

Lincoln Superior Court.

A special term of Superior Court commenced on Monday last; and our town has been enlivened, during the week by the presence of persons from the adjoining counties. Though the number of the citizens of Lincoln in attendance, has been less than usually attend the regular sessions, yet, from the determined spirit manifested by the republicans present, it is evident that the democracy of Lincoln is awake; and that the necessity of a full and complete triumph over whiggery in this county, at the ensuing election, is generally felt. Federalism, the most vindictive and proscriptionary party that ever existed, when it has the power, having secretly arranged its plan of operations, which was to lull republicans into silence and inactivity by the siren song of no partyism, and by refusing to send delegates to the Federal Convention, at Albermarle, seeing the democrats fully aroused, give every evidence of the deepest mortification at having their schemes frustrated; and, in some instances, their chagrin carries them beyond all decent restraint. This would be exceedingly amusing, were it not for the evil example set before the youth of the country, and the unpleasant occurrences which result, when gentlemen are thus inadvertently drawn into difficulties which they in vain endeavor to avoid.

CATAWBA COUNTY COURT.

We arrived in Newton, on Monday last, where we had the pleasure to meet many of our democratic friends, and to exchange friendly salutations with the whigs of Catawba who are distinguished for their liberality and courtesy towards political opponents. Most of the lawyers being engaged at the Lincoln court, little business was transacted. We left on Monday evening, our engagements not permitting us to remain until next day, to hear the whig candidate for Congress. We learn, however, from a friend who heard him that he tried to place himself upon the democratic platform, on the slavery question; but, as the "Cabinet," at Washington, to which he owes allegiance, is partly composed of men who are in favor of a complete failure of the democrats present were amused, and the whigs mortified.

SHUFORD'S FERRY.

In one of our migratory excursions, we happened, the first of this week, at the house of Andrew Shuford, Esq. whose industry, aided by the superior taste of his excellent lady, has converted what was once a wilderness into a well improved farm, adorned, around the comfortable dwelling, with roses, and evergreens, and various other improvements calculated to render the abode of man cheerful and happy. Few persons know how to entertain visitors more pleasantly than Mr. Shuford and his amiable family.

THE WESTERN TURNPIKE.—The Governor has engaged the services of S. M. Fox, as Engineer, to survey and locate the Turnpike Road from Salisbury to the Georgia line. We learn that Mr. Fox, in his official capacity, has summoned the Commissioners to meet him at Salisbury about the first of August; after which the party will repair to the mountains.

MOUNTAIN CREEK GOLD MINE.

Being in the neighborhood a few days since, we called and dined with the courteous young Gentleman who manages the mining operations of Messrs. Cansler & Shuford. Near the mill, which has been constructed upon a simple and economical plan, for grinding the ore, several buildings have been erected for the accommodation of the operatives, giving the place almost the appearance of business village. Though the stream which drives the mill and supplies water for washing, is not very large, yet if used economically, the operations are capable of almost indefinite extent.

The mine, a mile, perhaps, from the mill, is on a hill-side, near the top of the highest point of land in the neighborhood. The surface, and the clay down to the slate, embracing a large space, is exceedingly rich. The veins of ore, small but numerous, run irregularly downwards, all, however, converging to one point below, where, on going deep enough, will doubtless be found the main stem, which, like the trunk of a tree, seems to send up branches in every direction.

The work is carried on upon a moderate scale; but we have no doubt, that if a large

amount of labor were employed, the results would eclipse many of the California accounts. The proprietors, however, while they leisurely draw the rich treasure from the "pockets" of the earth, seem in no way elated at their good fortune.

ROCK ISLAND WOOL FACTORY.

