

# THE LINCOLN COURIER.

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## LINCOLN COURIER.

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,  
Late Speck's Jewellery Establishment,  
Lincoln, N. C.

### TERMS FOR PAPER

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### MORE APPROPRIATION CALLED FOR.

HEADQUARTERS 2d, MILITARY DISTRICT,  
CHARLESTON S. C., June 18, 1867

Hon. Henry Wilson, Chief Military Committee United States Senate.

MY DEAR SIR: It is probable, in view of existing circumstances, that Congress will convene in July. It is proper, therefore, I should inform you that the appropriation of \$5,000,000 to execute the reconstruction acts is altogether inadequate. I am informed that my estimates for April and May are less than those of other district commanders. Indeed, the whole sum was more than absorbed by the estimate for May. For the Carolinas, at least \$500,000 will be required.

I have applied to the Navy and Treasury departments for certain facilities, which, in view of the small appropriation, I presumed would be granted, but my requests have not been favorably considered. I understand that the Secretary of the Navy assigned as his reason that no aid must be expected from that Department in the execution of the reconstruction acts of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury expressed his desire to do all he could, but did not feel at liberty to make any disbursements for objects not precisely within the jurisdiction of his Department. It is usual, I believe, when the appropriation for an object authorized by Congress is insufficient, to make necessary expenditures and trust to a deficiency bill; but in the execution of these acts this course will be impracticable, inasmuch as the principal disbursements are for the services of persons who depend upon their pay for support. I have the honor to suggest for your consideration, and of your colleagues, as well, that the interests of the public service require, without delay, a further appropriation to execute the acts of Congress for the government of the rebel States.

Very Respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES,  
Major General Commanding

### SEWARD ON NORTH CAROLINA

WASHINGTON, June 25.—During the President's speech at Boston, which was confined to thanks to the people for courtesies to him as a citizen and Chief Magistrate, three cheers for Congress were called for from the out-skirt of the audience. The cheers were not given.

During Mr. Seward's speech three cheers for North Carolina were proposed. Mr. Seward said: You may well give three cheers for the State of North Carolina; she was the first State to put forth a declaration of independence in the revolution against Great Britain; you may well give three cheers for North Carolina; she was the last State of the eleven who seceded, who went most reluctantly out of the Union; you may well give three cheers for North Carolina, she was the first of the eleven who seceded, to come back again to the family fireside of the Union, and today nothing is wanting for her to resume her ancient, honorable and most patriotic position in the family

of the Republic, but the consent of the people of Massachusetts.

Now I know that all that is coming about is coming about very soon. I have seen the earth and the skies full of the elements of fertility and health and of vigor. And I saw in North Carolina the cotton spring up which is to supply next year the mills of Massachusetts. I have seen in New York the wheat growing that is to supply the West Indies and the Southern States. I know that nature designs that this whole continent—not merely these thirty-six States, but that this whole continent should be sooner or later within the magic circle of the American Union.

POST MASTERS.—The impression among old postmasters is, that they are disfranchised under the Reconstruction act. Such is not the fact. It was not customary to require an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, except from officers of some considerable importance, and that in most of the minor offices a simple oath for the faithful performance of duty was imposed.—None of the latter class are included in the qualifications of the reconstruction acts. Among these were postmasters, mail carriers and agents, and others connected with the Post Office Department, as the only oath required of them after the year 1852 and prior to July, 1862, was as follows:

"I, \_\_\_\_\_, do swear, or affirm (as the case may be) that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and abstain from every thing forbidden by the laws in relation to the establishment of the post offices and post roads within the United States." See publication in 1847, of post office laws, under the head of organization and miscellaneous—section 9.

