

RALEIGH REGISTER

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of fair delighting... to live like brothers."

THREE DOLLARS Per Annum }
ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LINCOLN COUNTY.

A Statistical Statement by the Delegates from Lincoln County, to the Convention in Salisbury.

In submitting a statement of the products of this County, we beg leave in the first place, to refer to the agricultural product of the County. To make an estimate of the quantity of Wheat, we must refer to the operations of our Mills. In making this statement, we will enumerate none but what are called in our County, Merchant Mills, (we have many more Mills that are not included in those that make Merchantable Flour, that grind a great quantity of Wheat, but are not furnished with screens and fine Bolting Cloths to make Merchantable Flour.)

We have 36 mills in the county that have more than one run of stones—One of which is generally of the French or Georgia burr, with Bolting Cloths that make fine and superfine Flour, with screens to clean the Wheat of dust and grit. These mills only, are considered capable of making Merchantable Flour.

From an estimate of the quantity of Wheat ground at one of these mills, with two run of stones, we will arrive at somewhat like the quantity raised in the county. The middle of July is the time the new Wheat begins to go to the mills, which is generally by Wagon loads, and from that time to the middle of October, the mills are crowded with such quantities of Wheat, that in many instances the mills are run day and night; this is considered the busy season, by the millers. Taking as a very moderate estimate that each mill only grinds 80 bushels in every 24 hours, (most of the mills can grind that in half the time,) it would be 480 bushels per week, and 2580 bushels for six weeks only. This sum multiplied by 36, the number of mills in the County, that make Merchantable Flour, it would appear that about 92,880 bushels are ground up in the six weeks, by the 36 Merchant mills in the county; the most of this quantity of Wheat is for market. As our mills grind all the year, the product in this one species of grain, by a very small estimate, may be not less than between one hundred and one hundred and fifty thousand bushels, and this is at a time when all the Flour must be hauled on wagons.

The Flour from our county is generally sold in the upper part of South Carolina; Cheraw, Camden, and Columbia. The bakers in Columbia, prefer it to Northern, as they say it works better, which no doubt is the case, as our millers do not grind the Wheat so close as they do at the North, where they pay a high price for the wheat, and try to grind all out of it they can, and by close grinding the Flour is more dead, in which case it will not work so well.

The quantity of other grain we cannot ascertain. Corn is not an article that will pay for hauling on wagons; the surplus Corn is generally distilled into Whiskey and Brandy made in this county and generally sold in South Carolina; a considerable quantity is taken to Georgia, where our Farmers frequently sell their load, wagon, and team. One of our small Farmers, living on Beaverdam Creek, 8 miles South of Lincolnton, who is a very exemplary, industrious man, and one of our best citizens, distills his surplus Corn. He made in one year, 2000 gallons Whiskey, and 1400 gallons Brandy; in a circuit of 4 miles round this Farmer, there are 65 distilleries. Beaverdam does not afford, by any means, the most fertile lands in the county; there are many neighborhoods that afford larger bodies of better land.

We will suppose throughout the county, there are only ten times as many more distilleries in this county, which will fall far short of the quantity, and we know 650 distilleries; and suppose that each distillery in the course of one year, only distills 500 gallons spirits, including Brandy, it would make the number of 325,000 gallons of spirits in one year; a great part of this grain, it could be got to the Sea coast at a reasonable price, would in all probability, instead of being made into spirits, be shipped to the West India Islands and made into bread there, in exchange for which we would receive Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Salt. As it would increase our exports, it would also increase our imports; the duties from the imports would pay additional duties into the Treasury of the United

States, and cause the article of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Salt to be abundant in our Markets, which would cause articles now universally used, to be furnished to our Farmers at a much cheaper rate than at present, and at the same time, furnish an additional quantity of freight to a Rail Road each way.

