

# THE LINCOLN COURIER.

"THE PUBLIC GOOD SHOULD EVER BE PREFERRED TO PRIVATE ADVANTAGE."

VOLUME 3.

LINCOLN, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1846

NUMBER 1.

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Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, at \$1 00 per square (12 lines) for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

No communication attended to unless the postage is paid.

## Lincoln Business Directory

**Court Officers**—Superior Court—F. A. Hoke, clerk. Equity—Wm. Williamson, clerk. County court—Robert Williamson, clerk. Each of these offices in the Court House. W. Lander, Solicitor, law office on the main street, east of the public square. Benjamin Morris, Sheriff; Paul Kistler, Deputy.

Register, W. J. Wilson; Deputy, C. C. Henderson. County Surveyor, Isaac Holland; County Prothonotary, I. H. Holland.

**Lawyers**—Haywood W. Guion, main st. one door east. L. E. Thompson, main st. east, 3d square. W. Lander, main st. east, 2d square. V. A. McBees, and W. Williamson, offices at McBees's building, main st. 2d square, east.

**Physicians**—S. P. Simpson, main street, west. D. W. Schenck, (and Apothecary), main st. two doors east. E. Caldwell, main-street, 6 doors east. Z. Lutz, office opposite Mrs. Motz's hotel. A. Ramsour, main st. west.

**Merchants**—Wm. Hoke, north on square, east corner. B. S. Johnson, north on square west corner. J. A. Ramsour, on square, north west corner. C. C. Henderson, on square, (post office) south. J. Ramsour & Son, main st., 5 doors west. Johnson & Reed, on square, south west corner main st.

**Academies**—Male, Benj. Sumner, A. M. —Female, Misses M. E. & J. F. Rodgers; under the charge of Mr. Sumner also; residence main st. 5th corner south east of the court house.

**Hotels**—Mrs. Motz, s. w. corner of main st. and square. Wm. Slade, main st. 2d corner east of square. A. A. McLane, 2d corner, west, on main st. B. S. Johnson, north west, on square.

**Grocers**—G. Fossell, main st. 4 doors east of square. J. B. Roueche, 3d corner on main st. east. Wm. Edwards, south-west of square. L. R. Brock, south-west corner of square.

**Tailors**—Dailey & Seagle, main st. one door west of square. Alexander & Moore, on square, s. by w. side. D. Hoover, on square, north by east corner.

**Watch Maker and Jeweller**—Charles Schmidt, main st. 4 doors east.

**Saddle and Harness Makers**—J. T. Alexander, main st. 2d corner east of square. B. M. & E. J. Jetton, on square, north by west. J. A. Jetton & Co., main st. west.

**Printers**—T. J. Eccles, Courier office, main st. east of court house.

**Book Binder**—F. A. Hoke, main st. on 2d square west of court house.

**Painter**—H. S. Hicks, next to F. A. Hoke, w. s.

**Catch Factories**—Samuel Lander, main st. east, on 2d square from Court House. Abner McKoy, main st. east, on 3d square. S. P. Simpson, street north of main, and n. w. of court house. Isaac Erwin, main st. west, on 2d square. A. & R. Garner, on main st. east end, north side.

**Blacksmiths**—Jacob Rush, main st. 5th corner east of court house. M. Jacobs, main st., east end. A. DeLain, main st. near east end. J. Byssinger, back st. north west of public square. J. W. Paysour, west end.

**Cabinet Makers**—Thomas Dew & Son, main st. east, on 4th square.

**Carpenters, &c.**—Daniel Shuford, main st., east, 6th corner from square. James Triplett, back st. south west of square. A. Houser, main st. west. Isaac Houser, south side, main st. west end. John Houser, north side, main st. west end.

**Brick Masons**—Willis Peck, (and plasterer) main st., east, 4th corner from square. Peter Houser, on east side of street north of square.

**Tin Plate Worker and Copper Smith**—Thos. R. Shuford, main st. east, on south side of 2d square.

**Shoe Makers**—John Huggins, and John A. Parker, each on back st., south west of square.

**Tanners**—Paul Kistler, main-st. west end. J. Ramsour, back st., north east of square.

**Hat Manufactories**—John Cline, north from public square, 2 doors, west side of st. John Butts & son, on square, south side.

