TERMS: \$3.00 PER ANNUM:

LINCOLNTON, N. C., MAY 31, 1867.

VOL. 1 .- NO. 1803 VI

INCOLN COURIER.

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OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, Late Specie's Jewellery Establishment. Lincolnton, N. C.

TERMS FOR PAPER.

THE WEEKLY COURIER will supplied at \$3:00 per annum, paya-ADVERTISING TERMS.

Advertisements will be inserted there's per square for first publicaand 50 cents for each subsequent inand, if not contracted for Transient and ing when tendered for publication ri short period, must be paid for in

From New York Journal of Commerc. TORIAL NOTES ON THE SOUTH

If an election of any kind were to sheld in the South within the next with, there is no reasonable doubt at thee fourths of the negro vote med be cast with the Southern white the There is perfect accord between the large portion of the -freedmen and the white population. This is but natural. The negroes were as mient enemies of the North as their demars, during the war. They had no theories to sustain; and no special areas to what questions were involminthe contest. They sympathized with the people who surrounded them; ndif the oath of allegiance were disincly understood by the freedmen men it is administered to them, oinetaths of them would be unable to ar that they had not lent willing aid and comfort to the rebellion. Having seed firmly by their mosters in the mals of the war, they are still likely to stand by them in all public questions. It seems to be from a knowlidge and appreciation of these facts that the men who are seeking to use the negro vote for partisan purposes it occessary to delude the poerfel ows with promisses of a division of he land among them The serious uestion for the freedmen now ought be how to establish a regular and permanent system of paid labor, and low to fix the rate of payment so as o approximate as nearly as may be the old rate—namely, a support for the laborere and his family, in skness and health; childhood and dd age. But the interference of pliticians is operating to prevent the etermination of those questions and ostpone the day of calm setting

aking missions of Northern politiias the Southern negroes as any to ting but injurious to them. It is, afact, adding the final blow to their in as a people. Unless they settle on to work, and take the position laborers whose labor is necessary, imust be cherished and cared for will rapidly perish. The sufis in danger of proving the desedion of the race. It would or arily take a generation to learn the stements of the new order of Where interests of employers to deeply involved in the educaof the employed, the process of umodation to the new system th be much more rapid. But the plations to idleness which politispeakers are offering them are too og to be resisted by their feeble ects, and they are easily led to They would go much faster if fromises were fulfilled. If the were divided among them, and were made to depend on their wo or three generations.

It is imposible to regard the speech-

begerous. o It is a astonishing to News, and no xal and a noting req b ere how many of them seem to be

tions serve by contrast to make the from the horrible pen of Belle Isle, common rule more visible.

ful to the Southern people. There these foul prisons were not at a great is reason to fear that the negro race, distance, but under the very eyes will disappear. Already it is plain of Davis; when he looked out of his that it will not be able to supply the bedroom windows every morning he demand for labor which is sure to be saw our starving soldier at Belle Islo : cations are that they will diminish health he rode by the Libby. Nor from year to year, while the demand was his malignant heart content even will increase in more rapid rate. If to thus starve and freese to death our these questions were left to the man- soldiers, but he added insult to his agement of Southern men they would tortures : "Do you all not know," be considered with great care, and the said he at Columbia, on the 4th of utmost attention would be paid to the October 1864, "do you not all know comfort and well being of the freed! that the only way to make spanielf men. The best friend they have in civil is to whip them ?" "Does any the world are Southern employers, man be ieve," he said, "that Yankees and their worst enemies those who, are to be concilated by terms of conhowever honestly, are seeking to erssion? Does any man imagine that divert their attention from the pri- we can conquer vankees retreating mary question of bread, and clothing, and helter, to the work of governing a that the only way to make spaniels great nation. Unfit at present to feed themselves, they ought to be spared the miserable delusion of thinking 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 believing that the tendency of things in 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 once teeming with abundance, rich soil which rewards labor ten-fold, the prospects of crops which are more valuable than mines of gold, certainty that the soil will yield support to the laborer and his family from the time that the seed grows, these and other rea-

sons may tempt the emigrant. But the the people of the South must do something to induce emigration, and one of the first things necessary 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 going as far southward, we see reasons why the emigrant cannot now be induced 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 alternate 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 Standard, than any other paper extant, if we except Hunnicutt's New Nation. These papers, like the Standard, advise against when they mean to incite violence. We submit to our readers, the following from the New York Post, and leave it with them abor for the product of their to say, if there is not something in it, farms, the race would melt away just about as mean as eminated from Holden, Hunnicutt & Co. ? The arthe Southern negro is very much tiefe is written with reference to the a hot-house plant. He needs appearance of Jefferson Davis in the stant care and advice. Exposure streets of New York :- Goldsboro'

"Our streets are still full of wounluw few are free from coughs and ded and crippled soldiers—the marks cations of disease. They know of his crime. Thousands of our citiing about taking care, of them zens have seen the shattered wrecks thority of the church. It is under They require advice, watch- turned over to us from the loath- discussion to-day.