Cotton.—This article is cultivated in the greatest quantities on the South Fork and on the Catawba, near Beatties ford, East of Lincolnton. Considerable quantities are raised 12 to 14 miles Northwest of Lincolnton, and it can advantageously be raised throughout the county; but many Farmers raise none, and with some it is not a principal part of their crop. The Cotton Factory near Lincolnton, consumes at least 9000 lbs. per month, 108,000 lbs. per annum, equal to 360 bags of 300 lbs. each; this supply for the Factory is principally obtained from small planters, some of whom have not wagons and teams to take it to market. Although the owner of the Factory has generally given the market price at Columbia, only deducting the price of hauling, the planters who have wagons and teams, generally haul it to Columbia, and very frequently sell it for less in Columbia than they could get at the Factory. The product of the county at the smallest calculation, may be estimated at 3000 bags.

Tobacco.—We have fine lands to produce this article, and a fine climate, but the difficulty of getting it to market, causes our Farmers to omit planting it. None is raised for market.

Hay.—An article raised of a very fine quality in this county, from wet lands or natural meadows, and much tame grass, clover, herds grass, feather and orchard grass; there are but few Farmers in the county that have not good meadows; many of these meadows will produce 4 tons of good Hay per annum per acre. Suppose the 1600 freeholders in the county to have only 4 acres each (many Farmers have 20) and each acre to produce only 2 tons of Hay per acre per annum, it would appear, at this small estimate, to be 12,800 tons per annum.

Could a market be found for the Hay produced in this county, of a quality equal to the best Timothy, (it is not presumed that one half of the meadow lands in this county are in cultivation,) more than double this amount could be produced for market. And suppose that only 12,800 tons of Hay could be sold at \$5 per ton, it would amount to the sum of \$64,000 per annum.

There are several Gold mines in the county, one of which is certainly the richest in the county, has lately produced 100 pennyweights per day from the labor of 7 hands, which in quicksilver, suppose this to be worth only 40 cents per pennyweight, would be 40 dollars per day.

We have in this county six Oil mills; the quantity of Oil made in these mills we could not ascertain. The operations of these mills go to show that a considerable quantity of Flax is raised.

We could not ascertain the number of Saw mills, which is considerable; as an evidence of the many Saw mills, every stream of sufficient size furnishes valuable seats for water power, of which there are a great many; the Southfork running nearly through the middle of the county, affords a great many valuable mill seats, with the advantage of water power, and the great many tributary streams, but a small part of which have been yet brought into use; but sawed Lumber is very plenty and so cheap that there are but few counties in the State where the Farmers so generally live in so neat and comfortable houses, which has given employment to so many house carpenters, that a considerable number of our young men learn the house carpenter's business.

The same may be said of millwrights; the demand for mills has caused many young men to learn the millwright's business; the necessary ambition among the mill owners has caused our Millwrights to exert their skill in making good substantial work that is rarely excelled in the State. Such is the character of our millwrights and house carpenters, that they have frequent calls to go into South Carolina to build mills or houses; such is the character of our mechanics of this kind in South Carolina, that generally a Journeyman who has learned his trade in this county, is at once relied on as a workman; another characteristic that recommends them; is, they are journeymen of sober and industrious habits.

We have one Woollen Factory in this county, with 40 spindles in operation, which has a fulling mill attached to it, the enterprising owner makes James cloth which he fulfs. His factory has been in operation only about 18 months; all the goods he has made, he has found ready sale, at from 60 to 80 cents per yard at wholesale. These goods are sold by retail in our stores at 75 cents to \$1, are coming into general use, the demand increasing as the goods are known.

We will next say something of the Iron Works in this county; we have five Forges in operation which are able to make from the ore 250 lbs. of Iron to each fire, these 5 forges with the number of fires in

use, are capable of making 2550 lbs. of Iron per day, and supposing they would work 300 days in a year, might produce 765,000 lbs. or 2515 tons of Iron; this is only from those Iron Works that make Iron directly from ore. Of those that work Pig metal, there are five, that can make 350 lbs. per day to the fire, and from the fires worked by these Forges, they could produce 8100 per day or in 300 days 2,430,000 lbs. or 121,500 tons, making 123,850 tons of Iron that may be made in 300 days from all the Forges in operation in the county, which at the price of only \$80 per ton, would be worth \$9,910,000. It is not supposed that all these Forges operate 300 days in a year, but if sufficient encouragement was offered for the sale of Iron, this could be the product or nearly so.