There may be, and probably are, many others in the same category, and it would be well for all those who held minor State or Federal offices previous to the war, and who do not now recollect precisely the language of the obligation taken, to ascertain whether their oath of office included an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, so as to determine, each for himself, whether the disqualification extends to him or not.—*Goldboro News.*

GENERAL SICKLES.—The distinguished officer at the head of the Second District bids fair, says the *Atlanta Intelligencer*, to become a most prolific legislator, if not altogether the wisest of his generation. The people of Charleston retire to their virtuous couches at night fondly dreaming that on the following morning, they will rise with the lark to greet the purplings of the East, and they will be met with a new order—and they are rarely disappointed. The Code Napoleon was a right smart affair, but we are apprehensive it will be considerably dwarfed, when the Code Sickles shall be complete and make its appearance in royal octavo form, bound in good calf and sheep. The tyranny exercised by this officer over the two Carolinas, who, at one period of his political life, incited the people of the South to resist unto death the encroachments of the Northern Radicals, is justly exciting the reprobation of even Northern Republican journals. The *New York Times*, commenting upon the extraordinary edicts recently issued by this officer, says he alone of all the military governors of the South, aspires to concentrate in his own person the functions of law-giver and law-administrator, of moral guardian and business protector, of policeman, judge and general over the people of North and South Carolina. In a word, he has boldly reversed the proper relations of the civil and military powers, and makes the latter the ever present master instead of the ever-ready assist of civil authority.

### THE NORTH WEST TELLS US TO "STAND FIRM"

The ablest and most independent paper in the State of Indiana, the *Evansville Sentinel*—backed by all of the leading conservative journals of the great north-west,—calls upon the South to "stand firm." The *Sentinel* in an editorial on the 13th has the following. Let everybody read it:

The telegraph asserts that Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, reiterates his former opinion that confiscation is preferable to negro superiority. Gov. Perry is right, and the day will come when every man in the South, who has consented to have his name registered under the infamous military reconstruction bill will see his great error and mourn his act. Why not be true to yourselves, men of the South, and let the conqueror put your race and governments down and make the African master of the situation, if he dare! Let the "conqueror" hand over to an ignorant and barbarous race the governments of white men, and take the responsibility! Can you not bear it? You have borne all manner of outrage for the God-given right of self-government. Why stultify yourselves and acknowledge that abolitionism is right? In the name of God, stand firm—if you would destroy your enemies, be firm!

The result of the late registry in the South is proof of the futility of all endeavors to come to an agreeable understanding with the "seceder conqueror." One reference is sufficient. At Monroe, La., as we learn from the *Quachita Telegraph*, 1,200 negroes had been registered against about 100 white men—the majority of the latter being rejected. So it is everywhere. In the city of New Orleans five negroes to one white man are accepted voters.—Here is proof of the manifest intentions of the Jacobin conspirators, not only against liberty, but the white race. And it is due to every son of the South to look the danger in the face—the danger that he is tending himself against himself, to carry out the negro programme of the devilish minority in this country.

Take courage, men of the South! Before these loud-voiced sanctimonious, blood-sucking hyenas in men's apparel can accomplish negro superiority or even equality in this land, beyond the power of the avenging army of Democrats to undo it, they must triumph upon other fields—other Bull's Runs, Chancellorsvilles, Richmonds, Gettysburgs, Vicksburgs, and seven Pines in the North!!! And there are hundreds of thousands of the "Boys in Blue" who will be with us, then, who did not fight for the degradation of their country and race in the last war, and who will battle against that accomplishment now!

We say to our friends, and we would not advise them wrongly—be firm!! This is but the dark hour before dawn. Let your enemies take the responsibility of breaking the power of the white race in America!!

