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THE LINCOLN COURIER.

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EDITORIAL NOTES ON THE
SOUTH

If an election of any kind were to

be held in the South within the next

month, there is no reasonable doubt

that three-fourths of the negro vote

would be cast with the Southern white

vote. There is perfect accord between

the large portion of the freedmen

and the white population. This is

not natural. The negroes were as

ardent enemies of the North as their

masters, during the war. They had

no theories to sustain; and no special

claims to what questions were involv-

ed in the contest. They sympathized

with the people who surrounded them;

and if the oath of allegiance were dis-

tinctly understood by the freedmen

when it is administered to them, im-

mediately of them would be unable to

say that they had not lent willing aid

and comfort to the rebellion. Having

stood firmly by their masters in the

trials of the war, they are still likely

to stand by them in all public ques-

tions. It seems to be a knowl-

edge and appreciation of these facts

that the men who are seeking to use

the negro vote for partisan purposes

find it necessary to delude the poor fel-

lows with promises of a division of

the land among them. The serious

question for the freedmen now ought

to be how to establish a regular and

permanent system of paid labor, and

how to fix the rate of payment so as

to approximate as nearly as may be

to the old rate—namely, a support

for the laborer and his family, in

sickness and health; childhood and

old age. But the interference of

politicians is operating to prevent the

determination of those questions and

to postpone the day of calm setting

down.

It is impossible to regard the spec-

ulating missions of Northern politi-

cians to the Southern negroes as any-

thing but injurious to them. It is,

in fact, adding the final blow to their

condition as a people. Unless they settle

down to work, and take the position

of laborers whose labor is necessary,

they will be crushed and cared for

by the State. The negro is in danger

of being the victim of the despo-

lition of the race. It would, there-

fore, be a generation to learn the

lessons of the new order of things.

Where interests of employers

are deeply involved in the educa-

tion of the employed, the process of

accommodation to the new system

will be much more rapid. But the

temptations to idleness which politi-

cians are offering them are too

strong to be resisted by their feeble

characters, and they are easily led to

them. They would go much faster if

promises were fulfilled. If the

land were divided among them, and

they were made to depend on their

labor for the product of their

farms, the race would melt away

in two or three generations.

The Southern negro is very much

a hot-house plant. He needs

constant care and advice. Exposure

is dangerous. It is astonishing to

see how many of them seem to be

ing and constant help. These are

the general truths, while the excep-

tions serve by contrast to make the

common rule more visible.

The future, therefore, looks doubt-

ful to the Southern people. There

is reason to fear that the negro race

will disappear. Already it is plain

that it will not be able to supply the

demand for labor which is sure to be

made within a few years. The indi-

cations are that they will diminish

from year to year, while the demand

will increase in more rapid rate. If

those questions were left to the man-

agement of Southern men they would

be considered with great care, and the

utmost attention would be paid to the

comfort and well being of the freed-

men. The best friend they have in

the world are Southern employers,

and their worst enemies those who,

however honestly, are seeking to

divert their attention from the pri-

mary question of bread, and clothing,

and shelter, to the work of governing

a great nation. Unfit as present to

feed themselves, they ought to be

spared the miserable delusion of think-

ing they are fit to make laws for the

world or the greatest nation in it.

The direction of their minds toward

such subjects results in their absolute

destruction, physical as well as moral.

There are many reasons for believ-

ing that the tendency of things in

the South is toward the breaking up

of the old system of large plantations

employing many hands. These will

continue in some sections because

no other system can be made to work

successfully. But it will not be strange

if the general rule hereafter be

more like that at the North, where

the former cultivates a small farm,

requiring but few hands. Here

comes in, however, the question of

emigration—whether it can be turned

to the South and how. The world's

history has shown that emigration

does not tend to warm climates. But

here, are inducements such as were

never before offered. A land open-

teeming with abundance, rich soil

which rewards labor ten-fold, the pros-

pects of crops which are more valu-

able than mines of gold, certainty that

the soil will yield support to the labor-

er and his family from the time that

the seed grows, these and other

reasons may tempt the emigrant.

But the people of the South

must do something to induce emigra-

tion, and one of the first things ne-

cessary is to persuade their railway

companies to establish second class

through rates of fare at a low tariff.

The present rates are only local, and

very high. When we compare the

cost of going from New York to St.

Louis or Chicago with the cost of go-

ing as far southward, we see reasons

why the emigrant cannot now be in-

duced to try the latter.

