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MAIN ENTRY: GUION, HAYWOOD W.

TITLE: Papers, 1801-1860.

COLLECTION NUMBER: 296-z

ABSTRACT: Scattered correspondence of Guion, Lincolnton, N.C., lawyer,
including family letters while he was away at school, legal notes, and an
undated campaign speech of a candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives
during the Jacksonian period. Volume is a student notebook, 1838, kept the H.
W. Guion while attending law school at the University of North Carolina.

SIZE: 25 items including 1 volume.

SURVEY OF STATE AND LOCAL HISTORICAL RECORDS: 1936
N.C.

HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY

(Name of State)

(Leave this space blank)

THE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION FORM

County Orange City or town Chapel HillName of owner or holder University of North CarolinaName of building Library
(Street address)1. Name of collection Guion, Haywood W. Lincolnton, N.C.2. Inclusive dates, total numbers, numbering and lettering (by year) of volumes, files, bundles, etc. 1801-186025 items-uncalendared-chronological3. Missing material, by numbers and dates 1802-1828; 1831-32; 1834-37; 1841-42;
1845-1857; 1859.4. Size (Approximate size of volumes, files, boxes, bundles, etc., by uniform groups)5. Location by dates and units (volumes, etc.) (Room or vault names or numbers)6. History of the collection Haywood W. Guion, lawyer, of Lincolnton, N.C.N.C. Historical Society papers7. Analysis of the contents of the collection Correspondence- business and a few personal-
1801, page taken from some volume (copy) on the English rulers; 1829,
letter from John W. Guion, to his bro. H.G. while the latter was a
student at Bingham; 1833, letter from John G. To H.G. directed to
Chapel Hill giving details of trip to Marseilles and Matta; description
of Matta the forts, harbors, etc.; 1840, politics;

statement of the elections in Cabarrus Co.; J.M. Morehead for Gov.; will and testament, State vs Underwood; 1858, sale of land, of James T. Alexander, also slaves, household goods, etc.; 1860, speech presented by candidate for member of legislature; petition (undated) in regard to the division of the county of Lincoln, and removal of seat of Justice.

GUION, HAYWOOD WILLIAMS
PAPERS. Addition.

#296 - Z

1 volume. 1838.

Gift of Dr. A. Parks McCombs, 700 John Ringling Boulevard, Sarasota, Florida. Received via the Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College.

Law student notebook, 1838, kept by Haywood Williams Guion while a student at the University of North Carolina.

in witness whereof I John D. Hoke
Clerk & Master of the said Court of
Equity have hereunto set my hand
and affixed the seal of office the 4th
of March A.D. 1830

John D. Hoke C.M. & C.

State of North Carolina

I Jos. Geo. Daniel one of the Judges
of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for the
County of Lincoln in the State of North Carolina
do hereby certify that, John D. Hoke, who has
signed the above certificate is now, and was at
the time of making out the foregoing exemplification
signing the said certificate, Clerk & Master
of the Court of Equity in & for said County that
it is entitled to all due faith and credit in all
official acts or such and that the above at-
testation is in due form of Law

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my
hand the 8th day of March Anno
domini 1830 and of our Independence 54

J. G. Daniel J. L. & C.

State of North Carolina
Lincoln County In Equity

April Term 1837

Robert Weir

vs
Joseph Weir & others

This cause coming on to be heard on the said
ment pro confesso heretofore entered and upon the
exhibits accompanying the complainant's bill It is ordered
adjudged and decreed that the defendant make and exe-
cute to the said Robert Weir forthwith and as soon as
the same can be prepared good and sufficient title
in fee simple to be executed under the direction of the
Clerk & Master of this Court for all the lands claimed
in the aforesaid Bill of Complaint according to the
measures and bounds thereof and that the said defendant
surrender to the said Robert Weir the following man
slaves named in said bill to wit Paul Perry &
and her five children named in the Bill and such
their issue as she may have to the number of seven and
that he execute to the said Robert a release and quit claim
for said negroes according to the direction of the Clerk
aforesaid and that the defendant pay the costs of this
suit

State of North Carolina

Lincoln County

I do hereby certify
the foregoing to be a true copy of the Records
in the cause in the Court of Equity for said County
wherein Robert Weir was complainant and
Joseph Weir, Samuel Esq. and Alfred W.

801. Robert the first Baron of England dies Volume Page
 at 836. Was succeeded by his son Ethelwulf 61
836. Ethelwulf dies at 857. and left four sons
 names Ethelba, Ethelbert, Ethelred, & Edgar, thus 67
 the Ethelbalds are a profigate Race - he
 married his father's widow died at 860 -
 was succeeded by Ethelbert who was succeeded by
 his mother: Thired in 866. this continues - 68
 but under Prince in his Reign in 871 in 90
871. Edgar, Succeeded his Brother Ethelred - this
 excellent Prince who is justly called the Great -
 began his reign under the greatest disadvantages
 he died Oct 28th 911. 3rd Year of his age was 80
901. Edward the Elder, succeeded his illustrious Father - 90
 in the three Kingdoms. Died at 925 -
 he left five sons, of which three viz. Ethelstan,
 Edmund, & Eadred were successively Kings - 93
925. Ethelstan - died at Gloucester unmarr'd at 941. 98
941. Edmund, in the bloom of youth only eighteen years
 his Brother, he was stabbed by a robber named Ludo
 while his nobles themselves were feasting 948 100
948. Though Edmund left two infant sons, Eowil & Eogar he
 was succeeded by his Brother Eadred who languishing
 sometime died at 955 - 102
955. Eowil the eldest son of King Edmund succeeded his Uncle
 Eadred, but marrying his Cousin, Elgiva which brought on
 many misfortunes to them both - he died at Weymouth of a
 broken heart at 959. Was succeeded by Eogar - 104
959. Eogar, filled the throne with great honor to himself & advantage
 to his subjects, by which he obtained the title of the Honourable
 of the English Nation, He was surnamed also the Peaceable
 by being always in readiness for War - Dying at 975 he
 left two sons Eoward & Ethelred who successively reigned - 106

975 Edward the Martyr succeeded his Father Edgar, and as he
was hunting one day ^{rose} called up to his Mother Elfrida's door, who offered
him a Glass of Wine while he was drinking, she stabbed him in the
back, because she wished her younger son on the throne in 979 — 110
978 The Reign of Ethelred surnamed the Unready, who succeeded his brother
Edward the Martyr was one of the most calamitous in the English history
he expired April 23rd AD. 1016 & was succeeded by his son Edmund — 125
1016. The brave prince Edmund eldest son of Ethelred was immediately
crowned at London & who from his hairiness in youth obtained the name
of Ironside, he was murdered at Oxford Novem. 30th he left two
sons Edwin & Edward who went to Sweden by Canute — 127
1017 After the death of their heroic King, the English made no
further opposition but quietly submitted to Canute the Danish King
who obtained the Great. he expired AD 1035. he left two sons, 133
Swain & Harold, Swain by a concubine & some other son Hardecnut by
Queen Emma who was ~~late~~ ^{the} widow of Ethelred & should have succeeded Canute
but being in Denmark. Swain in Norway the throne was usurped by Harold
who died 1039. for his agility & swiftness in running he was surnamed Harfoot. 135
1037 Hardecnut succeeded Harold & expired Jan. 8th 1041. as he was
carousing at the wedding of a Danish nobleman — 138
Edward surnamed the ~~Pale~~ ^{the son of Edmund Ironside} was the undoubted heir to the throne, but being at so
great a distance, it was filled by Edward the son of Ethelred & Queen Emma
1042. Edward surnamed the Confessor married earl Godwin's daughter Ecgthra. 139
he died January 5th 1066. — On the same day earl Harold, son of
earl Godwin was crowned — 152

W. C. D.
1801 April 11th
P

E

Septem^r 16. 1829

Dear Haywood,

By the last Stage I sent to you,
directed to the care of Sherr Haywood Ralish,
a bundle, containing a Great Coat, a pair of
Pantaloons and four shirts - and by Mr. Bingham
you will receive three Waistcoats. -

Acknowledg^d the receipt of them as soon
as they come to hand -

I am sorry you think so little of us, as
to let so many mails pass by, without dropping
a line to any of the family. -

Your Grand mother Mrs. Dillman is
very sick, so much so, that I fear she will
not recover from it -

Make my respects to Mr. Bingham

Yours

J. W. Guinn

Mr Burgrin
Mr. Green, if he
has not found
a bundle for
Hagood, to

J Beebe

Hagood Mr Green J
H. Burgrin's at a distance

Mr -
Geo. Burgrin -
Still here?

will oblig
en. Hagood
- do to his son
by the last
change of it -

Selma 2 Feb'y 1833

Sir,

I recd your letter only
2 days ago & now send you an
a commⁿ to take the testimony
of all the witnesses you name.

Recall especially, that the
examination must take
place on the exact day &
at the exact place mentioned
in the Commⁿ. ^{This must appear in the certificate} Keep this
in mind, & do all

Your witnesses, notified in
time, at the place on the
day - As you did not mention
the matter, in the knowledge
of the witnesses, I could not
draw an interrogatory.

Some interrogatories have
been sent you, which please
see are taken - You had best
get Mr Roberts to attend; ask
him to get the Commissioner or
Commiss^{rs} to make out full &
formal certificate.

Recollect the Court holds 4th
Monday in March, so no
time should be lost in mail-
ing the testimony so soon as
taken - As to that taken by
interrogatories, no particular
time or place is requisite,
only let it get here in time.

I hope you will be certain
to be and recollect you
so promised your security.

I am just starting to
the case in a hurry - This
penable I will write
you from there - We have
a good judge this case
I wish to try the case
before him; so be sure
to have as much of the
testimony taken as
you can take any rate all
that is most material.

My confidence in the
case is increased

Yours

E. Pickens



57

Mr. John

Weir

Lincoln County

Buffalo N.Y.