We learn, with pleasure, that the proprietors of this establishment, Messrs. Canon, Young, and Grier, have every prospect of doing a good business. This factory which is supplied with the finest machinery yet introduced into the country, is situated on the Catawba, ten miles South West of Charlotte. Operation have just been commenced. The value of the labor, chiefly female, is about \$8.00 a day, consuming from 80 to 100 pounds of wool, and producing, on an average, about 200 yards of cloth, worth from 45 to 75 cents per yard. We have seen samples of this cloth; and although we profess not to be much of a judge, yet we hesitate not to say that it will prove more serviceable, and consequently more salable than any northern cloth brought to this market. There are now about 10,000 yards unfinished, waiting for the Fulling Mill which goes into operation this week. The Fulling Mill, we learn, was built by Mr. Ransour, the well known ingenious Mill-right of "old Lincoln"; and, by a competent judge who examined the work, it has been pronounced one of the most complete pieces of workmanship ever constructed in this country.

The Factory is complete in all its parts, having an extensive Dyeing establishment, attended by an experienced and intelligent gentleman, well skilled in the knowledge necessary to enable him to produce the different varieties of durable and bright fancy and plain colors.

The indications now are that the day is not far distant, when the clatter of profitable machinery will be heard all along the Catawba, from its source to the low country, where fall enough cannot be had to drive machinery.

At the High Shoals, on the South Fork, below this town, there is water power to any tent; and the strong probability is that, in a few years, a large manufacturing village will spring up there.

At Mosteller's Paper Mill, as we ascend the river, we come to the new Cotton Factory of our friend Stowe, whose enterprise is giving an impetus to industry that will be sensibly felt in the progress of manufacturing. His machinery is all new.

Next, higher up the stream, stands the well known Etzahn Factory, where almost every branch of Smithing, and mechanism by machinery are successfully carried on. Col. Childs, who is noted for his persevering enterprise, and who devotes his particular attention to the business, is now enlarging the operations, and introducing the latest improvements into the factory.

Farther up, and near this village, our friend, Col. Mutz, has now nearly completed an extensive building for manufacturing purposes. His machinery is made to order, upon the latest and most approved plan.

We regret to state that the late high waters have retarded Col. Mutz' operations; but his industry and energy will soon repair the damage. He has the best wishes of the community for his success.

Capt. Green W. Caldwell.

We are happy to learn that this popular champion of Democracy, is doing immense service to the cause of republican principles wherever he appears; that his lucid exposures of the federal schemes of the Deberryites, are making a deep impression upon the public mind in the lower end of the district, and that, if the enthusiasm evidently awakened in the democracy of Lincoln and Gaston, should call every democratic voter to his post, Capt. Caldwell's election to Congress, over Deberry and Dockery both, or even over the former alone, should the latter decline, is now almost reduced to a certainty. The democrats have now a fair opportunity to wipe out, as far as this district is concerned, the stain which attaches to the whole country from the passage of the Bankrupt law; and they will not, through supineness or inactivity, suffer the occasion to pass unimproved. In this patriotic work they will be joined by all true republicans in the federal ranks who will gladly seize the occasion to rebuke the outrage committed on the country by the adoption of that infamous measure; and to leave the fellowship of a party whose legislation, when in power, tends to impair the obligation of contracts and to foster and encourage a horde of aristocratic bank speculators to control the action of the government.

Deberry voted for that Bankrupt law which has been so universally execrated by all honest republicans, while Capt. Caldwell, in Congress at the same time, recorded his vote against it. Need a man of integrity, whether a whig or a democrat, be long making up his mind which of these candidates

that clear and discriminating judgment which he is possessed, upon our national legislation in all its branches and manifestations. Whilst the inquisitive character of his mind, would overcome all obstacles in its researches amidst the higher and more complicated questions of political science: it did not disdain an equally scrutinizing investigation of the less attractive matters of minor importance. Hence it was that he literally knew ever thing necessary to be known, which was in the reach of a strong, vigorous and laborious mind. Few public men possessed a clearer, stronger intellect, and none have appropriated it to a better purpose. Many interesting anecdotes are related of him, going to illustrate the traits in his character to which we have alluded. Among others, it is said that it was his custom to make extensive preparation for the discussion of every important question, that was likely to arise during the session, but from diffidence and indisposition for more display, he never engaged in the debates of the House unless impelled on by the conscious requirement of duty; or urged to it by the strong appeals of his friends; rather preferring to furnish the material collected by his labor and researches, to some more ambitious and aspiring associate, being satisfied that his country should receive the benefit of his labor, though the credit of it should be awarded to another.