We have in addition to these Iron Works, four extensive Furnaces in operation, which are generally in operation not less than 4 months in the year; they work Hollow Ware, Machinery and Pig metal, to be worked into Bar Iron. Since the operations on the Gold Mines, there has been a considerable demand for cast Machinery for the Mills, to grind rock, and in the improvement of our Flour Mills cast Machinery has become in use and is preferred. The product of one of these Furnaces is usually about 18,000 lbs. of metal per week. Supposing these 4 Furnaces to be in operation only 4 months each in the year, it would make 16 months or 64 weeks of only 4 weeks to the month; would produce 115,200 lbs. or 5760 tons per annum. As there is no demand for the Pig metal, only to make it into Bar Iron, the principal part of the metal is made into Hollow Ware, which does not pay well to haul in wagons, but some of which is hauled into Georgia and a considerable quantity into South Carolina. As Iron Ore can be found in almost every hill in the county, if Pig metal could be transported to the sea-shore for a reasonable price, so as to afford a profit to the Manufacturers, this county could export an immense quantity of Pig metal, which is now worth from 42 to 48 dollars per ton in New York, but will not pay hauling in wagons. But if we had a communication by a Rail Road from Lincolnton to Fayetteville, at the highest calculation of freight on the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, 35 cents per 100 for each 100 miles; the distance now to Fayetteville from Lincolnton does not exceed 142 miles, would only be one half cent per pound or 50 cents per 100 lbs. This would enable the manufacturers to export Pig metal, and be well paid for it, after shipping it to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia or Boston, that would bring into demand much of our water power, and make the beds of Iron Ore valuable. Who can conceive the wealth to the State from the Iron Mines?

The increased demand for Iron for Rail Roads and other purposes, has lately raised the price considerably. What but Iron has been the wealth of Sweden; when the State of North Carolina has within its limits inexhaustible quantities, and probably could produce a quantity little short of that of Sweden if she would only provide a mode of transportation to the Sea shore by a Rail Road?

Notwithstanding this county is far in the interior, distant from market, and has had to rely pretty much on manufacturing within itself, and combining the value of the Iron Manufactures to that of the Agriculturists, what has been the quantity of foreign goods sold and consumed in this county, and what amount of capital is used in this county in mercantile pursuits?

There are in the village of Lincolnton eleven mercantile establishments, which employ a capital of not less than \$110,000. The goods for these mercantile establishments are purchased in Philadelphia, New York and Charleston; are generally shipped to Charleston; and the heavy articles are boated to Columbia and wagoned from there at from 75 cents to 100 cents per 100 weight, over the worst roads in the Carolinas in winter, much worse roads than to Fayetteville. The lighter articles of goods are wagoned from Charleston at from \$2 to \$2.50 cents per 100 weight. The freight for the mercantile establishments only, in Lincolnton, will load at least 100 waggons per annum of 4000 each, or 400,000 lbs.

In the county, exclusive of those in the village, there are 24 more mercantile establishments, who employ capital at least of \$125,000. The freight of these 24 establishments will not be less than that of those of Lincolnton. So that there are 35 mercantile establishments in the county, who have not less than 200 waggons of 4000 lbs. each, or 800,000 lbs. per annum. And this at times when all has to be hauled in wagons. If we had transportation on Rail Roads the weight would increase two, three, or perhaps four fold, in mercantile pursuits, and the exports from the county would likely exceed more than 10 times the present.

