

THE LINCOLN COURIER.

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

VOLUME 3.

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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. H. N. Gaston, Sheriff; Paul Kistler, Deputy. Register, W. J. Wilson; Deputy, C. C. Henderson. County Surveyor, Isaac Holland. County Prothonotary, I. H. Holland. Coroner, Wm R. 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. McFee, and W. Williamson, offices at McFee's building, main st. 2d square, east.

Physicians—S. P. Simpson, main street, west. D. W. Schenck, (and Apothecary), main st. two doors east. Elio Caldwell, main street, 6 doors east. Z. Dutt, office opposite Mrs. Dotz'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., 3 doors west. Johnson & Reed, on square, south west corner main st.

Academies—Male, B. Sumner; Female, under the charge of Mr. Sumner also residence main st. 5th corner south east of the court house.

Hotels—Mrs Metz, 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. Johnston, north west, on square.

Grocers—C. Personal, main st. A. Jones east of square. Wm. R. Edwards, south west of square. L. Rothrock, south west corner of square.

Tailors—Dudley & Seagle, main st. one door west of square. Allen Alexander, on square, s. by w. side. Moore & Cobb, on square, north west 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. & F. J. Jettom, on square, north by west. J. A. Jettom & Co., main st. west.

Printers—F. J. Eccles, Courier office main st. east end, south east corner of the Charlotte road.

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

Painter—H. S. Hicks, next to F. A. Hoke, west.

Coach Factories—Samuel Lander, main st. east, on 2d square from Court House. Abner McKay, 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. Dela n. main st. near east end. J. Bysinger, back st. north west of public square. J. W. Paysour, west end.

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

Carpenters, &c.—Daniel Shuford, main st., east, 6th corner from square. James Triplett, main st. M'Boe's building. Isaac Houser, main st. west end. James Welis, main st. west of square.

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 Higgins, on back st., south west of square. Anzi Forl & Co. south west corner Charlotte road and main st. east end.

Tanners—Paul Kistler, main st. west end. J. Ramsour, back st., north east of square. F & A. L. Hoke, 3-4 mile west of town, main road.

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

Oil Mill—Peter and J. E. Hoke, 1 mile south west of town, York road.

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.

WANTED—A youth of about 16 years of age as an apprentice to the Printing business. Apply at this office.

The dying Girl to her Sister.

The dream is past! I'm dying now,
There is a dampness on my brow;
The pang is o'er; without a sigh
I'll pass away and sweetly die;
But, oh! that pang cost many a tear!
'Twas hard to yield up friends so dear.
But that is passed—I'll weep no more,
With me the dream of life is o'er.
And now, sweet sister, nearer come,
And tell me of that happy home;
Shall I its pearly gates behold,
Its sweets all paved with burnished gold?
And in that clime so strangely fair,
Say, shall I feel a stranger there?
Or will their harp-strings sweetly blend,
To welcome me, a child and friend?
But softly, sister, softly speak,
And say—these tears upon thy cheek!
Weep not for me—oh, do not pain!
I would not wake to earth again.
Thy hand—so often clasped of old—
Thy soft warm hand, for mine grows cold,
And now, dear sister, let me rest
My wearied head upon thy breast,
And fold thy arms about my form,
It shivers 'neath death's dark, cold storm,
But sing me, sister, ere I go,
Our song—our childhood's song, you know—
And let its gentle numbers flow,
As last you sang, soft, sweet and low—
And when its last faint echoes die,
And the bright tears steal from thine eye—
I shall be gone—far, far away!

The First Grey Hair.

Time's hand is ever there, sweet Kate,
Yet let the sign remain;
It gives me no regretful throb,
Nor should it yield thee pain.
'Tis very white, I grant thee, Kate,
Yet pluck it not, I pray,
Why should thy loving heart regret
That I am turning grey?
Your tresses, Kate, have ta'en their flight
Since thou and I first met—
And darkened moons have sped since then,
And murky suns have set,
Yet light from that warm heart of thine
Has been around my way,
And with no dear a guide and friend
I would again turn grey.