If we have correctly understood the character of Gen. McKay as a public man, we should rank him with Nathaniel Macon of his own State; and we are not aware of any other man in the list of our great men, to be classed with them.—The two constitute a class of themselves. For the good of our country as well as for the character of her statesmen, we could wish that the number had been greater in times past, and that it might be much increased for the future. Better by far, that we should have fewer Clays, Websters, Bentons, and Calhouns, and more Macons and McKays. They were the useful as contradistinguished from the ornamental statesmen.—Cassville Standard.

YOUNG MEN.—It should be the aim of young men to go into society—we mean not to the rich, nor the proud, nor the fashionable, but society of the wise, the intelligent, and the good.—When you find men that know more than you do, and from whose conversation you can get information, it is always safe to be found with them. It has broken down many a man to associate with the low and vulgar, where the ribald song was sung, and the indecent story told to excite laughter or influence the bad passions.

Lord Clarendon attributes success and happiness, in life, to associating with persons more learned and virtuous than ourselves. If you wish to be wise and respected, if you desire happiness and not misery, we advise you to associate with the intelligent and good. Strive for excellence and strict integrity, and you will never be found in the sinks of pollution, or in the ranks of profligates and gamblers.—

Once habituate yourself to a virtuous character than, by accident, to be obliged, for half a day to associate with the low and vulgar.

From the Common School Advocate.

Our Common School Fund.

The act creating a fund for the establishment of Common Schools was passed in the year 1825. The credit of originating it is mainly due to Bartlett Yancy. It is in the following words:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That a fund for the support of common and convenient schools for the education of youth in the several counties of this State, be and the same is hereby appropriated, consisted of the dividends arising from the stock now held and which may hereafter be acquired by the State in the Banks of New York and Cape Fear, and which have not been pledged and set apart for internal use; the dividends arising from stock which is owned by Cape Fear Navigation Company, the Roanoke Navigation Company and the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company; the tax imposed by law on licenses to the retailers of spirituous liquors and auctioneers; the unexpended balance of the Agricultural fund, which by the act of the legislature is directed to be paid into the public treasury; all monies paid to the State for entries of vacant lands, (excepting the Cherokee lands); the sum of twenty one thousand and ninety dollars which was paid by the State to certain Cherokee Indians, for reservations to land secured to them by treaty, when the said sum shall be received from the United States; by this State; and of all the vacant and unappropriated Swamp Lands in this State, together with such sums of money as the legislature may hereafter find it convenient to appropriate from time to time."

This fund was vested in the Governor of the State, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Speaker of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Treasurer of the State, for the time being, who and their successors, by an act of the same year (1825) were constituted a body corporate and politic under the name of the "President and Directors of the Literary Fund," with power to sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded, and to hold real and personal property, and to sell, dispose of and improve the same to effect the purposes of promoting learning and the instruction of youth. The Governor was president of the Board, and any three of the directors constituted a quorum for the transaction of business; and in the absence of the Governor they had power to appoint a president for the time of such absence. A regular account of all sums of money belonging to this fund, and of the manner in which the same had been applied and invested was to be kept by the Treasurer of the State, and a

report thereof to be made to the legislature which then sat every year, together with such recommendations as might be deemed expedient for the improvement of the fund.

Whenever, in the opinion of the legislature, the above sum accumulated sufficiently, it was to be divided among the several counties in proportion to the free white population of each, to be applied in instructing such children as the legislature might designate in the common principles of reading, writing and arithmetic.

Up to the year 1836, nothing had been done towards reclaiming the swamps lands. The board created in 1825 was not invested with any particular power for that work, and it may be the lack of means and other obstacles prevented them from entering thereon. Accordingly this year an act was passed creating a new board of literature, as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that there shall be a board of literature in this State to be denominated and called by the name of "The President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina," and by that name they are incorporated into a body politic and corporate, and shall be capable of suing in any court of record in this State."

