less time than one week. All arrears, either for dues or fines, shall in every case be deducted from the first payment.

Sec. 4. In case of the death of a brother entitled to benefits, the sum of thirty dollars shall be appropriated as a