May 11

Matta March 14th 1833

Dear Brother

When I had the pleasure of seeing you last, little did I ever think that you would have a letter from me in this part of the world, but as the all wise Providence has decreed it, I hope you will not only receive this one, but many others --- Long has been the time since I left home, and what makes it appear still longer, is, that I have not received a single letter since I left it --- during the whole month of October, (the month that I left Newbern in) I never received a single letter from you or any of the family except ^{my} Father, do write to me soon, for if you knew the anxiety that I have of hearing from home I do not think that you would be so tardy in writing, it is true that this is the first letter that I have written to you since I left America but I have written Father four or five times whilst I was in Marseilles - but let us lay aside all disputes, and make up the quarrell by fighting, that is by writing ---

The thing that I expect you would like to hear most of is my travels, which tho. it will not be very long. I will try, and make it as entertaining as I possibly can. -- You must know that I left New York for Marseilles in a French Brig and arrived there after a passage of forty six days, (which as it was my first attempt I thought rather long) as there is nothing to be seen about Marseilles, and ^{as} I was anxious to see my relations, I set sail for Malta. (where I understood they were gone on account of the war of Tripoli) after having staid in Marseilles five weeks, in which time together with the time that I was on board of the brig, I learnt French so that I could make myself understood pretty well by the time that I left Marseilles) and arrived there after a passage of eleven days & fourteen quarantine, where Mr McLeary & cousin Francis received me kindly & with whom I am with at present. Malta at first sight presents a noble view, it's proud old walls which in the time of the Knights defended & sustained all the

attacks that were or could be levelled against
it. They certainly do look very grand, for there
are two harbors & on each side there are forts
and walls - The Principal city, La Valletta, is
situated between the two Harbors, the one to the
right is called the quarantine Harbor, where
there is a fine Lazaretto which is situated on
an island and is divided from a fort which
is called, Fort Manuel, on the end of the city of
Valletta there is fort S^t Elmo, which is opposite
Fort Manuel, and opposite S^t Elmo in the grand
Harbor there is Fort Riccasoli & Fort S^t Angelo,
the latter I think it is that mounts three tiers
of Guns. the city is so completely walled in, that
after eleven o'clock ^{at night} it is impossible to go out -
The appearance of Malta in general is a fine
pretty looking city, & very clean with a beautiful
winter climate & where I should to spend my
winters as I am no lover of cold - As I intend writ-
ting you again shortly, I shall finish my letter with ^{so} that
~~two~~ requests that if you receive this letter that you would answer it
immediately & send Father word
that I am well & in excellent health

Your affectionate
& Brother
Geo. A. Guion

I intend writing
it rather by the
same express



New

Chapel Hill

Mr Haywood W Guion

Chapel Hill

North Carolina
U. States

Chapel Hill April 9th 1885

Sir

you will not be surprised at the
content of this letter when you consider the length
of time that has elapsed since you left this place
your account remains unaltered. Bartham but
let us hear from you as soon as

you find it
convenient



1834

Raymond W. Ligon
Lincolnton
N. Carolina

Rutherford Jan 11. 1839

Dear Guine

Mrs of the 7th is at hand and in compliance with your request made enquiries about the pumps. There are no Gentleman's pumps of the size you wish. There are some however of Edie's size which would answer every purpose. They are made on the same style. If you wish you could send for them & should they not answer return them. Nothing could afford me more pleasure than to join you in a cup of tea on the 30th Inst but I am afraid it will not be in my power to attend. If I can possibly I will most abundantly do so. Should I not be present, present my best wishes to the intended Mrs G and tell her she has done well. Bynum will expect a frolic in his premises about the time or he and his wife may go Mills is obliged to you, but he will be on the Cicero.

Bynum I think has repented of his recent kicking aff. he is quite gentle now and I think will soon settle at his old place. He begins to think that the Whigs in this section can not to be driven into measures. — If Marshall does not send my paper some day next week, I wish you ^{would} borrow 2 reams of Williamson & send me by the stage. I shall be out altogether. Tell Marshall to send it immediately & oblige
Geo. Fried
Walden Hall

Lincolnton N.C. July 7th 1839

Dear Sir

A few weeks since Col.
R. Long of Salisbury was in this
place, and in conversation with
me about Edney's being elected
Maj. Genl. and respecting Col.
Long's having voted for him;
Col. Long told me that he
had heard some tales about Edney
but he paid no attention to them
until you told him how he
had treated you about a suit
of clothes, which Col. Long told
me you stated to him in
this way viz. that Edney called
on you to get your suit of
Military clothes, and that you
at first refused to let him
have them; but at length
consented to let him have them
on condition that Edney would
get you a suit of citizens
clothes in place of them which
Edney agreed to do and told
you to go to any store in
Lincolnton, and get such a
suit as you wished, and have
the bill presented to ~~you~~ him and
that ~~you~~ he would pay it; that
you got the clothes, and the
bill was presented to Edney,
which he refused to pay, saying
that he had agreed to pay it.

and said that you had given
him the clothes. - the above
is a correct statement of what
Col. Lary told me; which I am
told Redress and says he can
get your certificate to prove
that I have told a lie. I
have told it exactly as Col.
Lary told me and I give
Col. Lary as my author.

You will please to write
to me by the next mail
and let me know whether
Col. Lary has been correct
in his recollection of what
you told him. I do not
expect to attack Carey about
it; but if he attacks me
in his stump speeches about
it I want to be able to
defend myself.

Please to let me hear
from you on the subject by
the next mail.

I am with
sentiments of the highest
respect your friend &c.

C. C. Henderson

Wm. A. Gaston

Wm. A. Gaston

Wm. A. Gaston

Wm. A. Gaston

Wm. A. Gaston

Wm. A. Gaston

Wm. A. Gaston

Wm. A. Gaston

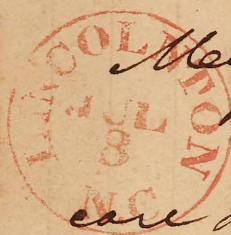
Wm. A. Gaston

Wm. A. Gaston

Wm. A. Gaston

FREE

B. B. Henderson S. M.



Major A. F. Gaston
Rutherfordton
N. C.
care of Col. Wm. V. Henderson

[Faint, illegible handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including a signature that appears to be "Wm. V. Henderson"]

State of North Carolina.

To the Sheriff of ~~Sincoln~~ Rutherford County Greeting:
We Command you that of the Real Estate, Lands & Tenements
in the hands of Montimor Shuford, Margaret Shuford,
Catharine Shuford, Lavin Shuford, Eli Shuford, Susannah
Shuford & Monivior Shuford, Wives of Martin Shuford
Dec^d. Which descended to them from the s^d Martin Shuford
Dec^d. If to be found in your County you Cause to be made
the sum of Forty seven Dollars & forty One Cents. Debt & Interest
from 28th day of January 1839. Till paid, And also the further
sum of Eight Dollars & Thirty Cents, Costs & Charges, which was
Satisfy in Our Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions held for the County
of Sincoln at the Court House in Sincolnton, Recovered by
Robert W Harris, for Debt, Costs, and Charges, in said
suit expended Mon^y of the said Montimor, Margaret
Catharine, Lavin, Eli, Susannah, & Monivior Shuford
Minor heirs of Martin Shuford Dec^d. Are liable as appears
to us of Record & have you the said Monits bindes
your fees for this service before Our said Court at Sincolnton
on the 2^d Monday after the 3^d Monday in February next
then & there to render said Debt Costs & Charges as aforesaid
And in fail not & have you then & there this Writ,
Witness My hand Clerk of said Court at
Office in Sincolnton the 3^d Monday in January
1840

W. Candler Clerk

48.

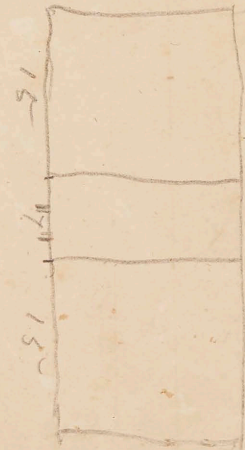
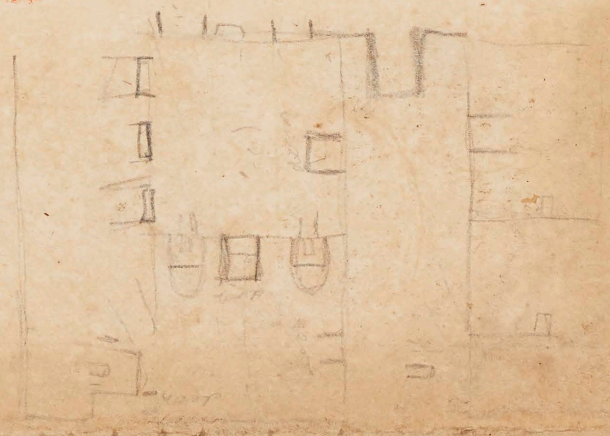
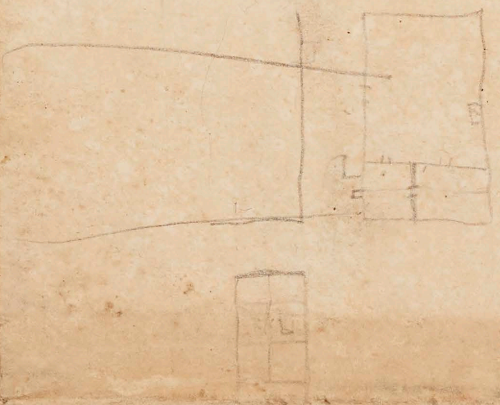
Robt M Harris
 vs
 Montemore Shuford &
 others
 heirs of M Shuford & Co
 H. F. W.
 To March Eys 1848

Appual	80
4 Continuations	1.20
Ex fa	.60
Judgment & Order of Sale	1.10
	4.40
Wm A Clark Com.	1.90
Mr Gion Atto.	2.00
	\$8.30
Judgment for	47.41
	\$55.71
\$40 been paid	
from 28 Jan 1839	
to be paid	

on? How much are you allowed when about in
business? I have long been anxious to know in
this. I am your most truly and warmly
affectionate mother for the children. Many others
may suggest themselves - ask him also if he has
any more or whether he is coming on to taking to me
the children - I am of the opinion that he is
known to the Secretary of the Army that he is
going about taking the children in the
what we are all in your the Secretary of the Army
these have of course - I tell you my dear
friend that there have been changes of our way
relation to that out have been against such
conduct - What is from Washington myself
We have just heard from all quarters as to the
prospect of our return - you will not repeat
my name in relation to what I have written -
I have communicated the foregoing information to
- some I do believe that such conduct deserves
severe censure - The nation ought to be called
the President against that of the public since the
What has been taking out of the public since the
early part of Jackson's administration - the more
great mischief to our cause - What other of
the friends -

Yours truly

W. Caldwell



Haywood of Guyon Esq

Lincolnton

N. Carolina

Mail 3



Purthorjford Nov 11th March 1840.