This board consists of four persons; the Governor of the State who by virtue of his office, is president of the said board, and three other members who are biennially appointed by the Governor under and with the advice of his council; but if a vacancy occur, it is to be filled by the other members of the board.

To this board—"The President and Directors of the Literary fund of North Carolina"—were given all the rights and powers heretofore belonging to the original corporation (viz: "The President and Directors of the Literary Fund") which was formed in 1825. And besides receiving some additions to the fund in bank stock, they were clothed with full power and authority to adopt all necessary ways and means for surveying the Swamp Lands and also to construct canals, ditches and other works necessary for draining and reclaiming the said lands and bringing them into market. In this work, no part of the fund already existing was to be used but 200,000 dollars (a part of the surplus revenue distributed from the U. S. treasury) was appropriated for the purpose.

The following is a correct statement of the present Funds of the Literary Board—the net income of which (that arising from the sale of Swamp lands excepted) is now divided among the several counties of this State in the ratio of their Federal population for the support of Common Schools (see Acts of Assembly 1844 Chap. 36 Sec. 1.)

1. 5322 Shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, worth \$100 per share,	\$532,200 00
2. 5027 Bank of the State, Rail and Gaston Company endorsed by the State, due after the 1st Jan. 1860, \$140,000	502,700 00
" 1849, 4,500	
" 1850, 2,000	
" 1851, 3,000	
" 1852, 5,300	154,800 00
4. Rail Road Bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Co., endorsed by the State, due Jan. 1, 1843,	60,000 00
5. Do. secured by Mortgage and Deed of trust on the property of the Company, in 1837, and 1840,	85,000 00
6. Bonds of the State executed by the Public Treasurer under loan ordered by the General Assembly in 1840,	40,360 00
7. Loan to Wake Forest College,	10,000 00
8. " Floral Female College,	2,000 00
9. The profits of 75 shares in the Cape Fear Navigation Company,	37,500 00
10. " Roanoke Navigation Company,	50,000 00
11. 6,000 shares in Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Co., of uncertain value cost	600,000 00
12. Amount due from the State for monies used for the purposes of the Public Treasurer, (Public Treasurer's Report.)	136,212 96
13. Taxes on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	
14. Taxes on Sales at Auction	
15. Entry money on vacant Lands.	
16. The whole of the Swamp Lands of the State, reclaimed and unreclaimed, not granted and held by individuals prior to the year 1846, estimated at 1,500,000 acres.	
17. Cash deposited in Bank, being in full of A. C. Dickinson's first Bond for Swamp Lands,	2,271 19
18. Two Bonds of the same, due July 7, 1849,	4,453 33
	\$2,207,497 20

HON. ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.—This true and radical democrat is making a gallant fight in his district, and has every prospect of a glorious victory over his antagonists. We have seen recently a speech delivered by him to his constituents

replete with sound democratic doctrines. Such a representative ought not to be beaten before a constituency whom he has served so well. We are aware he has two opponents to contend against, and we regret to say that one of them is a democrat. We trust, as Mr. Johnson is the regular nominee, that this democratic competitor will retire from the field, and thus gracefully win the applause not only of his own true democratic friends at home, but certainly of those at a distance.