From the number of freehold voters in our county at the last election, there were about 1,600 votes given in the Senate, and about 2,700 in the Commons. Calculating that only the 1,600 freeholders in the county would consume only six bushels of salt each, which is, probably,

much less than the proper quantity, and to say nothing of the balance of the voters, it would take 9600 bushels of this indispensable article per year to supply this county; 60 lbs. only to the bushel, will be 679,200 lbs., equal to 144 wagon loads of 400 lbs. each. Suppose that the transportation on these 9600 bushels on a Rail Road there, would only be a saving of 2 cents per bushel, it would amount to the sum of \$2400 per annum to the citizens of this county if the above estimate of the quantity of salt consumed be correct.

In the village of Lincolnton there is one extensive Coach Factory and one extensive Draborn, and two other Shops that make Draborns; three Blacksmith Shops; three Hatter Shops; three Saddlery and Harness Makers; one Copper Smith; five Tailor Shops; one Printing Office; one Cabinet Maker, (but no Shoe and Hat Maker); three Physicians; four practicing Lawyers; a Male and Female Academy, and between 800 and 1000 inhabitants.

One of the Forges in this county has erected Rolling Machinery, to reduce the Iron into bars by rolling. This Iron is generally preferred by our Smiths, as it is rolled into more convenient shape for ironing Waggons, Dearborns or Carriages, work, and well, is most in demand.

The Rolling Mill can well roll 25 tons per week when supplied with Blooms, but the Forge attached thereto is unable to furnish that quantity, but can furnish from 8 to 10 tons per week. Attached to this establishment there is a Blast Furnace which produces about 2 tons of metal per day.

The owner of this Forge has also erected Machinery for cutting Nails, which are as well cut, as light, and as well headed as any Nails made to the North, and they are most generally used in this County.

At the Iron Works they are not yet prepared to roll the Sheet Iron, although the Irons perhaps the best in the country for that use. To show the quality of the Iron made in this county, a gentleman in the city of Charleston, who has an extensive Blacksmith's Establishment, had a wagon load of Iron offered to him from this county. The Iron he did not use—he had a supply of Iron of the Swede and English, and his workmen were accustomed to the shapes and qualities of this English and Swede Iron; but we being a humane and wealthy man, he learned from the wagoner he could sell his Iron to no one else, and did not want to haul it back. The Iron, on examination, was of different shape and size from that used by the gentleman in his shop, but he was sorry for the wagoner, and purchased his load of Iron. His workmen were surprised. They said it worked much easier than the Swede and English they had been used to. The wagoner told his workmen to keep their hands for particular work; but he said they were doing as well as work at all times, and he would have this Iron if they would have it, or, in his words, they would give him the pleasure of working with it, and he was compelled to lock up the Iron, as he was not prepared to have access to it, and handed it out himself only when they had something to make that required the better Iron. That his workmen did not mind its being in a shape that was disadvantageous. They so much preferred working this Iron, they would work it under all disadvantages of shape or size, in preference to the Swede or English Iron which was of sizes calculated for the articles they were going to make. Such was the character given off the Iron from this county, by a gentleman who purchased it and who, from the appearance and shape of the Iron, had formed an opinion that it was worth but little. This gentleman has made a large fortune, and yet continues the operation of his Blacksmith's Shop.

To show the profits on the construction of Rail Roads, we will annex a few extracts from receipts on some of the Rail Roads, in the United States:

The New Jersey Rail Road, according to a Report in the Newark Daily Advertiser, the number of passengers in May, June and July, 1835,

	40,229
was	81,822
In the same month in 1836,	131,593
Increase 41,593. The receipts on the road for the last week in July were \$3,890.	
The receipts of the New York State Canal for the two first weeks in August were \$80,559 57 cents; exceeding the collections for the corresponding weeks of last year, \$12,605 55 cents.	
The receipts of the Utica and Schenectady Rail Road, were viz:	

September 4,	\$569 87
5,	1317 46
6,	1592 79
7,	2138 54
8,	2311 10
9,	1791 36
10,	1447 53
	\$11,168 15

This is the largest amount received by the completion of the road in any time, and at this time the measure travelling had almost

ceased. It is said the receipts on this road for the first 4 months will exceed \$160,000. That the expenses during the period will not exceed \$5000 per month, or in aggregate \$20,000. So that on the 1st December the net proceeds will be \$140,000, or 9 1/2 per cent. on the whole of the stock paid in.