My dear Friend:

I want to trouble you about a little matter which concerns me very much. As I went Lincoln Thos Mitchell asked me to mark my name to a writ returnable to Lincoln court issued against him. He did not tell me who was plaintiff. I went to the Doct^r two or three times, but did not see it intended. I left on Thursday morning and neglected to ask any one to mark my name to it. I have not seen Mitchell since. I was in Lincoln and do not yet know who was the plaintiff or what it is for. Now I want you, if you please, to go to the Doct^r and see what his judgment by default has been intended. If it is the plaintiffs lawyer the circumstances and ask him to do me a favor, which I would do him, and which is never refused - set it aside. I am deeply concerned, ^{about} it, the more so because Mitchell is able to pay me nothing but sundries, and he may reflect on me for that reason, particularly as his misfortunes have made him peevish & spiteful.

"The party" or what is left of him are stuck with money in our country. They are coming over in Thos. You can't conceive with what enthusiasm our party is animated and how rapidly the honest & hard working men are forsaking the party which has betrayed them. My respect to Mr. Byrnes truly
J. B. Byrnes.

Open this letter open
before I wrote at the
back of it & I fear



Paia 10

Haywood W. Garrison Esq
Attorney at Law

Singer

San Antonio
N. H. Williams

Concord: Ma. August 13 1840
Editor of the Whig Banner

I send you a statement
of our Elections in this County

John M. Morehead Gov. W. 840 Morehead's Majority

N. M. Sanders Gov. Van 395 ——— 445-

Christoph. Melchor, Esq. W. sent 424 Melchor's Majority

Dr. Cyrus Alexander Van sent 186 ——— 241

Col. J. M. Barringer Con. W. 822 Bonny's Majority

Daniel Rogers Con. Van 385 ——— 437

L. B. Krimm for Whig 935 no position.

~~Concord~~ We think very near correct.

A. J. Shankle

840	1201
984	2056
933	355
	3652
2757	2757
	895

Editor of The Whig Bonnier
Lincolnton
Ma

Politeness
Mr Isaac J. Allen }

Washington Forge. York District. So. Ca.

September 3rd 1840.

Dear Sir.

These lines will be handed to you per my son. who I have authorized to settle the newspaper subscriptions which you will please to receipt him for the same. I wish you to send me a statement of settlement between Jacob Fomey and self concerning the estate of General Peter Fomey deceased and I further wish you to send me a copy of the will of General Peter Fomey's which my son will pay you the fees there on.

Haywood W. Guion Esq.
Lincolnton
N. C.

Yours Respectfully
John Hulen widener

Answer - certainly - Direct to
Crowders Creek

H. W. Guion Esq^r
Per son  Lincoln
John  No. 6a

As to threats declaration
Jesse Lumsden. last Feb or 1st March
Jesse Johnson
Byard Adams.

hunting on Sunday
" with 2 guns. —
" Tedens neighborhood. —

James Cheatum = Bees.
James Franson = hiding on M^r
Johnson & Hampton = 2 persons in woods. —
Nileox = Squirreling. —
Jincey Smoot = saw him start on Sunday
James Broyles = tame turkey. —
John McCoy saw him load his gun at work
Eli McCoy - loading his gun &c. to ^{mountain} kill.
Louisa Lane - she lived with And. —
John E. White - saw him with 2 guns coming
from mountain —
S Kidmore Lane = saw him with 2 guns
stooped & running. —
" " "
Decatur Rep. — rode with him several
Sundays to Mrs Adams.
" "
Hugh Gilreath - did not hear the gun
Caroline Grayson = saw him at Duncan's
Nathan Duncan =
Reelins Allen. =

James Duncan John

John Jones Jones Editor of the Madisonian Editor

James Montgomery James Montgomery J. Clarke

J. Clarke J. Clarke J. Clarke J. Clarke

J. Clarke J. Clarke J. Clarke J. Clarke

J. Clarke J. Clarke J. Clarke Burton Burton

J. Clarke Burton Craige Craige Craige Burton Craige

Burton Craige Burton Craige

Montgomery Montgomery That is not

That is not evidence

Burton Craige That is not That is not evidence

J. W. Osborn That is not evidence not evidence

Mat. Boyden That is not evidence That is not evidence

W. J. Alexander That That Hamlet

G. Mitchell That That is not Evidence

That is not Evidence

H. C. Jones

J. Caldwell

James Herrs

S. A. Miller

H J J

J H J H

H J Hampton

Submitted Indecently

M. M. Page

NOTICE.



All persons having claims,
either Notes or Accounts, against B. S. GUION, as Trustee
of JAMES T. ALEXANDER, are hereby notified to pre-
sent them to him for payment on Tuesday the 23d of Octo-
ber, 1860.

B. S. Guion, Trustee.

LINCOLNTON, October 10, 1860.

In the name of God Amen -
I Robert Simenton of the County of Iredell and
State of North Carolina being weak in body but
of sound disposing mind & memory blessed be God
do for the disposing of such worldly Estate as it
hath pleased God to bless me with on this 7th day
of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand
and Eight hundred and twenty four make and
ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner
and form following that is to say - Firstly I
Will that all my just debts and funeral
charges shall be paid out of my Estate -

Secondly I Will to Margaret Simenton the
Widow of my deceased brother William Simenton
the use of the House wherein we now live during
her natural life and I give and bequeath unto
her two negroes her choice of all the Negroes that
shall belong to me at the time of my death and
one third part of all the Household furniture
and also the sum of one thousand dollars to
be paid to her out of my Estate by my Executors
to be her own in fee simple and to her heirs and
assigns forever - Thirdly I have formally given
Thirdly I have formally given to my Niece Zilpha
now the wife of the Revd Daniel Gold and her
children by her former Husband Hugh Torrence by
Oud under my hand and Seal a House and
Lot in the Town of Statesville and certain negroes
and other property therein described which I
hereby confirm and do further Will and bequeath
unto the said Daniel Gold and his wife Zilpha
^{the sum of} one thousand dollars to them and their heirs forever
and to each of her children Elizabeth & Margaret
one thousand dollars - Fourthly I have
formally given to my Nephew Absalom R. Simenton

by Dad under my hand and seal two negro men
 and other property, therein set forth which I now con-
 firm I also purchased for him from Angus McStinger
 the tract of land on which he now lives and
 took the Deed for the same to him the said Absolom
 which I do ratify and confirm to him and his heirs
 forever, I also give and bequeath unto him the sum
 of one thousand Dollars - Fifthly I give and
 bequeath unto my Brother James Simonton and
 his heirs the sum of one thousand Dollars -
 To my Brother in Law William Falls and his
 wife Mary my Sister and their heirs one thousand
 Dollars, To my Brother in Law Benjamin Broad
 and his wife Jane my Sister the sum of one
 thousand Dollars to them and their heirs, To my
 Brother John Simonton and his heirs, the sum of
 one thousand dollars, To my Brother in Law
 Saml Houston and his wife Sarah the sum
 of one thousand Dollars to them and their heirs,
 To my Brother Smith Simonton and his heirs,
 the sum of one thousand Dollars - To my
 Sister Nancy Simonton and her heirs the sum of
 one thousand Dollars, To my Brother Ross
 Simonton and his heirs the sum of one thousand
 dollars, and to the children of my deceased
 Sister Margaret the wife of the Revd. Mr. ~~Mc~~
 Mr. McCullough of Chester District, South Carolina
 in equal shares to them and their heirs the sum
 of one thousand Dollars, and to the children
 of my deceased Brother Theophilus Simonton
 in equal shares to them and their heirs one thou-
 sand Dollars - Sixthly I will and bequeath
 unto Robt Simonton (works son of my friend
 Robt works the sum of one thousand Dollars
 To Robt J. Campbell son of my friend James

Cambridge the sum of five hundred Dollars
to Robert Simons William son of my friend
William Rev William the sum of two hundred
Dollars and to Robert Simons Laurence daughter
my friend Nelson Laurence the sum of one
hundred Dollars. The several several
decees and the said several Decrees and
then their services - decesses and for the
refused Youth and several their intentions
Deceases and require my Executors herein of the
sums to take into possession the several said
sums Mary Ann, the several said sum of thirty
and the said several Boys named Tim and William
my wife and decies is that the several Mary
Ann, should live until my death in Laurence
Simons so long as they want shall live, and that
she be allowed as much salary as a Concubine
want her situation in life and that the said
Margaret Simons be allowed to draw from
my Executors the sum of fifty dollars per
year for every year the said Mary Ann live
with her in full trust and confidence that
the note aply the sum to the use and benefit of
her the said Mary Ann. But in case the said
Mary Ann should not continue to live with the
said Margaret or in case the said Mary Ann
should out live the said Margaret in which of
these cases my wife is that my Executors provide
once & suitable home for the said Mary
Ann and appropriate to her station and benefit
the sum of three hundred Dollars and want
respect to demand my wife and decies is
that she should continue to live until my
wife Elizabeth dies as long as they want shall
live in trust that the said Elizabeth may allow

of my Estate be divided equally share and share
alike among the whole of my Nephews and
Nieces that shall be alive at the time of
my death each Nephew and Niece without
regard to the number that sprung from the
same parent to be counted equal in the
said division. Lastly I do nominate and
appoint my trusty friends George S. Davidson
Theophilus Fales and James Campbell Executors
of this my last will and Testament hereby
revoking and disallowing all other wills
and Testaments by me at any time and
ratifying and confirming this and no other
as my last will and Testament