There are fine openings for the

organization of emigrant companies in

the South. Large tracts of improved

land can be bought at a low figure, and

these lands sold to emigrants in alter-

nate sections would at once become

more valuable than in the most pros-

perous days of old.

HOLDENISM IN NEW YORK

The N. Y. Evening Post comes

nearer resembling the Raleigh Stan-

dard, than any other paper extant, if

some Libby prison; the poor fami-

shed and frozen fellows who came home

from the horrible pen of Belle Isle,

to die, or to live out a few painful

years of suffering. All know that

these foul prisons were not at a great

distance, but under the very eyes

of Davis; when he looked out of his

bedroom windows every morning he

saw our starving soldier at Belle Isle;

when he rode out for his pleasure or

health he rode by the Libby. Nor

was his malignant heart content even

to thus starve and freeze to death our

soldiers, but he added insult to his

tortures: "Do you all not know,"

said he at Columbia, on the 4th of

October 1864, "do you not all know

that the only way to make spaniels

civil is to whip them?"

It is a part of his 'spaniel' theory to

come at once to New York, when he

is released. Let his friends, of whom

he appears to have some in high

places, warn him to be prudent. He

has no business here; he has no

right to walk our streets, to flaunt

himself in the faces of the widows

and orphans of his crime and his

stiff-necked persistence to cry

road, in a close carriage, to some

obscure and unknown spot, and there

hide himself."

If Jeff said so he wont take it

back.—*Courier.*

THE NORTHWEST AND NEW

ENGLAND.

The following are extracts from

two consecutive articles in the Cin-

cinati Enquirer. There is a logical

significance in their sequence:

Three-fourths of the population of the

United States] bonds are held in the

States of New York, Massachusetts,

Connecticut, Rhode Island and Penn-

sylvania. They are the creditor

States. The holders of the bonds are

mainly to the West what the Irish

landlords are in Ireland—an absentee

class—drawing their incomes largely

from the hard earnings of the people,

and spending it in a different part

of the country. This is a system

which will impoverish and draw from

the West its very life-blood. This

immense capital in the hands of a

few secures the protection of the

Government, and yet pays nothing

whatever towards its support.—

The bondholders uses the schools, the

turnpikes and bridges of the country;

he has the benefits of its courts of

justice, and of its police protection;

in short, of all the aids and regula-

tions of civilized society, and yet he

is released from contributing in one

way to these purposes. If it is pro-

posed to put this immense amount of

property upon the tax duplicate, the

response immediately is like "Shy

lock," in the Merchant of Venice,

that "it is not so nominated in the

bond." The "pound of flesh" must

be cut out although it comes from

the very heart of the people. The

contract of a foolish Congress, the

obligation which it recklessly and il-

legally assumed, is pleased as a full

estoppel of any change or modifica-

tion of our condition. Every thing else

is broken, constitutions, laws and

charters, in fact, every solemn cov-

enant that protects the interests of

the many; but that stipulation, how-

ever grievous, in favor of the wealthy

[From the Carolina Times.]

The Convention of the Protestant

Episcopal Church, recently held at

Wilmington, was one of unusual in-

terest, both in the character of its

discussions and religious services.

The most important matter which

engaged its deliberations was the

election of an Assistant Bishop. Though

the Convention acknowledged the

necessity of such an election, yet the

Constitution of the Diocese compelled

its postponement to the next Conven-

tion. Had the Canons of the Church

of the United States allowed a divi-

sion of the Diocese, such action would

have been most acceptable to the

Convention. A Committee was ap-

pointed to draw up an address to be

laid before the different Diocesan

Conventions, inviting their co-opera-

tion in taking such steps at the next

General Convention as would lead to

some relaxation of the rule for the

Division of Dioceses.

The Convention requested the

Bishop of the Diocese to attend the

grand Pan-Anglican Council, to be

held in England in the month of Sep-

tember next. This Council has been

called by the Arch-Bishop of Can-

terbury. All the Bishop, of the Eng-

lish and American Churches, embrac-

ing about 150, have been invited to

attend its sessions. No more august

body, representing a United Church,

could be gathered within the realm of

Protestantism. In dignity of charac-

ter, intellectual power and cultura-

tion, in breadth of theological knowl-

edge, it will be worthy of standing

side by side with the early Councils

of the Christian Church to which all

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