**Paper Factory**—G. & R. Mosteller, 4 miles south-east of court house.

**Cotton Factory**—John Hoke & L. D. Childs, 2 miles south of court house.

**Lime Kiln**—Daniel Shuford and others, 9 miles south.

Letters for the above to be addressed to the Post Office in Lincoln.

Any errors in the above, or omissions, will be remedied whenever brought to our notice. Ed. Courier.

The following translation of a favorite Song of the German Students has a political meaning—the image of the dead maiden serving to represent Liberty, which is the fashion of young Germany to consider as defunct in the fatherland.

### Der Wirthin Tochterlein.

O'er Heidelberg's old castle  
The rays of morning shine,  
As journeyed forth three students  
Across the silver Rhine;  
And they came to a small hostel,  
Where, in the time of old,  
Rich wine of Assmanhausen  
The good Frau Wirthin sold.

"We know the juice is famous  
Which from the grape is pressed,  
Come, then, a flagon give us,  
Frau Wirthin, of thy best!"  
"High in the mantling brimmer  
My rich wine sparkles red,  
But her whose eyes was brighter,  
My gentle child, is dead."

Then forth into the chamber  
They took their mournful way,  
Where, like a fair flower, withered,  
Frau Wirthin's daughter lay;  
And the foremost on her gazing,  
As he marked her pale, cold brow,  
Said "maiden, oh! I knew not  
How I loved thee until now."

When the second saw her lying  
Calmly as one that slept,  
He turned him in the chamber,  
And bowed his head and wept.  
"I see thee," said he, "faded  
Upon thy virgin bier—  
Oh, how my heart has loved thee  
Through many a bye-gone year."

But the third, before replacing  
O'er her couch the funeral veil,  
Bent down and kissed the maiden  
Upon her lips so pale.  
"To thee the dearest homage  
I give which heart can pay;  
Stern death may take thy beauty,  
But not my love away!"

### WOMEN AND DANCING.

The following humorous dialogue is taken, we believe, from one of the novels of Dr. Lever, the author of "Tom Burke Ours":

"I believe a woman would do a great deal for a dance," said Dr. Growling; "they are immensely fond of saltatory motion. I remember once in my life I used to flirt with one who was a great favorite in a provincial town where I lived, and she being invited to a ball there, confided to me she had no stockings to appear in, and without them her presence at the ball was out of the question."

"That was a hint for you to buy the stockings," said Dick.

"No; you're out," said Growling. "She knew that I was as poor as herself; but she could not rely on my purse, she had every confidence in my taste and judgment, and consulted me on a plan she formed for going to the ball in proper twigs. Now what do you think it was?"

"To go in cotton, I suppose," returned Dick.

"Out again, sir—you'd never guess it; and only a woman could have hit on the expedient. It was the fashion in those days for ladies in full dress to wear pink stockings, and she proposed painting her legs."

"Painting her legs!" they all exclaimed.

"Fact, sir," said the doctor, "and she relied on me for telling her if the chest was successful."

"And was it?" asked Durfy.

"Don't be in a hurry, Tom. I complied on one condition, viz: that I should be the painter."

"Oh, you old rascal!" said Dick.

"A capital bargain," said Tom Durfy.

"But not a safe covenant," said the attorney.

"Don't interrupt me, men," said the doctor. "I got some rose pink accordingly, and I defy all the hosiers in Nottingham to make a tighter fit than I did on little Jenny; and a prettier pair of stockings I never saw."

"And she went to the ball?" asked Dick.

"She did."

And the trick succeeded?" asked Durfy. "So completely," said the doctor, "that several ladies asked her to recommend her dyer to them. So you see what a woman will do to go to a dance. Poor little Jenny! she was a merry minx; by the by, she boxed my ears that night for a joke I made about the stockings. "Jenny," said I, "for fear your stockings should fall down when you are dancing, hadn't you better let me paint a pair of garters on them?"

### PENITENTIARY.

The much talked of "statistics" on the subject of Penitentiaries which Gov. Graham was to collect and lay before the people, and which was to convince them that we in this State should adopt the system, will be found on our first page. The people can read and judge for themselves; but for one, we must be permitted to enter our protest against this one-sided investigation of Gov. Graham. We do not say this to array partisan feeling against the Governor; but merely to show that the question itself has been handled by an advocate who is desirous of presenting it in the most favorable light. We do not desire to see this question mixed up with politics. It should be decided upon its naked merits.