On the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, 45 miles, the estimate cost \$900,000; in the first week in August \$5889 86 were received from this road.

D. REINHARDT.

Lincolnton, N. C.

For the Register.

My dear Duncan—I was duly favored with your of the 11th, and assure you its contents were perused with much pleasure, as I was fearful from your silence that you were in bad health, & did not wish to communicate such unpleasant intelligence to me. I was truly gratified to learn, that you are still basking in the sunshine of prosperity, and are enjoying many of the blessings and comforts of life which our natural propensities crave after, and without which, a large portion of mankind would live in a state of discontent, and be poor utterly destitute of anything valuable in this life. It is the source from whence true happiness and contentment spring, and to use the language of a ready writer, it is the image of God stamped upon Human Nature, refining its baseness, enriching its poverty, healing its maladies, and converting its very wants into abundant plenty. It should be the theme of every Christian's song, the harp on which to tune his notes of praise to God for the rich provision of his grace. It is wealth to the poor; it is covering to the naked; and bread to those who are ready to perish. It is the fairest flower that opens on earth, the sweetest incense that ascends to the skies. It is by far the most valuable boon bequeathed by a beneficent God to his creatures. It makes earth a heaven, and our souls fit temples for his holy spirit to dwell in. Then, suffer me, to urge you by every thing valuable in time and eternity, to hold fast to your profession. Be zealous, be faithful, and his grace will enable you in the last and final struggle of death, to smile at his terrors and welcome his approach. The Banner of the Cross has been unfurled, and all mankind have been invited, yet intrusted, to enlist under it, and as you profess to be one of its recruits, I ardently hope you will continue to fight with Christian bravery, until you shall win the crown and reap unsullied joys in the fields of the blessed, after you shall have paid the debt incurred by the first transgression.

Continue to write me, and I will endeavor to answer your letters promptly. Inform me of your growth in grace, and the progress you are making towards a more happy and congenial climate than this. Neglect no Christian duty, when in your power to attend to it; let the light which has been imparted to you by the Holy Spirit, so shine, that others, beholding its brilliancy, may be constrained to acknowledge the truths of the Gospel and embrace them with all the fervor of enlightened and earnest hearts.

I renew, in conclusion, my professions of an unalterable friendship for you and yours, and may the God of Peace be with you in time, in death, and bless you in an endless eternity.

SUMMERFIELD.

Progress of Intellect.—A fellow who was considered "rather soft," speaking the other day of the many inventions and improvements which have been made by the present generation, exultingly wound up with, "Well, for my part, I believe every generation grows wiser and wiser—for there's my father, he know'd more'n my grand-father, and I believe I know a little more'n my father did." "My dear sir," remarked a bystander, "what a fool your great-grandfather must have been!"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT application will be made to the next Legislature, for a division of Montgomery County, so as to form a new County on the West side of Pedee River, to be called Gaston. October 23, 1836. 51 3w

To our Friends and Customers.

WE beg leave to invite your attention to the Notice recently given, stating that a "Chamber of Commerce" had been formed (composed of nearly every respectable Commercial House in this place) regulating the rates of Commission on all Consignments of Produce and other business transactions. Our charges, on and after the 1st day of November, will be in accordance with the fixed rates of said Chamber.

We are prepared to make liberal advances when desired, and hope that past exertions to advance the interests of our Customers will assure to us their future confidence and respect. HOLDERBY & M'PHEETERS. Petersburg, Va. Oct. 31, 1836. 51

The Annual Examination

OF the Students of the Wake Forest INSTITUTE, will take place, on Monday the 21st day of November next. Parents & Guardians are respectfully invited to attend. The meeting of the Trustees will take place at the same time, and it is earnestly hoped, that punctual attendance will be given, as important business to the concern will be presented. WILLIAM ROLES, Secy. Nov. 1, 1836. 51