The wife may view with unconcern
Time's signet on the brow,
Who never gave the wearer's heart
A single throb of woe;
And if unguish worth sweet Kate,
Might keep the curl at bay,
Time ne'er had placed in triumph there,
His banneret of grey.

Then let the stranger live sweet Kate,
Amid its neighbors dark,
Until they too, in time shall pale
Beneath the spoiler's mark,
'Tis very white, I grant thee, Kate,
Yet pluck it not, I pray,
Why should thy loving heart regret
That I am turning grey?

The N. O. Peayane tells a story of the snagging of a steamboat, with her owner on board who was very fond of playing upon a violin. The Captain, pilot, and engineer were in the cabin, playing yards one day, when her bow struck a snag, with a force that knocked a hole in her as large as a hoghead, the shock upsetting the fair bank and those around it, and causing general confusion and consternation among all save the owner, who, having righted himself in his chair, commenced his tune where he had left off, and went on as though nothing had happened.

'She is a sarkin!' shouted an Arkansan dressed in a hickory-bark coat, who was making his way out of the cabin with a pair of saddle bags on his arm. 'Tomahawk me if she ain't sarkin' sure!' The owner heard it, but fiddled away with his little unconcern as Nero at the conflagration of Rome.

'Three feet water in the hold! Run the Old Buzzard ashore, if you can!' shouted the captain. These startling words reached the ear of the owner, who continued to saw away. A passenger ran to him and bawled out:

'Did you know the boat had snagged?'
'I suspected something of the kind, coolly answered the owner, as he laid his ear upon his violin, a la Ole Bull, and appeared perfectly enchanted with his own strains.

'She'll be lost in five minutes,' continued the passenger.

'She's been a losing concern these five years, responded the owner, as he drew an exasperating note from his fiddle.

'I can feel her settling now,' responded the passenger.

'I wish she'd settle with me for what I've lost by her before she goes down,' was the only answer, as the owner's hand still moved backwards and forwards over his instrument.

'But why don't you speak to the captain—give him some orders what to do in the emergency?' ejaculated a good-natured passenger.

'Interfering with the officers of this boat is a very delicate matter,' meekly and quietly remarked the owner, as he still awaited his head about and sawed away. The boat careened, and the next moment the cabin was half full of water.

The Buzzard, together with her cargo and machinery, proved a total loss; the officers, crew and passengers saved themselves by means of the yawl—the owner swam ashore with his fiddle under his right arm and the bow in his mouth. No insurance.

Curiousities for the New National Museum of Antiquities.

From the Journal of Commerce and Boston Post, we select the following named antique curiosities.

The die and dice-box that Cassir used before he passed the Rubicon.

A tea spoon full of Attie salt.

The notes to "the music of the spheres."

One of the "phials of wrath" mentioned in the scriptures.

An impression from the sixth seal.

A pair of boots (the worse for wear) belonging to the Wandering Jew.

The shadow of a coming event.

Manuscript of an original Jo Millerism (very unique.)

The tail of an Irish Bull.

Some sand from Time's hourglass.

A pora roll, from Love's last shift.

The iron, from the plane of the oblique.

A quail, with a man in it.

Part of the patch with which O'Connell's rent was mended.

Half a dozen feathers from a gun cock-tail.

A fishing rod and two walking sticks, made of hurricane.

A knock-down argument, and the impression it made.

The world in miniature; very old copy—faded.

A pound of butter from the cream of a joke, and a cheese from the milk of human kindness.

The march of mind, arranged for a full orchestra, with Trumpet obligato, by Fame.

Some bristles from the last brush with the Mexicans, and a little of Gen. Ampudia's dauber on them.

A fluke from the anchor of Hope.

Whiskers and noses, from a masked battery.

The shadow of the meat that the dog saw in the water.

A pair of skulls from a White Hall boat, and a table stewing the phrenological developments.

A bottle of the smoke that Mr. Polk's message ended in.