But even by Gov. Graham's showing every State where the system of Penitentiary labor has been adopted, has found it more or less a tax upon the people, except Connecticut. And it is not stated, as must have been well known to Gov. G., that in most of the States, the Penitentiary and its management has been and continues to be, the source of the most bitter contention between the two political parties. In Georgia and Virginia this is particularly the case. The patronage of the Penitentiary is looked to as a source of party strength and emolument, while every thing connected with its management is negotiated to either build up or pull down the respective parties. We want no such bone of contention in this State.

As to the cost of building a Penitentiary, we think Gov. Graham with his "estimates," is wide of the mark. No State that we have heard of, has built one for less than \$100,000. That was the estimate in the bill which was before our last Legislature; and instead of coming down to \$30,000, we venture the assertion, that if the people were to decide in favor of establishing one in this State, the cost in the end would not be less than half a million of dollars. How was it with our State House? The people were told at the start, that \$75,000 or \$100,000, would be all sufficient; but the work once commenced, and the bill run up to over half a million, and the expense is not yet done with, for the lot is not yet enclosed. Thirty pounds and dollars would not lay the foundation, even of a Penitentiary. We are sorry Gov. G. did not give the actual cost of the different Penitentiaries.

But even admitting as true, all that is said in favor of the system—that it would cost but \$30,000, and from the labor of the convicts in the course of time, where are we to get the money to build one? The State is already in debt near a million of dollars on account of the Rail Roads;—the Treasury is empty, and to get the money, we must either go farther in debt by borrowing, or increase the taxes upon the people. And we must do this, too, to enter upon a system, to say the very least of it, of doubtful policy. Are the people prepared for this; We shall take up the subject a gain.

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

### Penitentiary Question.

We insert on our first page the document prepared by Gov. Graham, touching this subject. There is much diversity of opinion among our citizens, in regard to the utility or efficiency of such an institution, and as it has been repeatedly brought to their notice, we shall barely remark that in our opinion a large majority of them believe that "it is well enough to let well enough alone," and continue as we have heretofore done, without a Penitentiary.

Tarboro' Press

Why is grass like a mouse? Because the cat'll eat it.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1846.

The Senate receive the Sub Treasury bill from the House this morning. The following is an abstract of its principal provisions.

Section 5 Provides for the appointment of receivers general, to hold their offices for the term of four years, at the city of New York, at Boston, and the city of St. Louis.

Sec. 6. Provides that receiving officers of customs and of lands, and all postmaster, with certain named exceptions, shall keep the money paid into them without using it till the same is ordered to be transferred or be paid out.

Sec. 9. Provides that all receivers of public money within the District of Columbia shall, whenever directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or Post Master General pay the money received by them into the Treasury; and that all receivers of public money elsewhere shall pay the money received by them to the receivers general, at least as often as once a week.

Sec. 10. Provides for the transfer of the public money upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 15. Makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury with as much promptitude as the convenience of the public business and the safety of the public funds will permit, to withdraw the balances remaining with the present depositories.

Sec. 17. Directs the manner in which the books shall be kept, &c., and provides that any loaning of the public money or conversion of it to private use, shall be adjudged an embezzlement of such money, which is declared to be a felony punishable, on conviction by imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than ten years and a fine equal to the amount of money embezzled.

Sec. 19 Provides that after the thirtieth day of June, 1846, one third part of all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States shall be collected in the legal currency of the U. States; and from and after the thirtieth of June, 1847, one other third part shall be collected in such currency; and after the thirtieth of June, 1848, the remaining one-third part shall be so collected; and from and after the last mentioned day all payments of government dues or of postage shall be in gold and silver only.

Sec. 20 Directs all payments made by every officer or agent of the government, after the last mentioned period, to be in gold and silver only.

Sec. 12 Forbids any exchange of funds by any of the officers or agents of the government other than an exchange for gold and silver, and directs every disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursements are furnished him in currency legally receivable, to make his payments received for the drafts furnished, unless he can in either case, exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver at par.