Signed sealed published
and declared by Robert { Robt Simonton Test
Simonton the testator {
as his last will and {
Testament in presence {
of R. H. Carson Jurat
Thomas Forcham }

State of North Carolina Court of Pleas & Quarter
Hendall County Session May Term 1826
The last will and Testament of Robt Simonton
was proven in open Court by the Oaths of
Doct Robt Carson and is admitted to record
and George S. Davidson, Theophilus Fales
and James Campbell the executors
named in the said will were sworn
to execute the same

7

State of North Carolina I Jas. F. Alexander Clerk
In and for the County of Alcorn &
Quarter Sessions for the County aforesaid do
hereby certify the foregoing is a true copy of
the last Will & Testament of Robert Lincolnton
as appears upon the Records in said office -
and that the foregoing is a true Transcript
taken from the Minutes in said office of
the Probate thereof -

In Testimony Whereof I have here-
unto set my hand & affixed the
Seal of my Office at Office in
Statesville, this the 7th day of
February 1844
Jas. F. Alexander Clerk

Wm D Graham Esq
Desiring to see
Lincoln
Maine



Catharine Queen -

Saw him work 4 days out
in the harvest field - there
once every week or so. -

~~For left~~

Paul Cannon,

Says he had him hired
~~there's business~~ to do his
business - He keeps my
books -

~~Dr. D. H. Schenck~~

Wm. Mansel -

Sold Dave a load of corn
& Radick refused to take it
because he was not doing
Smith's business now. I pay
for what I get done like
any other person.

Writ issued

4 Feby 1843

Died Sept 1842

David Smith

Or.

B. S. Johnson admr of
Michl Rudisil

Pluff Intrepes Sworn

Henry Bird
Wm Garrison
Jno B Smith
Hm Hancock
Mary Janals
Lucas Rudisil

Andrew Allen
Vincent H. Allen
Isaac Clanton
Cath Quinn
Jm. Atkinson
Calas Miller

James Atkinson

Rudisil told his blood was
spilt at Mostellers - & he was
going to board - lives on D.
Smith's land

Vincent H. Allen -

Rudisil told him - he had come
there to board because he could
have a room to himself - & the
house suited him - Three years
he staid there - a very willing
& forward intrep. - For 3 yrs
never saw him do any work or
keep any books - except once he
was called to aid in making a
settlement - The carrying house
was built after intrep. left there.
He saw him fix a scythe & cradle.
He was at the house always & saw him
work on Forrellers

Mary Huffman daughter of
David Smith - came in

Sept 1838 told Ma he wanted
to board with her, because there
were no children there - he was
pisoned in the water - had a room to
himself - drank liquor & chewed tobacco
& read books. Kept books when
he pleased, & he did not know what
he died in Sept 1842 - Mr Falconer

Alexander Smith

George Summey

Saw him doing work - strike
for him in blacksmith - setting
stocks - & Coopering - houlings -
potatoes - he was considered
the clerk in the liquor depart-
ment. &c. - He heard him
say he was living on the interest
of the money he loaned to Smith
& Smith had told him
he owed him ^{between} 2 & 3 hundred dollars
he worked every time he was
there. - Polly w

Wm Roberson

He was digging the man
after he had asked Smith
if he had not a good deal of money
he said he did not know
But he owed him about
\$200.

Isaac Erwin -

He was there & saw Rud
isil - he helped cleaning
the wheat & measured it
up - he was there
& worked to keep along
after they got through
he said now Mike
you may go & cut
cut wood.

R. M. Alexander said
David introduced Mike as a
intrep & said he was the
bookkeeper

all checked - said he could
not settle - student went at home
He kept the books - I think he
came to get him to leave off
the books - he kept in his hand
writing - saw him at work very
busy at the Carver shop.

John's office - did him at work
at the Carver house, keeping
at the little house - still house
down him cleaning what, the
candle had his machine
there - I think worked like a
horse all day - He thought me
day & he only saw him keeping
at the Carver - that day he
cries now finished -

Samuel Bellinger came by,
He & I saw him a conference
could have heard him at
the house, down him
helping raise the detector
Joseph Miller - was sent
to the same house 1789

Samuel Bellinger - did him
helping, fixing, cleaning up
the creek, building the house
helping others on the Carver
house - usually at work, but
sent day he with a regular house

John Brown - was working
with the family all day when the
house cutting - clearing other
making on the house

John Brown - said he at
were all day clearing logs -
Richard of work
the clearing he would perhaps
if he could not come to measure
John Brown - said he at
Richard of work
the clearing he would perhaps
if he could not come to measure

John B. Carver

Deane Cleverton, says
accepted title him he was
going to leave with his canoe
Barney.

John B. Smith, son of
Deane - part of the time at
home going to school, school.
saw him doing some work
building what - have seen him
coopering - have seen him go
at the little house to work in
last - saw him take in a
stack of wood to the little - he
can always above time.

Mr. Gardner = says he saw
him doing various parts of
work - that he did not consider
him a full - He went to the house
when he pleased - the others wanted
the house then.

John Carpenter - he was
housewife, & wanted company
he came down there once &
working.

Richard Miller - I am rich now
after a little I will get better
I work very hard - all complaints
when he first went there - but
said Allen - he wanted a horse
to come to him to get some money
to pay the Smith what he owed
him =

Is Enchiridion a person or the name of a treatise?
"When" says Epictetus in his invaluable manual "you do
any thing from a clear judgment, never shrink the
being seen to do it, even though the world should make
a wrong supposition about it; for if you do not act
rightly, shrink the action itself; but if you do, why
are you afraid of those who censure you wrongfully?"
The sentiment is truly worthy of a Solier man. Fre-
quently, are good intentions deserted, and generous actions
perverted by the censures of the world at large. The
majority may ^{assume} take the authority of imposing regulations
upon an individual though he be less depraved and
ignorant than themselves, and should he therefore
comply with their despotic demands in opposition
to the dictates of his own conscience? Should he
turn aside from the path which he has with prudence
chosen, merely upon the advice of the inexperienced?
Whether his steps are directed by a desire for the
attainment of pleasure or amusement; profit or
advantage he may certainly disregard the sage and
presumptuous censures and suggestions of those whose
acquaintance with his motives and actions are

are exceedingly slender. Different rings of the same
circumstances are held by those in different situations.
Even the natural constitutions of men alter strangely
tho' greatly the same appearance in any object.
The dulcet strains of the guitar affect differently the
receptive soul of the morose, and the cheerful mind
of the well disposed: Yet it cannot be alleged that
that the charms of music have lost their influence
neither is it to be expected that the grateful harmony
will become agreeable to the repulsive ear. Men
generally reasonable in their conclusions, may sometimes
be seduced into erroneous decisions by the circumstances
which may momentarily bind them, and as an
example of this the following may serve as an illustra-
tion. In an old ~~monastery~~ ^{abbey}, that had long defied the
ravages of time ~~remained~~ ^{lived} a reverend
but youthful abbot, surrounded by numerous priors of
a disposition rather jovial. Retiring to rest somewhat
earlier than usual, and dreaming of the fair prospects
of the external world that he had relinquished for
the gloomy solitude of his present domicile, was inter-
rupted amidst his airy pleasures by something without.
It was nearly the time for his attendance at matins, &
considering that he had retired early, and slept unsoundly,
there could be nothing miraculous in his awaking at this

early hour. But he ~~pretending~~ by the little repose
he had received, attributed his disturbance, like a
superficial philosopher, to the external noise, as the
most natural cause; and in the moment of vexation
exclaimed "Surely a host of cavalry is trying ~~the~~ speed
upon the abbey's brazen bridge, or the Thunder of Heaven
is contending with its echo." Striding to his window he
discovered that the noise proceeded from two light-
hearted friars, who were discussing the principal points of
some intricate ~~topic~~, with more than usual warmth, yet
not with sufficient vehemence to interrupt the tenor
of the adjacent cells. His discordant feelings magnified
the disturbance into a premeditated Carousal, and
caused him to break forth in the ebullition of
his wrath, "Disperse ye superannuated Bacchanals.
you remind me of ~~the~~ Italian witches in the agonies
of incantation".

Thus the truth of the maxim is sufficiently
confirmed when it is considered how many circum-
stances intrude themselves upon when we hastily
draw conclusions, and act from the impulse of
the moment. If conscious of the rectitude of our
conduct let us totally disregard the unmerited
censures of the deluded. H. P. G.

1 Dear

Battle }
Foster } Friary

Bond Tutor, abbot

Blake
Covington } tutors

*The Boston Post Office
Boston Mass.
Dec 1875*

State

James Underwood

William Davis. =

21st May 1861 found the body dead
a few feet off as he left William
down over 2 hours high - could not
tell whether left or shot & saw
Mr. Teller & another was with him.
Blind, too far off to shoot from,
place smooth or if one had been
there = ~~William~~ was cut when young
on early spring - in branch - smooth
surface. - Town sitting at this
blinds could see up the road &
down the road but farther up
than down, but to see very well
would have to stop forward

Doctor Jones. -

Sam was an American boy
when he went out to us then
Heet & clothes before looked worse

John Almondson. - last Feb
or last March he at first thought
he found him day & then he made
Eden was in full & he had not
Martin Smith's receipt for him -
taking of Eden's apprehending the
from people. - Sam & Sam. ~~the~~ ~~the~~
before the suit & continued taking

James Cunningham. Dec. 3rd the
gun, some time after the arrest
& kept him in his office & had
many visitors

Bartholomew gave the gun
to Guy. - he got them in May -
Eden's stone house - did not give
the house - had the bullet taken of

Spence's statement - One of those
that would be remembered. -
found the gun lying in the back
of Underwood's house - he was
20 or 30 yds cutting wood. - etc.