DEMOCRATS OF THE SOUTH AND WEST, BEWARE.—We published above the secret circular of Truman Smith, addressed to the partisans of the administration in those States in which elections for members of Congress are now pending. We have since been informed that more than 100,000 copies have been sent from this city, under the auspices of Smith, to the various congressional districts in the several States in which elections are yet to be held. It is the same system of operation adopted by the whigs in the presidential election; and, if not counteracted by the vigilance and energy of the democratic party, it may again be attended with results which would not be anticipated under any fair system of electing. We therefore call upon our friends in North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Maryland, to arouse themselves and defeat the machinations of the very honorable senator from Connecticut, who seems to be the man-of-all-work for this administration, and ready to resort to any base expedient to defraud the people of a fair expression of their sentiments and preferences at the polls. All that is necessary to defeat the operations of this wooden-nutmeg senator is, vigilance, energy, and a prompt attendance at the polls. The present corrupt and imbecile administration already trembles and totters, and is about to fall. It has lost the confidence of the people, and cannot regain its position. Its perfidy to its pledges, and its ruthless proscription of honest men, have excited the indignation and disgust of the American people. Its conduct has paralyzed the energies of its friends, and driven from its support many who helped to elevate it to power. Its defeat, therefore, is certain, if the democracy will but do their duty. We call upon every man of them to rally to the support of the noble cause which he has espoused, and rebuke the secret, insolent, and base attempt of a Connecticut senator—distinguished for nothing else but his low political intrigues, and his unscrupulous use of corrupt means to attain his objects—to defraud them of a fair expression of the popular voice at the polls.—Washington Union.

SENTIMENTS OF AN ORIGINAL TAYLOR MAN.—The anniversary of independence was celebrated by a company of gentlemen without distinction of party, in Philadelphia, who sat down to an excellent entertainment prepared by General Joseph Hall of that city, who is an original Taylor man, and who, as one of the toasts drunk on the occasion, nominated General Taylor for the presidency. Numerous happy sentiments were drunk, and among them the following by Gen. Hall himself:—Washington Union. By Joseph Hall—General Andrew Jackson, President John Taylor, and David R. Porter; Three honest and eminent men; they NEVER lost sight of, or forgot their friends. A President or governor, to be respected, must follow their example. By Joseph Hall—Hon. William M. Meredith: An honest man, and an ornament to Pennsylvania; but not well versed in politics, as the appointment of C. B. Penrose and others clearly proves. By Joseph Hall—John A. Gamble: An old acquaintance, never to be forgotten, will be elected by at least 20,000 majority. Such sentiments are very fair for an original Taylor man.

"The democratic nominee for canal commissioner."

SEASONABLE HINTS.

A contemporary gives the following advice for those whom it may concern.

TO THE BOYS.

Never marry a girl who is fond of being always in the street—who has a jeweled hand and an empty head—who will see her mother work and toil while she lays in bed and reads novels or feigns sickness—who is ashamed to own her mother because she dressed plain, never learned grammar, or was accustomed to the etiquette of the drawing room—who is always complaining that she cannot get money enough to dress like Miss So-and-so, or goes to parties like Such-a-one who wears her shoes slipshod, or has a hole in her stocking and is too lazy to mend it. Should you get such a one, depend upon it, you will have a dirty, untidy, miserable life of it. You will be kept poor all your life. But the kind, affectionate, tidy girl that helps her mother, is always ready and anxious to accommodate mother, father, brothers and sisters; who is kind to the poor; who dressed neatly and according to her means, who is always cheerful and fond to accommodate others; you may marry if you can get such a treasure, and your home will be a paradise. Boys do you hear that.

JUDGE ELLIS.

We have little fancy for newspaper compliments of Judicial officers; but remembering what was said as to the youth and inexperience of Judge Ellis at the time of his election, we feel it due to the friends of that gentleman and to the State at large, to congratulate them upon the very satisfactory and able manner in which he has recently performed the duties of his first riding.

Not only the members of the Bar of the 6th Judicial Circuit, but the press of both parties, speak of him in terms of the highest consideration. To a knowledge of the law,

unusual in so young a man, he unites a firmness of character and an agreeableness of manners, which render him not only a good Judge, but acceptable to lawyers, suitors, and all indeed among whom he is called to exercise his functions. To follow such men on the Circuit as Pearson, Battle, and others who might be mentioned, is of itself no small distinction; but to succeed them well, to answer public expectation, and to attract public confidence and regard as they have done, is an honor of which any man might be emulous and proud.—Ral. Standard.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1849.