Some ten-penny nails, made from a fragment of the iron duke.

A finger-post, from the road to ruin.

The cap of a climax.

Musket and powder-horn of a shooting star.

The faith that Henry VIII. defied; rather the worse for the scuffle.

A boot made on the last of the Moh-gans, with one of the spurs of the Rocky mountains on the heel.

The pearl that Cleopatra drank; and the two diamonds that cut one another.

A silk tassel from the stuff of life.

The afternoon of the Dey of Algiers.

Some of the eels that were used to being skinned.

A pair of pointers, from the Great Bear; well trained.

A hinge from the gates of death, and some of the stuff that the child wasn't quine up to.

A distinguished clergyman, a few weeks since, being requested in one of our churches to open the services with prayer, but not having been invited to preach, declined, saying that "if his friend was going to do the mowing, he might whet his own scythe!"

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The periodical meeting of the representatives of the people, animated with a zeal for the public welfare, bringing to the Capitol a knowledge of the sentiments, wishes and wants of their constituents, as well as of the most recent experience of the action of the Government, in every region of the State, and clothed with powers more important, than have been granted to any other of our public agents, is habitually expected, as an occurrence of interest by every citizen. To none does it come with a more welcome satisfaction, than to that department of our system, which is charged with the administration of public affairs, and with watching over the public interest in the vacation of the Legislature.

Before presenting to your consideration, the matters of general concern demanding our joint counsels and mutual endeavors, for the well being of the State, I deem it meet to remind you, of our obligations of gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the preservation of our institutions, and the countless blessings of his Providence, which have been continued to us through another two years of our political existence. Though we have been afflicted by disease, to a greater and more fatal extent than has usually fallen to our lot, have suffered from drought, and consequent failure of crop, and from casualties by flood and fire, yet, have we abundant reason to rejoice, in what has been vouchsafed to us, rather than to repine, at what has been suffered or denied.

The Revenue and Finances of the State, always a subject of moment to the people, and to the Legislature, will derive additional importance at your present Session from the circumstances which now surround us. The Reports of the Public Treasurer, and Comptroller of Public Accounts, will make you acquainted with the transactions at that department since the last adjournment of the Legislature, and the demands which will fall upon it, before the next biennial meeting. Our present political arrangement, comprising biennial Sessions of the Legislature, and seven Judges of the Superior Courts, besides the Judicial and Executive establishments formerly existing, has now continued for ten years. During this period, the average expenditure for the ordinary support of the Government (exclusive of Disbursements for re-building the Capitol, and the interest on a loan effected to pay the State's subscription for Stock in the present Bank of the State, in former years, and of payments on account of sureties for Rail Road Companies, more recently,) may be stated with sufficient accuracy at about \$67,500 per annum; or \$90,000 for the odd, and \$45,000 for the even year of the series—the difference being obviously occasioned by the Session of the Legislature in each alternate year. In the same time, the income from ordinary sources of Revenue has averaged \$83,000, the excess of which, over and above the ordinary expenses, has been devoted to the account of re-building the Capitol, interest on the State's debt, as before mentioned, until it was discharged, and of her liabilities for the Rail Road Companies. These extraordinary demands on the Treasury by reason of the Rail Road liabilities, have so accumulated from the failure of the Legislature, at either of the two last Sessions, to make timely provision to meet them, as to increase the difficulty of your task. But, it is believed, that this may be readily overcome by proper and energetic action now, without imposing onerous or unjust burthens upon our constituents.