Robertson - Dr. Martin - Sam Jones
Lying day. - He found

James Smith's third - Sam!
looked what was the matter -
they said they had been killed. -
Cunningham was it took from the
gun - He was asked if the
had been shot that day - he said
not that week. - He was well
a little as if it had been cut. -
did not examine the house & did
not see the bullet or trace. -
he saw the bullet applied to the
clothes - from one of Robert's
stone house, that he was who did
it. - He thought that again he had
been to smile. - He said that after
he knew (Sam) was shot. - He also
said he had been to smile, or been
to Mr. Martin's got down to go
to smile. - He says they would
on him with their guns - he has
not told us that was quite
but think he told he was shot
& killed. -

Thomas Smith. - They went up
to him. & told him that he was their
friend - he asked what was the matter
- they said. - Robert had been shot
& he was supposed to have been so -
he looked surprised & alarmed

John Kelly not sure or remembered
largest gun in the name of the state
for the day. - He said the
bullet. - They said yes - He said
that of course gentlemen Sam
clean off it. - He was a
he had been that day he was
smiling - He also said

had not been shot that week
James Reynolds - saw the bullet
- the distance was very a little to the right

John Reynolds - that a Corporal
John Reynolds - 1844 - upon the mountain
not far from near Adams.

Deane Adams, - (he was) tried to
kill him & John Adams to kill him
en - did not say anything of his
business - he offered them
25 or 50 dollars to kill John - but
did not like them why he wanted
them to kill him.

James Coleman. - an English
man came up to Adams & John
3 several days - once John
killed him, gun on the side of the
hill did not know but then might
be done by hand - they would not
let him go as he was too ugly
he would wear the deer, they
would go over to his cabin. where
the girls were - He has known
John to be there.

James Dawson - some time
from about 2 weeks before
John was killed - On Sunday
he met them with guns. with an
any road John would be likely to take
the next together to the cabin and
there they all sat down together

John Adams -
Ad. Ch. he can when
some one or two persons had seen
him - he went up there some
one - he saw the point
of the hills about 1/4 or 1 mile from
John Adams - 2 miles from Adams.
only 1/4 from near Adams.

John Adams - exam. the place kept
memory - found tracks of the
detected to John Adams - 3 he then
heard Adams - day to Adams
John Adams - that John Adams had
some up to the mountain - he killed
about going out of Adams

everybody John. - He saw no
tracks going to the spot - but the
tracks going from the spot.

James Smith. - some 2 or 3 weeks
at Adams. before John
died - He left some things
he was going to the mountain
carrying 2 guns. - & the next
not till

Deane Adams. - not come in
Deane Adams. - not come in

James Adams. - 3 or 4 weeks
before John's death - heard him
say (John) say that the day before
he had seen a buck that
had come down. & he thought
it would be likely to say that
it was up & down the road & the
ridge.

John Adams. - Saturday before
John's death - he was
had some down. & he thought
it would be likely to say that
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it was up & down the road & the
ridge.

John & Malt. = (15)
~~Robert~~ He & Major Peden
were very from Muelin &
met Muelin, ~~then~~ he
~~was~~ short of at Dan's
Lane's old field = Muelin
was going towards the muelin
about 3 o'clock - 15th May -
he had 2 guns. - Dan's
said he got that Muelin gun
this day. -
Stedmore Lane. = Dan & Muelin
were with 2 guns 1 May 1844 -
day of the muelin.

James Carter
The evening ^{in 1844} had come to his field
they came to the fence. - Muelin was
only 75 or 80 yds.

Deceptive Peden = Went down
towards once a week & sometimes
once a fortnight - with Muelin
to his plantation = Went with
him to, they & Muelin, were
two girls there. -

Green Carters saw him late
in the evening - said he had shot
a turkey gopher that evening on a
ridge near Mrs. Edwards. - Muelin
some deer skin on his forehead
a gun could not have been found
at the ridge without his hearing. -
Major Carters with his brother
him, since Peden's death. -

Elizabeth Carters. - Came in
late, & she offered him dinner. He
said he could see out Sunday morning
all the day & he thinks he killed it
near Mrs. Edwards.

George W. Edwards was
alongway at Mrs. Edwards
& he did not head the gun - 145
By Jones. ~~that~~ that Carters was
suspected & he told him so. &
that he did know more than he
had told: & ~~he~~ said he was
afraid of his life = & he told
him he should be killed
if he would answer the truth
& he said then - he had heard
from Duncan often & he said
Muelin was still - & he was
known again = Muelin was
believed his character good.

Deceptive Grayson - was at
Peden Duncan's the day Peden
was killed a little after the
middle of the day. - Muelin
was ~~there~~ he went out to milk
a cow & when she came back
he was gone. - ~~He~~ his gun
was lying on the corn bench. -
The son Peden says. He went
to Duncan's after the war muelin
the cow & returned home - at
out he Carters. & he heard from
his potatoes. Peden hoped

William Duncan. - About the
middle of the day when Carters
there & said he had been during

William Allen = as to his
declaration of Carters in jail.

Henry Duncan. —

Betty Lane. —

Wesley Reynolds. —

James Holt.

they have ~~it~~ ^{them} in their hands. ~~not~~ beyond the influence of ^{foreignly} I believe is out of the question at this time, although ~~by~~ ^{it} the Country ~~never~~ in its transactions with it for forty years never lost a single cent. The State Bk system under well regulated ^{rules &} restrictions ~~is~~ much preferable to ^{trusting} single individuals with immense sums of money. — Although they have no souls they are undoubtedly as trustworthy as Swartwout, Price & the balance of the fiscal agents of this day, who are presumed to have them. — Because they have been compelled ^{once} ~~to~~ to stop specie payment to save themselves & the honest holders of their notes from ruin & injury, ~~this~~ ^{unless a like cause shall exist, unless} is no reason that they will do it again, ~~an~~ ^{an} artificial demand be made for Gold & silver to purchase lands or ^{some} ~~any~~ thing else, ^{in such case} they must stop temporarily, or wholly break & deprive the ^{people} ~~possessors~~ of the price of their labours. To say that we should not ^{use} ~~use~~ them therefor, is to say that we shall not use fire or the other necessaries, ^{because} frequently they are the occasion of serious injury. They have ^{furthermore} no temptation to cheat the government of its dues, for the amount deposited with them when divided amongst a great number of stockholders, is but little inducement to robbery. To seize it all at once & stop the lasting source of profit ~~to~~ would too much resemble the conduct of the man in the fable, whose goose laid him a golden egg every day, but not satisfied therewith, he determined to take the whole at once he cut her open & to ~~his~~ ^{by his avarice} his great sorrow & disappointment destroyed ^{the} ~~the~~ sources of his wealth. — I prefer the old fashioned system for another & a cogent reason, that is they cannot take ^{the} advantage of ^{ships} steam & leave us in the lurch, neither can they ^{be} ~~cut~~ for Texas. Reasons for not supporting the subtreasury are as plenty as blackberries, & too numerous to be cited in this form of communication. — I hope to have a better opportunity of conferring with the good citizens of this district ~~before the 1st of August~~ ^{to} before the 1st of August & unfolding myself more fully ^{to} ~~before~~ them, before the 15th of August.

I am also opposed Fellow Citizens to the present
 mode of collecting the Revenue & if elected shall
 endeavor to have it's evils corrected. At present
 Thirty millions are collected by the several officers
 of the government, and either put into their own
 pockets or entered to their own individual credit
 in the books of some bank. This is a grievous fraud
 upon the rights of the people. The money as soon as
 received from the people for the government, should
 be paid to the government, or should be put to the credit
 of the United States on the books of the banks, & the
 officer refusing to do so, should be immediately
 dismissed from the service of the country & severely
 punished. We will take a single example. M. Hoyt
 the collector of New York receives the taxes or duties from
 the people & refuses to put it to the credit of the U. S.
~~Bank~~ The Government when wishing to pay a creditor
 at the North, say, gives an order upon him. It is alto-
 gether optional & a matter of honor with him whether he will
 pay it or not. He has only put himself in the place of
 a person the debts of the original taxpayer. The original
 taxpayers were only liable for hundreds, he assumes to the an-
 mount of millions. Which is best for ~~the people~~ ^{the people}? What
 use is there for such an officer. Why might not the
 Government give the order at once to the original taxpayer
 without keeping this officer with a heavy salary? Sup-
 pose this or any other collecting officer to die with thousands
 of the people's money in his hands. Resort at law must
 be had against his executor or administrator, as if the money
 was due for ^{a debt of the} individual deceased & ten to one it will
 never be recovered. Such has been the course pursued by
 nearly all the officers in the country, contrary to law,
 Contrary to the ^{urgent} requests & express commands of the Sec.
 of the Treasury, yet continued with ^{his} knowledge of
 the facts, & without incurring his displeasure. They continue
 in office & accumulate government money, until they
 can indemnify the securities on their bonds if sued

5

To satisfy ourselves let us inquire into the cases of
Custom house officers & ^{land agents} inspectors, who have latterly
been entrusted with the ^{custody} ~~government~~ of the gov-
ernment funds, in a manner similar to the one pro-
posed by the Subtreasury bill. — By an act of
Congress, embezzling public money by the ap-
pointed Agents of the government, is ~~ordered~~
made highly ~~penal~~ punishable, & these offi-
cers are also required to give bond & security
for the faithful discharge of their duties. —
~~With these~~ This is all that the law can do to
deter them from pilfering the property of the
people, & this is found to be totally inefficient
for the purpose designed. In addition, Furthermore
an early example was made by Genl. Jackson
of Tobias Watkins for appropriating to his own
use the funds of government, by And notwithstanding
standing these safeguards, ^{examples} & terrors of the law, the
fiscal officers of the government, have been & still
are robbing the Treasury of the hard earnings
of the people. I warrant the Custom officer &
Price the Attorney general both of New York City
fearful of their Country's indignation, have
themselves beyond all reach Carried off ^{with them} the
first a million & a quarter the latter nearly a
million ^{of the people's money}. They can easily evade the terrors of cor-
poral punishment in this age of improvement
by means of steam locomotives. — The bonds required
from these individuals were not large enough to
discover the receipts of more than a single week
which shows, either negligence, incompetency or Cor-
ruption in the administration of this matter which
for we have no hope or certainty that a more
strict & vigilant policy will be adopted, if more

officers are entrusted with the safe keeping of the
such large ^{amounts} ~~sums of money~~. ~~But~~ But
suppose bonds, with the largest penalties, & good
securities are taken, will this prove a ^{sufficient} barrier
against fraud & speculation? In this age of
improvement, when Mortgages & deeds of trust
shall fail, what prevents the securities themselves
from ~~taking~~ ~~speeding~~ following in their footsteps
of their absconding principals. - If the principal
fly to make a million, will not the securities run
to save another? ~~For my part~~ Though by Swartwout
& Price the ~~people~~ ^{we} have lost two millions of money
we should rejoice that it is not more. Their conduct
to us, should be a guide ~~to us~~, as the small ~~boat~~
distant, ^{cloud in the horizon} ominous to the wary mariner of the
approaching storm, tells him to furl his sails
& so shape his course ~~as~~ to avoid its mightiest
fury. So long then as ~~mortal~~ ^{man} shall be mortal &
mortality shall be subject to ^{its present} weaknesses &
frailties, so long shall I resist every proposition
to tempt & at the same time ^{to trust} to ~~these~~
~~weaknesses & frailties~~ such ^{common} infirmities.