A correspondent of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, writing from Virginia with an evident understanding of the party machinery among the negroes, gives the Republican party fair warning of what is in reserve for them.—The negro vote, he says, will decide the Presidential election. The negroes understand this perfectly, and are laying their plans in accordance with it. "There are several negroes," says the writer, "fitted for the position of Vice-President, and that race claim that the second office in the nation shall be filled by a negro." The correspondent fully endorses their claim, and wishes it distinctly understood that it must be conceded or the negro vote will be cast against the Republican party. The party, he says, dare not refuse it, as its defeat, without the negro vote and the vote of northern men who will back their claim, is certain.—*New York Times.*

### WAR OF RACES

The war of races into which venal demagogues are seducing the colored people of the South, presents one feature, which should engage the attention of those who are thus cruelly victimized. Let not any temporary or local strength, deceive the black people, and engage them in such a conflict; for in a very few years they will be reduced every where to a helpless minority; and placed at the mercy of men whom they are teaching to hate them. Governor Brown well explains this in a late speech, thus:

You should remember that as soon as this political question is settled a large number of people from other States of the Union and other countries will come here, and settle among us. Nearly all who come will be white men. This will cause our race to increase in numbers much faster than yours.—Look, for instance, at some of the Northwestern States, where twenty-five years ago the country was a wilderness, and now the State has half a million, or a million of inhabitants. They have not been raised there. The great mass has poured in from other places where the population was too thick and filled up the country and made a great State in a few years. But you must recollect there are very few black people among them. So our territory will be filled up after a time with a large population. You will then be greatly in the minority. You can look only to the natural increase of your race, and not to increase from abroad. Doubtless you have noticed since you are free, that you are not increasing as fast as you did before.—You see few young children of your race.—There are causes for this that I now need not explain. I simply call your attention to the fact. It follows then that while a quarrel between us, or a war of races, would be a great calamity to both races, you would be mostly injured by it. Mark this and when any man, whether from the North or South, whether white or black, encourages you to quarrel with us, or to make war upon us, recollect he is neither your friend nor our friend, nor the friend of the country, but he is controlled by selfishness and has some bad object to accomplish.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

### "OF TWO EVILS CHOOSE THE LEAST"

"Onslow," the correspondent of the *St. Paul Pioneer*, speaking of the Sherman bill, has the following in a late letter:

General Pope said to a gentleman, the other day, that unless we adopt this bill, and that speedily, Congress would impose still harsher measures on us, and in less than twelve months we would find ourselves in the condition of Tennessee and Missouri. The gentleman replied, "that it was to avoid the condition of Tennessee and Missouri that he was opposed to the measure; that these States were in the Union and enjoyed the benign protection of the Federal Constitution, and yet were ten thousand times worse off than we were: that Ohio or Connecticut or Pennsylvania cared very little what Brownlow did in Tennessee or Fletcher in Missouri; but they did begin to wince when Congress attempted the same tyranny in Georgia, because their turn might soon come."

Said the General, "What are you going to do, then?" The gentleman replied, "defeat the convention if possible and remain under military rule, for we would much prefer Gen. Pope for our king than any such Governor as we would be compelled to elect by the provisions of the Sherman Bill." The General replied, "But, sir, the country won't stand a perpetual military government;" Said the gentleman, "I am well aware of that. Congress has placed military rulers over us, and I think

we can stand it, if they can; and I for one, propose to stand it until they get tired of paying them. Why did Congress enact that we should go through the fares of an election, and give us the option of voting convention or on convention? Why not have prepared just such a constitution as they desired and designate the men in view to elect? I can see no reason for it, except that they desire us to do by our own act, and complete by State legislation what they are not yet prepared to accomplish by a further usurpation of authority. Confiscation and blood is what their leaders desire, and this they well know cannot be brought about until the Southern States are placed under the control of such masters as Brownlow and Fletcher."

THE GREAT PRIZE DRAWING.—We have feared for some weeks that the "Great Presentation Concert" at Baltimore, was a stupendous fraud upon the public; If so, we hope that summary measures may be adopted to punish as they deserve the scoundrels connected with it. The Baltimore papers as yet know nothing of the drawing that was to have come off on the 17th inst. We do not believe that any drawing will be had, but that the parties concerned will pocket the large amount they have received. We have just learned that the Palmers are two Connecticut Yankees who are chief managers in the affair. We took every pains as did the agents in this State, to ascertain the soundness and reliability of the concern and supposed every thing was right, but we fear the whole thing has been a deception. Had we suspected such a thing at first, these columns would never have been open to their advertisements. The agents have been as completely chawed as we ever knew men to be.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