For the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, the State became surety by the act of 1840, for the sum of \$300,000, payable in six annual instalments of \$50,000 each—beginning on the 1st of January 1847. The first of these instalments was paid by the Company. The second falling due the 1st of January 1843, while the General Assembly was in session, and being apprized that the Company was unable to discharge it, they directed the Lary Board to invest \$50,000 of its funds, by purchasing the bonds which constituted the evidence of this debt. These bonds are still held as a part of the funds of that

Board. But, for the instalment, payable the 1st of January 1844, no provision was made in the event of its falling on the State; which contingency happening, it was taken up by the Treasurer, with the public funds, and that set of bonds is now held at the Treasury. By the Act of the Legislature, at the last Session, other bonds endorsed by the State were allowed to be issued, in lieu of those becoming due in 1845 & 1846, on which credits were extended to 1848 & 1849, the interest whereof has been kept down by the Company, as it has been also on those held by the Literary Board, and the Public Treasurer. A new mortgage on all the property of the Company, was taken to secure the State against this new indebtedness. I am not informed whether this Company is prepared to pay off the remaining instalment on the 1st of January next, but their income is undoubtedly sufficient for the payment of all their interest or loans, and the gradual reduction of their principal debt. While this continues to be the case, there can be no objection to continuing the State's credit to them, to the extent of her present liabilities. It is not therefore anticipated, that any demand on the Treasury will, in future, arise from the affairs of the Company.

By an act of the General Assembly in 1836 the State became, in like manner, surety to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, for the sum of \$500,000, of which the interest was to be paid semi-annually as it accrued, and the principal to be redeemed at the pleasure of the Legislature at any time after January 1, 1860. A like suretyship for \$300,000 was undertaken for this Company by an Act passed in 1841, the interest whereof was to be paid as on the former loan, and the one-tenth of the principal to be repaid on the 1st of January, in each year from 1845 to 1854 inclusive. Of this class of bonds, it is understood that \$13,000 was never used by the Company, and therefore, that the State, as an accommodation indorser, is not liable on them. This latter Company, having paid no part of its principal debt, and but a single instalment of interest, its whole liability has, for the present, fallen on the State, which has, thus far kept down the interest on both descriptions of bonds, and discharged two instalments of principal, being \$30,000 each, and becoming payable in the years 1845 and 1846 respectively. To accomplish this, however, some portion of the Literary Fund has been used and \$50,000 has been borrowed from the Bank of Cape Fear. The State is therefore, still bound for the interest semi-annually, on the whole sum remaining, viz: \$727,000, until paid, as also for \$30,000 per annum of principal, for the next eight years, and the residue of \$500,000 at such time after the 1st of January 1860, as the Legislature shall hereafter appoint. For her indemnity against these responsibilities, she has lost the proceeds of the sale of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, if it shall be deemed expedient to make a resale, or its income, over and above expenses, if retained. 2nd, the obligations of individual Stockholders, under the 14th section of the Act of 1839 and of the Stockholders and subscribers, who gave bond under the Act of 1841. Whether these resources can be relied on, to indemnify the State ultimately, against her whole liability for this Company, admits of question; but that they will afford the means of indemnity to a very considerable extent, is not doubted. These means, however, will not be of hand, in season to meet the more immediate calls on the Treasury, as before stated, and the scrupulous fidelity and honor, with which North Carolina has ever maintained her public engagements, require that ample means shall be provided in advance, to save the public faith in any contingency. While, therefore, your efforts will be directed to the most eligible mode of making this indemnity effectual, it is indispensable that measures shall be adopted for an increase of the Revenue. How this can be realized with the least hardship to the people, has employed my anxious reflections, and the result is offered with the deference due to the superior wisdom of the Legislature.

Our income at present is derived chiefly from levies on lands and persons. These should not be augmented until other sources of Revenue have been tried; but the rates now laid should be faithfully paid, and punctually and fully executed. And independent of the pressing wants of the Treasury, I should have recommended a new assessment of Lands, with a view to greater accuracy in the fixation of value on each tract, and some provision for a more correct enlistment of Polls, as a measure of justice to the State, and of equalizing effect among her citizens. Our land tax for 25 years past has been the moderate rate of six cents per annum on the \$100 valuation. The habitual negligence which has prevailed in returning bonds for taxation, and ascertaining their value, will be manifest from a few facts in the history of the Revenue. In the year 1815 the aggregate value of the lands of the State, assessed for taxation under the law of Congress was \$53,521,513. But, in the year 1836, the whole quantity of land listed for taxation, was valued at