There are other objections to this subtreasury, ~~strong~~
~~this scheme~~ The great demand for Gold & Silver
which the scheme will occasion, must make
war upon the institutions of the States, the Commerce
of the Country, & the welfare of the people at large.
The Banks established in all the States, ~~for~~ & for the use
of the people must be drained of their specie. The amount of
money in circulation must be drawn in by them, & the cur-
rency of the country greatly diminished, Consequently Property
must fall in value, & prices of produce be lowered. The
pressures of the times will compel Creditors to call upon ~~debtors~~
^{a period} ~~at times~~ when ~~they are~~ ^{they are} least able to pay - Debts contracted

~~when~~ in times of plenty, when every thing was high in value
must be paid when every thing has fallen. More than
this the Banks must again stop specie payments, & probably
stop for ever, whereby the honest holders of their notes are
to lose the profits of their labor. - The whole land
will teem with mortgages, deeds of trust, & all the inven-
tions of wary creditors to secure their claims & if the sub-
treasury be then persisted in, ~~there~~ ^{evils} must increase manifoldly.
Terminate who can say when? perhaps in the total
subjection of the poorer class of citizens, to the Caprices
& Commands of those more highly favored by fortune.
Further it is proposed by this system to withhold
the revenues ^{when collected} from immediate circulation ~~at least~~
~~henceforth~~ & hoard ^{it} in safes & vaults in the custo-
dy of ^{the} selected officers. - The reverse system has been
pursued from the very foundation of the government
without any bad consequence & why change it now
when reason tells us that its effects will be ruinous
to us all? The whole Currency of the Country is esti-
mated by the most knowing & intelligent to be one hun-
dred & twenty millions, & the revenue annually col-
lected is known by all to be at least thirty million
of dollars. - Now the sudden abstraction of thirty
millions from the circulation of the Country &
~~withholding it~~ ~~from~~ holding ⁱⁿ safes & vaults
reduces the Currency of the Country one third;
& consequently property of every kind must be
depressed one third in value. Flour which at
our time will bring \$9. in a month must bring only
\$6. if equally good & equally in demand. If this
revenue be suddenly ^{rise} thrown into circulation again
property must ^{rise} resume its former price, - Now
the Secretary of the Treasury or head subtreasurer
by this means will hold the destinies of this

great Country in the "hollow of his hand". He, his particular friends & favorites the knowing ones, will be advised when to buy & when to sell, the government & ^{Country} ~~government~~ will commence stockjobbing & speculating upon a grand scale, & that too at the expense of the a confiding people, who will see the day that they ever lent a hand to their own destruction. In that day ^{too} all must suffer greatly but the proud & independant & they will not wholly escape.

It is allowed on all sides that the power of the President is already too great for the head of a simple Republic, but one of the effects ^{of this scheme} is to increase that power ~~by more~~ Additional officers removable at the will of the president ^{by it} are required, who together with their own influences, & the influence of their friends & relatives, will strengthen & support the administration in every measure whether right or wrong. ~~They dare not do otherwise, and are the people of this~~ ~~fact~~ By this measure ^{also} the ^{80%} Banks of the Country are placed in the power of the head subtreasurer, & may be destroyed or compelled to support the administration. Are the people of this District prepared to elect a President & then give him the power to retain his own seat & appoint a successor without consulting the wishes ^{of the} well disposed & patriotic voters of the Country? Are they willing to see him openly violating the Constitution & laws of the Country, Giving away the public land & surrendering up the public treasury to the use of his supporters, without retaining to ^{themselves} ~~themselves~~ the right to forbid & check such conduct? Are you willing ^{in other words} to sell your Birthright for a tupp of pottage? Better is it for the people to keep a jealous hold upon the reins of power, whilst

& forwards—It will put the Merchant, ^{too} to addition-
al expense to procure the medium for the pay-
ment of duties upon his goods— But will he be
content to lose the sum ^{there} advanced by him? By
no means—For he will indemnify himself against loss
by increasing his prices; & thus the honest & unex-
pecting Farmers, Mechanics & Consumers in general
will be saddled with additional taxes, only
to gratify the government in the idle use of a
Gold & Silver Currency. We already pay taxes
enough & the tariff has been found a weighty
burden to the South, ^{but} this measure of Northern
Origin, is calculated only to add to the tariff
& increase the evils so much complained of.
Consider too that officers must be appointed to wagon
& guards appointed to defend the Gold & Silver, when
carried from one point of the Country to another for the
purpose of paying some heavy creditor of this government
& we may safely imagine that in that day we shall
hear ^{great} that the officers were attacked, ^{the} guards driven
off & the locomotive subtreasury rifled ^{by highwaymen} to the
tens of thousands. How much safer & better was
the plan adopted by Washington & uniformly followed
by his successors, until the present incumbent
imposed ^{himself} upon the people & acquired ^{those} powers which
he does not know the ^{people} & virtue, ~~except~~
he seems ~~feeling~~ proposes to entrust the reve-
nue when collected in the hands of individuals,
appointed by the President, & removable at his
pleasure. They are to be deterred from acts of
dishonesty, by ~~the~~ the penalties of bonds & the
terrors of corporal punishment, to be sure. But
is this a sufficient & guaranty that the money
will be safe in the hands of these officers?—

X

[C.A. 1840]

[WRITTEN BY HAYWOOD GUION]

1

To the Freemen of the eleventh
 Congressional district of North Carolina
 comprising the counties Counties, Albemarle, Lincoln & Mecklenburg,
 Gentlemen & Fellow Citizens

Embracing the
 privileges conferred by our free institutions, I
 have presented myself before you to ~~represent~~
~~this district~~ as a candidate to represent you
 if selected, in the popular branch of our Na-
 tional legislature. The general welfare & public
 good ~~have been~~ ^{are} the sole motives, by which I
 am guided in this matter, and no other I assure
 you could induce me to exchange a quiet &
 lucrative calling, for one ~~of a~~ ^{of a} ~~totally different character~~
~~with profit~~ ^{totally unaccompanied} ~~totally unaccompanied~~
~~Since the people have had an~~ ^{of this district} ~~of this district~~ ^{Since the}
 people of this district, ~~since the~~ last had an
 opportunity of making a choice between ^{two} candi-
 dates, the measures & principles of the admin-
 istration have materially changed; The govern-
 ment itself has become remarkable for not
 ing, but extravagance, profligacy & corruption;
~~while~~ & the good of the people ^{at large} has been ~~wholly~~
 greatly disregarded, whilst the interest of
 the party has been solely consulted. So gross
 has been the conduct of the party in power,
 that their warmest friends at the North
 the South, East & West have with one ^{mighty} voice,
 disclaimed all further connection with them
 & with the true spirit of freemen, whose
 confidence have been abused, have openly
 declared their just indignation, in the most
 intelligible but unqualified terms.

This district then, the first in all America
to assert the principles of freedom, & the first
to refuse submission to the lawless assumption
of power by a British tyrant, will by no
means be the last to rebuke an American for
attempting to fortify himself & his friends, ~~by~~
~~Concentrating~~ ^{citizens of this country} against the patriotic & well
disposed, by Concentrating in ~~the~~ hands of the
executive a sufficiency of power to put them at
defiance. Too much of the independent spirit
of '75 still prevails in the district, to per-
mit ~~me~~ ^{me} to enable you therefore to choose whether
you support ^{an} administration, desirous of uni-
ting the purse & ^{the} sword, & ^{continually} endeavoring to enlarge
all the sources of executive power; or whether
as the worthy representatives of the heroes of
Independence, you will set your faces against
such a policy & contribute to the enjoyment of our
liberty, with all its native purity & vigour, have I
presented myself before you as a Candidate.

~~In order~~ Before I can expect your support
it is incumbent on me to give you my polit-
ical views, candidly & without disguise, ~~as a~~
~~dignity~~

In the first place Fellow Citizens I am opposed
to the General policy of the present administra-
tion, as having a tendency to make the
government too strong for the people; ~~for~~ ^{the}
and because the object seems to be, ^{only} to continue
in office, ~~those~~ ^{men} who are either ^{too} corrupt in their
hearts, or ^{too} incompetent in understanding to
perform the task ~~they~~ ^{they} assigned them.

In the next place I will speak of some of the

leading measures of the administration. —
To the Subtreasury scheme, a ~~scheme~~ ^{scheme}
rejected thrice by the representatives of the
people & often by the people themselves at the
ballot box, & still endeavored to be forced upon
the Country by the President & his partisans, I
am utterly opposed & in all its forms.

The main features of this plan are two. The
first requires all payments whatever to the
General Government to be made in gold & silver.
The second proposes that this money when col-
lected, be entrusted to the care & safe keeping
of officers appointed by the President & rem-
ovable at his pleasure.