TO THE EDITORS.—The original Taylor men of this city are in a perfect state of excitement. They talk of forming an extensive club to denounce the action of the cabinet and of those office-holders who are using their power for sinister purposes. The pipe-layers are in the ascendant in New York. Edward Curtis, whose official conduct when collector may be ascertained by the testimony of those who were examined before the Poindexter commission, is now supposed to influence Mr. Maxwell to a greater extent than could have been conceived. Weed and Seward, who themselves say they have no influence, have friends who carry all their points. This clique is so cunning that they sometimes openly quarrel, in order that the public may think they do not concert. They are the most expert tacticians in the United States in their way.

They never head any movement; it would damn it at once. They opposed Harrison. They opposed Taylor; but the moment the battle is won, they scour over the scene of action, like camp-followers, to plunder the dead.—Washington Union.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF JESUS CHRIST.

As it was found in an ancient manuscript, which was sent by public Lentulus as President of Judea, to the Senate of Rome.

THERE lives at this time in Judea, a man of singular character, whose name is Jesus Christ. The barbarians esteem him a prophet, but his followers adore him as the immediate offspring of the Immortal Good. He is endowed with such unparalleled virtue, as to call back the dead from their graves, and to heal every kind of disease with a word or a touch. His person is tall and elegantly shaped; his aspect amiable; his hair flows in beautiful shades, which no united colors can match, falling into graceful curls below his ears, agreeably curving on his shoulders, and parting on the crown of his head, like the head-dress of the sect of the Nazaretes. His forehead is smooth, and his cheeks without a spot, save that of a lovely red. His nose and mouth are formed with exquisite symmetry; his beard is thick, and suitable to the hair of his head, reaching a little below his chin, and parted in the middle like a fork; his eyes are bright, clear and serene. He rebukes with majesty, counsels with mildness, and invites with the sweet tender and persuasive language, being elegant, brave, and strictly characteristic of so exalted a being. No man has seen him laugh, but the whole world has frequently beheld him weep; and so persuasive are his tears, that the multitude cannot withhold theirs from joining in sympathy with him. He is very modest, temperate and wise. In short, whatever this phenomenon may be in the end, he seems at present a man of excellent beauty, and divine perfections; every way surpassing the children of men.

RETURNING TO PLAGUE.—A travelling correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Memphis, Tenn., and who is observing closely what is going on around him, writes thus of the effect Lippard's letter is producing. He says:

"Lippard's letter to Gen. Taylor in which he inquires whether he was elected under false colors or means to keep his pledges, is much talked over, and is creating a disadvantageous current as far as it is circulated. If Gen. Taylor means to keep his character and influence, he must not tarnish his name with falsehood and double dealing for it was exactly because the people thought him honest—and firm in his honesty—that they passed by the more politicians and made him the chief of the nation."

The Sun was a warm advocate of Gen. Taylor, and we should judge, from the tone of its Memphis correspondent, that he also was an original Taylorite. There can be no doubt about the effect being produced by the Lippard letter. The people are honest, and in their support of Gen. Taylor, they were influenced a great deal by the motives alluded to in the extract we have quoted. Why should there not then be a reaction, when they discover that they have been duped?—Cincinnati Inquirer.

DEATH OF MRS. MADISON.

Just as we are preparing to go to press, we hear with profound grief of the death, in this city, of Mrs. MADISON, the relict of James Madison, once the President of the United States. This greatly venerated, beloved, and celebrated lady, whose loss will be felt and regretted by the whole country, has lingered since Sunday, and breathed her last, at a quarter past 10 o'clock, last night. We anticipate the grief which will be universally felt at her loss; but we must reserve till to-morrow the sacred office of paying a proper tribute to her merits. Washington Union.

PROGRESS IN KENTUCKY.—The Frankfort Commonwealth mentions the singular fact that the vote cast at the election held in Fayette, in 1848, exceeded the vote in that county in 1848, fifty six votes. Two thousand two hundred and forty seven were cast in 1798, and but two thousand one hundred and ninety one in August, 1848.