and constant help. These are some Libby prison; the poor famishgeneral truths, while the excepted and frozen follows who came home . The Convention of the Protestant before them-or do you all not know 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 buisness 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 body, representing a United Church. the South is toward the breaking up stiff-necked persistence in crime made. Let nim sink away, over byroads, in a close carrage, 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 Cincinati Enquirer. There is a logical significance in their sequence:

Three fourths or four Cal. .. United States | bonds are held in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Penusylvania. They are the criditor 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 fom 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 favored 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 ju tice, and of its police protection; in short, of all the aids and regulations of civilized society, and yet he is released from contributing in one way to these purposes. If it is proposed to put this immense amount of property upon the tax duplicate, the response immediatly 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 illegally assumed, is pleased as a full estoppel of any change or modification of our condition. Every thing else is broken, constitutions, laws and charters, in fact, every solemn covenant that protects the interests of the many; but that stipulation, however grievous, in favor of the wealthy and aristogratic few, is to be as irrevocable as the laws of the Medes and

CINCINNTI, May 22 .- In the Presbyterian General Assembly a report has been made proposing to receive back unruly menbers and churches on their application and declaration of willingness to submit to the established au-

Episcopal Church, recently held at to die, or to live out a few painful Wilmington, was one of unusual in-The future, therefore, looks doubt- years of suffering. All know that terest, both in the character of ite discussions and religious services. The most important matter which engaged its deliberations was the election of an Assistant Bishep. Though the Convention acknowledged the made within a few years. The indi- when he rode out for his pleasure or necessity of such an election, yet the Constitution of the Diocese compelled its postponement to the next Convention. Had the Canons of the Church of the United States allowed a division of the Diocese, such action would have been most acceptable to the Convention. A Committee was ap-

[From the Carolina Times.]

pointed to draw up an address to be laid before the different Diocesan Conventions, inviting their co-operation 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 approved by both bodies, should be of held in England in the month of Septembernext. This Council has been called by the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury. All the Bishop, of the Eng. lish and American Churches, embracing about 150, have been invited to attend its sessions. No more august could be gathered within the realm of Protestantism. In diginity of character, intellectual power and cultivation, in breadth of Theological knowledge, it will be worthy of standing side by side with the early Councils of the Christian Church to which all professed Christians are so much indebted for the faith which they have

accepted. Lagues The Convention adopted effective means for the increase of the Episco. pal Fund. It revealed a practical pate, beyond the contingencies of assessment upon the different par-

The Committee appointed to take tion. into consideration the wants of the colored population, reported that all properly qualified colored persons should be admitted as candidates for Orders. The report was passed without a dissenting voice. It elicited no discussion. All alike acknowledged the great feature of Catholicity in the Church of Christ.

These and other important acts passed by the Convention, stamp it as one which will long be remembered as opening an important chapter in the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocese.

The religious services held during the Convention were of marked interest. At the Consecration of St. John's Church 40 white robed priests marched in procession. The music was of the highest order. On Sunday night, St. John's Church was most beautifully decorated with flowers, the rite of Confirmation being administered. Within a week about 70 have been confirmed in the two Churches of Washington.

The P. E. Church, in its last Convention, gave forth the signs of life and power which have attended its action over the whole length and breadth of the country for the last few years. Stretching as it does its arms over every section of the country—teaching the same truths—upholding the same standard from Maine to Texas, it never realized more fully, and never was striving more earnestly to fullfil obligations of its mission. uvinA

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER .-We are gratified to see that the Convention of the Episcopal Church, which recently assembled at Wilmington, has requested the clergy subscriptions to this very valuable and interesting paper. Capt. John Wilkes kept it up out of his own private funds for a long time. We hope it will now be revived under usefulness and prosperity.

BE-UNION BETWEEN THE OLD AND BEW SCHOOL PRESBYTE. RIANS.

CINCINNATI, May 17 .- The Presbyterian General Assembly met yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock. Dr. Gurle, one of the Committee on Reunion, presented the report of the Joint Committee of Reunton, of which the following is a synop-

Reunion is to be effected on the doctripal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standard. The Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and alopted as containing the doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures. The work on government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church shall continue to be approved as containing the rules of our polity.

Second. All ministers and churches shall be admitted to the same standing the united body as they held in their parate organizations.

Third. Boundaries of Presbyteries to be established by new General Assem-

Fourth. Official records of the two branches to be held as making one history of the church, and no rule or precedent, not soy authority until established by the united body.

Fifth. Corporate right now held by the two Assemblies and their boards shall o far as practicable, be consolidated.

Sixth. There shall be one set of com mittees on boards of missions, and other enterprises which the churches shall be encouraged to sustain.

Secenth. The new General Assembly shall raconstruct the permanent committees and boards so as to represent impartially the views of the two bodies constituting the United Church.