Sec. 28 Makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all government drafts and prescribe the time in which all drafts shall be presented for payment; and to guard, as far as may be against those drafts being used or thrown into circulation as a paper currency, or medium of exchange.

Sec. 24 Fixes the salaries of the receivers general, &c. The receiver general at New York is to be paid \$4,000 per annum; at Charleston \$2,500, and at St. Louis \$2,500 &c.

Messrs. Rusk and Houston having taken their seats in the U.S. Senate as Senators from the State of Texas, their respective terms have been assigned them by lot, according to a rule of the Senate. Accordingly Mr. Houston's term will expire in 1847 and Mr. Rusk's in 1851.

### Acquittal of Thos. Ritchie, Jr.

We understand, says the Petersburg Republican, that on Saturday evening last, about 8 o'clock, the jury in the case of the Commonwealth of Va. vs. THOMAS RITCHIE, JR. without leaving the box, rendered a verdict of "not guilty;" whereupon Mr. RITCHIE was discharged, and the prosecution against the other prisoners dismissed.

### Small Pox in Hillsborough.

The "Recorder" of last Wednesday (the 8th) has the following:

**Small Pox.**—We regret to state that a case of Small Pox has occurred in this town, in the family of Josiah Turner, esq. The youth affected is about 15 years of age; and we learn that he is now doing well and that the symptoms are thus far favorable. It is supposed that this case must have been communicated from the clothes of a brother recently returned from Philadelphia, where he has been attending a course of Medical lectures. All the physicians here have pronounced it the genuine Small Pox; and every precautionary measure has been taken to prevent the disease from spreading. The town authorities have employed a guard to prevent any communication with the family where the disease exists, and have appointed a committee to see that all the inhabitants are vaccinated. With these precautions, physicians have every confidence that the disease cannot spread, and that the inhabitants of the place and visitors are perfectly safe from the contagion of the disease. The case is in the northern part of the town, and so far removed from the business portion, that there is not the slightest danger to persons coming to Hillsborough to transact business.

### RE-VACCINATION.

Of 130 persons attacked with small pox in the course of eight years in the district of Prussia, 47 had not been vaccinated, and 92 had been vaccinated; of the unvaccinated 15 died, of the vaccinated one was lost.

In addition to these, it is well known that 121 persons who had been vaccinated were in immediate attendance upon the patients laboring under small pox, without becoming affected. The susceptibility to infection from small pox appears to increase in a very regular progression, according to the number of years which have elapsed since the vaccination. At the end of the eleventh year the susceptibility to small pox contagion is again very considerable; and it appears to reach its maximum after the 16th year. Almost the same progress as occurs in reference to the number of years since the vaccination was performed, also occurs with reference to the more perfectly developed or severe forms of small pox in the vaccinated; up to the fifth year not more than one fourth of the vaccinated are severely affected; between the 16th and twentieth years somewhat more than one third, and after thirty years, half of those attacked have small pox in severe form.

Some general conclusions may be drawn from these facts, as a general rule, a re-vaccination between 16 and 20 years of age, inasmuch as during the period the susceptibility or re-susceptibility to small pox is greatest; second from the ninth to the tenth year after the first vaccination, the susceptibility to be affected anew with the vaccine poison exists in a considerable degree; re-vaccination among children of ten years of age having a like amount of efficacy, being successful as frequently as among other individuals.

### Later from England.

The packet ship, *Northumberland*, arrived last Wednesday at New York, from London and Portsmouth. She sailed from the latter port on the 9th inst. There is no cotton report brought out by the *Northumberland*, though it is understood, there is no change in prices. The most important item of news is, an announcement in the *London Times* of the 7th inst., that a rumor was current, that a message from the Queen, would be sent to the House of Commons on that night, relative to the United States of America. The rumor was, that the Queen was to be visited by the President of the United States, and that the Queen would be accompanied by the Prince of Wales. The rumor was, that the Queen was to be visited by the President of the United States, and that the Queen would be accompanied by the Prince of Wales.

Dow, Jr. says that when a man becomes a poet, and gets hard up, when a big owl-eyed sensation stares at him from a short distance, he will turn and go seaward in spite of all pious pushings to the contrary.