By the first I understand that an odious
& unrepudicable distinction is to be made between
the Government & the people. Gold & silver, ^{must be paid} for the
one, bank paper, ^{will do} for the other. Are the President
& his officers & members of Congress, superior to the
people & therefore entitled to a superior curren-
cy? Should not the Representative be satis-
fied to receive, whatever his Constituents use,
or when they provide for themselves, should they
not provide for their Constituents also? Most
undoubtedly they ought. But this is but a small
evil compared with others necessarily resulting
from such a scheme. — This artificial demand
for gold & silver must convulse & ~~render~~ ^{render} unstable
the ~~the~~ Commerce & business of the whole Country
so long as it shall continue. Gold & silver by
it will become ~~sub~~ article of traffic, a
species of merchandize, & must be trans-
ported ^{at considerable expense} from the custom houses of the East
to the land offices of the West — backwards

& forwards—It will put the Merchant, ^{too} to addition-
al expense to procure the medium for the pay-
ment of duties upon his goods—But will he be
content to lose the sum ^{thus} advanced by him? By
no means—For he will indemnify himself against loss
by increasing his prices; & thus the honest & unsus-
pecting Farmers, Mechanics & Consumers in general
will be saddled with additional taxes, only
to gratify the government in the idle use of a
Gold & Silver Currency. We already pay taxes
enough & the tariff has been found a weighty
burden to the South, ^{but} this measure of Northern
Origin, is calculated only to add to the tariff
& increase the evils so much complained of.
Consider too that officers must be appointed to wagon
& guards appointed to defend the Gold & Silver, when
carried from one point of the Country to another for the
purpose of paying some heavy creditor of the government
& we may safely imagine that in that day we shall
hear ^{read} that the officers were attacked, ^{the} guards driven
off & the locomotive subtreasury rifled, ^{by highwaymen} to the
tune of thousands. How much safer & better was
the plan adopted by Washington & uniformly followed
by his successors, until the present incumbent
imposed ^{himself} upon the people, & acquired ^{those} powers which
he does not know the ^{proper} use & virtue, except
he himself proposes to entrust that reve-
nue when collected in the hands of individuals,
appointed by the President, & removable at his
pleasure. They are to be deterred from acts of
dishonesty, by ~~the~~ the penalties of bonds & the
terrors of corporal punishment, to be sure. But
is this a sufficient & guaranty that the money
will be safe in the hands of these officers?—

X

11
become rich, resign & acknowledge themselves defaulting,
Such has been the case with Swartwout, Price, Gratiot
Hawkins & a host of others, who have appropriated to
their own use, millions of that money which they were
only appointed to collect. * What would ^{you} say of that Sher-
iff, who after he had collected the taxes from the
people, committed a theft by refusing to pay it
over to the State or County? Would you trust him again?
Would he be worthy of your confidence? Yet precisely this
has been the conduct of the National Congressmen, &
that without correction, or removal and almost without
rebuke. — They are ^{too} serviceable in elections to the Gov-
ernment to be dismissed. — I go for a correction of
the evil. —

On the ~~subject~~ ^{all important} subject of the public lands
I will say only a few words. ~~As to Preemption right~~
The preemption system as it is called, a system re-
warding those, who in open violation of the laws of
the Country, take possession of the public lands I am
opposed to. If the land is worth settling ^{the government} upon ~~it is~~
~~preempt~~ should be then paid for it. If ^{the settler} he waits until
the land in its regular turn after the lapse of years, should
be sold at auction, before he offers to pay for it — he should
be ^{then} made to pay the auction price. The preemption system
is a fraud upon the old states, ^{& upon} tending to drain them of
their wealth & population & deprive them of their valuable
possessions in the west, ~~without~~ for the least ^{population} returns. —
The proposition to graduate the prices of the public lands,
is in my opinion highly objectionable. It is the first
step towards a final surrender of the public lands
to the new States, who are now enjoying in the full
tide of prosperity the purchase made by the Old
thirteen. If the lands of the west are ^{not} worth \$1.25 per
acre, they are not worth having. — Some parcels may be

* Swartwout alone took a sum which would pay the ^{whole} poll & land
tax of all the state of N.C. for the next twenty five years

found not worth so much, but taken in connexion
with the ~~value~~ ^{value} of ~~land~~ ^{western} land in general worth from ten
to fifty dollars per acre, the government price can
not require the least diminution. — As to the pro-
ceeds of the sales I am clearly of opinion that it should
be divided amongst the States generally, reserving ^{a small} ~~some~~
portion for the use of the Genl. Govt. — The expenses of the
Govt. are much too large & should be diminished. But will
never be curtailed so long as ~~that~~ it is encouraged by Congress.
If they ^{execution} can get 30 mills by asking ^{for it} he will always ask. — Let
him be disappointed once or twice & he will soon learn to
do with less. Let the States have their own & let them have
it now. In a few years the new States will have the
power in Congress, & then we ~~may~~ ^{can} not expect from them
that justice, which we now deny to ourselves. — We should
not sit listless & idle upon this question & rest contented with
voting Yea or Nay when called upon, but should send
such appeals to the hearts of ~~our opponents~~ ^{our opponents} as will cause
them to acquiesce, We should sincerely, earnestly, zealously
& continually present to them, the Claims ~~we~~ ^{we} have to their
money, the Claims of our State for improvement — the Claims
of ^{our} children for the blessings of Education — Why should
it be withheld from us when such paramount Claims
as these actually exist. If properly & forcibly urged
they cannot fail of terminating favorably. —

Fellow Citizens I have submitted these few sentiments
openly & candidly, for your calm consideration & severe
criticism, believing that if they ^{are} founded in ^{fact} ~~error~~ ^{error} your
good sense & judgment will enable you to detect it, & disre-
gard them, but if founded in truth & right your Candor
& patriotism will be equal to the task of openly
acknowledging the honest convictions of your minds
& result in the ~~above~~ intention of arresting
the present ruinous policy of the government. For
Our State, in the language of our most distinguished sons,
"Commands our reverence by her devotion to Freedom & obedience
to law, her disinterested patriotism ~~and~~ ^{and} to Law, her
republican simplicity, the will to do right, & the firmness to do what
she wills."

[CA. 1842] To To To the donor To 1 to

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Commons of the State of North Carolina in General Assembly met. The petition of the undersigned Citizens of the town of Lincolnton respectfully sheweth; That ~~being~~ ^{knowing} ~~convinced~~ ^{that} a strenuous attempt will be made by the members elect from the County of Lincoln, the ensuing winter, to divide the ^{said} County of Lincoln, & ~~remove the Court House~~ & remove the seat of justice from its present site, ~~the undersigned~~, fearing that silence on their part might be construed into acquiescence by your Honorable bodies ~~the undersigned~~ ^{they} leave, by this method, to express their ^{positive &} ~~positive~~ ^{unqualified} dissent to such a measure. They believe it their duty to speak in unmeasured terms, when they ~~see~~ ^{behold} ^{with} ^{their} ^{eyes} an attempt making to rob them of their property, & ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~spoil~~ ^{spoil} their very homes & firesides. A brief statement of facts, the undersigned ^{confidently} believe, will show the absurdity of the proposed measure in so glaring a light as to call from every liberal minded, ^{member} ~~and~~ of your ^{honorable} ~~bodies~~ ^{body}, a ready, ~~and~~ an immediate but expression of his strongest disapprobation. During our Revolution in the year 1779 it pleased ~~the~~ ^{the} legislature of our State, to divide the County of Tryon, & to make two new Counties in its stead, which should bear honorable testimony of the ~~valour~~ ^{high} standing, and valourous worth, of two heroes of the age - Rutherford & Lincoln. The County Citizens of Lincoln being empowered to establish a County Seat within their own limits, commenced the work

in a manner truly commendable, wishing to do impartial justice to all, they (we learn not only ^{from} tradition, but from ancient records still in existence & on file), caused an accurate survey to be made of the County for the purpose of ascertaining its centre. This central point was found to be, not far removed from the present site of Lincolnton. It was then agreed for the sake of economy, to enter the land upon which our village stands; for ^{for the County's benefit} ~~as~~ ^{without} its extreme poverty had clouded the entry books against it. Accordingly it was entered by a worthy Citizen as a "Trustee in behalf of the County of Lincoln" &c and in due course of time, a Grant was issued from the State, to that Citizen "Joseph Dickson" in trust for the Citizens of Lincoln" and expressly reciting the objects of that trust to be, "It being for the use of building thereon the Courthouse, and erecting a town in said County," and confirming the same for the said trusts, to him, his heirs, & assigns. The execution of this trust was immediately & faithfully undertaken. A large portion of the land granted, was laid off in suitable lots for the proposed town, and after reserving ~~for~~ a sufficiency for the Courthouse, and jail, the rest were offered at public sale, when our ^{honest} citizens, deeming the location of the seat of justice a permanent ^{one} purchased the same at high prices. From these first assigns of Joseph Dickson. The Trustee, the present holders have acquired

directly or indirectly, their titles, at prices still more increased. The Courthouse, has been built on the site, and a town in the County of Lincoln is now in a state of great progression in compliance with the ^{terms of the} grant. Already has the spot, which in that age was deemed too barren for individual speculation, ~~been~~ ^{so greatly} improved, in the hands of Joseph Dickson's Assignees, that it may safely claim to itself the appellation of a town. Its buildings are very fine, and ~~nearly every one is the place of~~ ^{rem} ~~its~~ ~~devised~~ ~~as~~ ~~one~~ In extent it will exceed most of our western towns & villages, its is beautifully situated, remarkably clean, & exceedingly well built. Its population is between 800 & 1,000, consisting principally of industrious & enterprising & intelligent mechanics, ~~men~~, who by a steady course of industry, have earned, and from time to time invested their savings in town, ^{property} & ^{property} ~~near it~~. By such men has the town been ^{principally} built to its present advanced state, & by them has the adjacent country been greatly improved & fertilized. Lincoln town is an extensive workshop, where each ~~citizen~~ ^{citizen} knows in which each citizen is continually engaged, & ~~not~~ ^{in his own affairs} busily employed. Idlers are not comfortable here. By ~~subsequent~~ ^{several} acts of their General Assembly, other portions of the original grant have been ^{at different times} laid off into lots, & sold, at advanced prices. The town has ~~been~~ from its origin, & still is, ~~is~~ ^{it} continues to hold a steady place of improvements. For several years its own size, has sustained two flourishing

academies for the education of youth, one for
males, the other for females, & it has thus fur-
nished to the Country around, ~~all the advantages~~
~~the opportunity~~ the certain ^{& steady opportunity} ~~means~~ of receiving the
benefits of wholesome instruction. It is almost
needless to say that these great, & inconceivable
changes have been wrought in a spot, once spurned
& contemned for its poverty, by the simple fact-
that a Courthouse was erected ~~on the spot~~ upon
it, accompanied with the universal impression
that that location would be permanent. From
that the ~~simple~~, open ~~hearted~~ days of the Republi-
can to the present year, no doubt has ever existed
but Lincoln would continue permanently the
seat of justice for the County. This alone has
been the life & soul of all improvement here; & it
this that has ^{caused} ~~increased~~ the value of worthless
land, to ~~raise~~ to command tenfold higher
prices, than than our most fertile & productive
fields. By the erection of a Court house here, a
fictitious value has been given to property, which
by any other ^{means} ~~it~~ were almost impossible it should
acquire. No one before this has ever supposed
that a removal of the Court house could or
would be made; and under this belief have
our Citizens invested their money around
the Courthouse. The idea of a ^{future} central division
would to our citizens, have at any time been
the ^(impending) sword of Damocles, continually threaten-
ing, impending destruction; & like him they
would have quickly surrendered their
advantages & enjoyments, before the hour