Eighth. Each General Assembly shall appoint a committee of seven to constitate a joint committee to revise the cato logues, and make a list of such books and tracts as shall bereafter be issued. Ninth. Theological semminaries under

control of the General Assemblies may put themselves under synodical control. and independent seminaries may put themselves under ecologication en-Tenth. In order to avoid revival of

past issues, it is recommended to lower judicatures to conform their practice to the customs of the Church prior to separa-Eleventh. Terms of reunion to be bind-

ing, it ratified by three-fourths of the presbyteries connected with each branch within a year after being submitted for approval.

Twelfth. These terms shall be publish ed by the two Assemblies of 1867, and any modifications desired may be reported to the Assemblies of 1868.

Thirteenth. On questions of property and vested rights, it is recommended that Hon. Daniel Haines and Hon. Henry W. Green, of New Jersey ; Daniel Lord, LL. D., and Theodore W. Dwight, LL D., of New York; and Hon. Weo. Strong, and Hon. George Sharswood, LL. D., of Pennsylvania, be a committee to investigate the same, and report in January, 1868.

Fourteenth. In co s queic of the great enlargement of the bcdy, some changes of the constitution will benecessary in regard to representation, ect., and the General Assemblies of this year are requested to instruct the Joint Committee in reference thereto.

The report was referred to a Special Committee of seven.

A report on the method of bringing unemployed ministers and destitute churches together was read by the Rov. Dr. Elliott.

Washington city was chosen as the next place of meeting.

WASHINGTON, May 19 .- Tennes

secans just arrived here, and letters from prominent citizens of that State, tell us if Governor Brownlow and the entire Radical ticket, including all their Congressmen, shall not be elected, it will be difficult to explain why. The way is prepared with certainty of success by the regime laid out by legislation. A Collision of races is considered inevitable ere long. Franchise is the will of the and laity to act as agents in soliciting Governor, who has power to set aside registration made to subserve his purposes, with an armed militia to and if they continue in well-doing, enforce his will. Already the registration in nine counties has been ioss that will give it increased annulled and set aside by Governor hasse Floridian. Brownlow. - Baltimore Sun.

NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ERAL ASSEMBLY. - Rochester, New York, May 18 .- This morning the committee on re-union of the two bodies of the Presbyterians reported. at considerable length, after a consule of tation of several days, which was conduoted in the kindest spirit, the terms of re-union which were pureed upon. Ja The preamble sers forth the advantages of re-union, greatly augment. ing the strength of the church The conditions are that the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of the common standards of the two branches, the confession of faith, shall continue as before, and the discipline of all the ministers and churches in the two bodies are to have the same standing in the united body. All churches not thoroughly Presbyterian who are in the organization shall be advised to perfect their organization shall be advised to perfect their organization, and ao other churches shall be received.

Official records of the two branches shall be preserved and held as the history of the church. No rule of precedent not recognized by both bodies shall be accepted until accepted by the united body ... Corporate rights are to be consolidated. There shall be no single committees for church enterprises in olyana ber

These terms are to be ratified by three-furths of the Presbyteries of each branch. The terms are to be; published and report made to the General Assemblies in 1868. The report was referred to a special committee, and polyoft bloom socitoib

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CONVENTION-THE QUESTION OF RE-UNION.

The Montgomery papers publish in full the negotiations, which are of the most amicable and fraternal charthe Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Protestant Churches, on the subject of union. After the negotiation had been submitted to the Convention, now in session at Montgomery, the following was offerd as a substitute for all the papers reported by the Commissioners:

Resolved 1st, That we hereby express our highest appreciation of the Christian candor and courtesy with which the Commissoners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have presented the subject of their mission to this Convention, and to the Commission appointed to confer with them.

Resolved 2d, That we reognize with greateful joy the present occasion as a most auspicious event in the history of Methodism, when the prejudices and animosities of the past aside as that the representatives of the two branches of the Methodist family, long and unhappily divided, have been brought together in council to discuss terms of union between their respective churches.

Resolved 3d. That, while we gard the proposed union as highly desirable both for the interests of Methodism and of our common Ohristianity, this Convention does not deem it expedient or proper to take authoritative action, binding the Conferences here represented to any particular course upon this subject, inasmuch as these several Conferences are variously affected by local causes and influences, but would refer the whole subject for final decision to each Annual Conference,

SAM'L. K. COX В. S. Вівв

The crops in Florida, so far as we can learn, were never more promising-Within a day or two, we have visited several plantations. The corn is looking well generally. With suitable seasons and work at the right time, there will be plenty made for the demand. Of cotton there is a good stand. Many planters have finished "chopping out." The freedmen are working better than they did last year. there is every reason to believe that a good crop will be made. Talla-

it never listened to a happler speech have here our north the modest we have from Aim-from any one-before; be made, beneficial to both seller and and these who failed to bear it have problems

The report that the government of implicated, and it is thought by these next as a day of general prayer and for a twenty day's midtimely processions the scheme has humiliation throughout the Southern are leaving Bolse county Lombi dietrich.

Breeit had abolished slavery is no.