EC A. 18423
that the Complainants should not be chargeable
with negligence, that their Complaints should
not be stale, & antiquated, that they should
not wittingly see third persons, in good faith
enlarging & improving those very interests
& estates, which they design ~~to~~ to injure
& defeat. - If there is cause of Complaint
at this time, there was the ^{very} same cause existing
sixty years ago. Nothing during that period
has occurred to produce, or aggravate the evil;
not a mile is ~~shorter~~ longer, no hill higher, no
^{valley or} rivers deeper. During that time however these
Complainants, have seen ^{our} Citizens of the town
daily laboring, & steadily investing the profits
of their labor in town property, & property contiguous;
they have seen them building & improving, until
the once poor, destitute barrow, has become a poor
thrifty, flourishing & populous town. They have
continually seen these rights investing, and
still they murmured not. - Can should they
now be permitted to complain, be heard
when with their own tacit consent & acquies-
cence, other & adverse rights have sprung into
existence, & attained a growth & perfection
which it would be madness to destroy? Should
they now receive attention, when ^{the} very statement
of their claim is sufficient to insure its
utter condemnation? In a Court of Equity

of destruction should arrive. To say that we
have acquired our property with a full knowl-
edge, that its value ^{at any time} might be depreciated
by a removal of the Courthouse or a central
division, for "that such has ^{always} been the law, and
all are presumed to know it," is to attribute to us
a virtue that we never possessed: to ascribe to
us, the talent, almost supernatural, of solving
& unravelling the "glorious uncertainties of
the law!" Fictions of law, we understand are
never permitted to work an injury to the citizen.
On the other we allege that the Complainants in this
Case, but have but little cause for complaint. They
have acquired their property with a full knowledge
of the grievance that attended it. They knew
its distance from the Courthouse, when they took
it, & paid for it at reduced prices reduced
in proportion to that distance. The law of our
land proclaims to a purchaser with his eyes open
to "beware," that to a "willing" purchaser no
injury can happen. He takes the object ~~the~~
object of his purchase, with all its visible &
known defects. How exceedingly unjust is it
then ^{that} now removed from the Courthouse should
strive to take our places, & give us theirs! How
iniquitous to throw upon us the evils of which
they complain! We are now in the centre, &
they removed from it. They seek to become the
centre & throw us upon the very outskirts of
the country proposed. — Should ~~that original~~
were the present proposition made before the Courts
of Equity in our State, it would be ^{immediately} dismissed even
~~almost~~ before it should be heard. It is an
^{established} rule in the administration of Equity, that

Then we see their complaint would not be heard, but can and we trust that in our Legislature, their demerits will be equally appreciated. We do not believe, that our General Assembly, having heard the true history of the Complaint, can do iniquity; neither do we believe, that ^{they} who are Constitutionally bound to enjoin upon our judicial officers the fullest & fairest administration of Equity, can themselves be guilty of palpably violating the soundest principles of natural justice. How is it that Complainants have slumbered so long in obtaining their rights? Why have they not sought a redress of grievances before if they have existed so long? We say that these grievances are but of yesterday. We say that ^{they have} been but recently discovered; that they have in truth been invented of late, by some of that restless class of men, who do not distinguish between innovation, and reformation; by those that class who are every ready to find out their neighbors ills, and persuade them of their melancholy & abject situation, & then constitute themselves their champions. Until the past summer there was no complaint heard that we are of. True it is that trespassers, rioters, slanderers & the like have complained of the dis-

lance to Court, but these we are persuaded
would complain. If substantial justice
were administered to them at their own doors.
The least distance to them, ~~should~~ be a long jour-
ney to receive their dues. It certainly is very
remarkable inconsistency in men to complain
of ^{travelling} fifteen or twenty miles to attend to their
own business, when they will unhesitatingly take
up the line of march for Raleigh, to attend
to the affairs of the public at large. It is
certainly strange & unaccountable conduct if these grievances
are burdensome, & their complaint sincere. —
But we represent, that the alleged grievances
are mere hobbies of designing ^{landholders} men, whose
line & course of conduct must be too well
understood by men of intelligence to need further
comment. — We further represent to you
that the Citizens of the town are not the only
persons to be affected by a decision of this
question; But that numbers of farmers, have
purchased lands adjacent to the Courthouse
& for several miles around, for which they
have paid proportionally high; that many
have settled upon the public roads leading
to & from the town for the sake of convenience,
that these public roads ^{will} ~~must~~ if complainants
succeed, be partially or wholly abandoned,

& attempts be made to divert travel from its
present course, in other directions, by those
who ~~would~~ ^{shall} have control of the public affairs of
the County or counties. — Thus the undersigned
feel constrained to say that a multitude of
interests of a vital character are involved in the
question; that and that hasty legislation may
be productive of the most serious. Citizens living
in towns, are ^{as} much entitled to the conservative
influence of the law, & the protection of the law
makers, as those residing in the country, and
under this conviction have we exhibited this
Memorial. — To withdraw from Lincoln
the Courthouse, which has been the sole means
of building it up, & around which its citizens
have been gathering, we hold would be a
breach not only of the trust created by the
grant itself, but a palpable breach of faith.
The citizens have reposed confidence in the intel-
ligence ^{integrity} of legislators. By accepting the grant
with the trusts therein set forth, the Citizens of
Lincoln became parties thereto & bound thereby
one portion (virtually agreeing) that the Court
house should be erected on the site provided
another portion should build up the town
around it. — In this way the trust was executed
& now that the one object is accomplished, the
first portion, in violation of good faith seek to

to defeat the trust, & make the others victims
to their own cupidity & discontent - We further
show that the Justices of the County have been
driven to take measures for the erection of
a new Courthouse, by two presentments of
different grand juries, & on one of which a
bill of Indictment is now pending in our Super-
ior against them - That the inconvenient, ~~un-~~^{un-}
comfortable, & dilapidated condition of ^{this} Court-
house, has rendered manifest to every one ^{the} ~~the~~
necessity of such a measure - This they ^{very} charge
against the Citizens of the town as a cause of
Complaint, although the Justices, & the grand
juries were taken from the body of the County

The ^{bad} policy of dividing a town, or removing a
County Seat from it must be acknowledged
by all, who have the welfare & prosperity of our
Commonwealth at heart - It is necessary that
the Citizen investing his Capital, should have
^{unbounded} confidence in the protective influence of the
legislature, & be well satisfied of the stability
& permanency of its acts & its policy - To per-
suade him to believe that our ^{legislators} ~~legislators~~ ^{assembly} may
be driven from the settled policy of sound legis-
lation, by the caprices & whims of a bare majority,
or by ~~the~~ bold & reckless propositions of innovation
is to convince him of ~~the~~ ^{very} slender & uncertain
is the tenure by which he holds his property,
his life & his liberty. He would feel as if
left to the wild governance of an infuriated
mob, whilst mocked with the outward form
& idle ceremony of legislative enactments.

To such a state of uncertainty, anxiety & suspense
 with destruction continually impending
 Monarchy, yea Anarchy ^{its confusion} would
 be preferable, when the worst would at once
 be known & felt. We trust that in this ^{case}
 of liberality & refinement, our State is not to
 lead the way in denying to the Citizen that pro-
 tection of ~~the law~~ to his right & his property, which
 destroying the ^{certain} landmarks of ~~the~~ ^{the citizen's} rights & prop-
 erty, which have been immemorially honored
 & respected, & we trust that she will be the
 last to deal out injustice as well as justice
 to her sons. The Counties proposed to be erected
 are further than will be quite small, &
 of a size, that ~~any~~ ^{cautious} legislators should hesitate
 to make: That when so small, in addition to
 other objections, every Case in Court is argued
 & determined ^{at the fireside} before it is judicially ^{heard by} examined
 & that consequently justice can only be partially
 administered: That in Criminal Cases, a remo-
 val of trials become almost universally neces-
 sary to insure a fair hearing. That ~~such~~ ^{such}
 removals, cause the burdens of these
 Counties to be greatly increased, & require
 heavy taxation, which at some future day
 we fearfully say, ~~will cause our citizens~~
 will produce feelings of dissatisfaction &
 avowed disaffection to the government,
 a result against which every statesman
 should use every exertion & precaution ^{to provide}.

We therefore pray your honorable bodies
 to extend to our rights & properties, all
 due care & protection, that the County

of Lincoln may not be divided, &
that such discourtenance may be
shewn to the proposed measure of divi-
sion & removal, that our property may
be saved from present depreciation, &
future assaults; & that now and at all
times hereafter our rights shall be
held & deemed sacred & inviolable.

And as in duty bound with every prayer