It is stated that Senator Sherman in a recent dispatch says he will attend Congress if business requires it. He sees nothing yet to warrant the extra session. Difficulty is apprehended in getting two-thirds. Among those who cannot, or will not attend are two from California, one from Connecticut, two from Kentucky, one from Maine, two from Maryland, one from Nevada, one from Ohio, two from Oregon, one from Pennsylvania, one from Rhode Island, one from Tennessee, one from West Virginia, one from Wisconsin, one from Vermont, Senator Morton of Indiana, will probably be unable to attend. These estimates show three votes short of two-thirds, necessary to defeat a veto.

HOMESTEADS.—A journal gives the following advice to mechanics: To secure their homes. A mechanic living on rent throws away all the improvements he may make. He accumulates little or no capital around him. On the other hand, when he has a home he can call his own, everything he does counts something. All his labors cluster around one common centre. He has a home, and it is his pride and pleasure to adorn it to the best of his ability. Such advice is sound and sensible, and full of wisdom. The Homestead Act of Georgia guarantees the homestead for the use of the mechanic and his family, subject only to the mechanic's lien law. Our mutual loan associations (and we wish that they were greatly multiplied) afford the mechanic an opportunity of anticipating his earnings and saving his rent. Let our mechanics, then secure their own homes. They will not only avoid the harassing anxieties of rent-days, but will add vastly to the comfort and happiness of their wives and children.

The New Orleans *Picayune* thinks the greatest living excavator is General Sheridan, who kept boring "Wells" till he reached Flanders.

We invite attention to the following very liberal offer. Here is a good chance for those who are concerned:—*Salisbury Watchman.*

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Having thoroughly tested the Peruvian Guano this season, and become perfectly satisfied that it is the best investment a farmer can make, and being anxious to promote the farming interest, I propose to purchase, free of charge, (for my labor,) any quantity of Guano the farmer may want, and have it shipped to their own address, they simply paying the cost in New York, and the freight. Those wishing to make this arrangement, will deposit their money with me before the 15th of August, at which time I expect to start North.

J. S. MURPHY,  
Salisbury, June 21, 1867.

AN EDITORIAL SNO.—Governor Worth, of North Carolina, was guilty of wearing a suit of what is called "Confederate Gray," during the recent visit of President Johnson to the capitol of that State—the intense disgust of that super-vicible loyal man, ex-Governor Holden, of the Standard. It was a great outrage, and not to be tolerated or passed by in silence. When Congress meets Holden should call its attention to the matter at once, in order that the proper legislation may be provided for a future emergency and if that grave and reverend body hesitate to act, let Gen. Sickles take the responsibility and issue an order prescribing what sort of clothes the people shall wear. Evidently, the fool killer is needed over about Raleigh.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

The Confederate Gray turns out to be a suit of Rock Island Steel mixed, presented to Gov. Worth. Holden was badly sed.—*Lincoln Courier.*

### AM I A RADICAL.

God forbid! Call me any other pet name, but "as thou lovest me," call me not a radical. What a trampler upon and a despoiler of the Constitution of my country! a villifier and an abuser of the action of my birth—an oppressor of my own people—an avowed enemy of my own race and color, and a worshiper at the shrine of Africa! No, no, not a radical. Call me any thing else, but for goodness sake dont call me a radical. *Newbern Journal of Commerce.*

CELIBACY ADVISED.—MONG EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN.—The Church Journal, a prominent and influential paper in the Episcopal Church, advises against the marriage of the clergy, and says the celibacy of the ministers in the Catholic Church is one of the practical advantages it has over the Episcopal church. We believe that the editor's labor is lost, without he can persuade all the pretty and lovely young ladies to go to the convent and take the black veil.

At a medical student's examination he was asked: "Do wounds often heal by the first intention?"—"Not when the patient is rich and the doctor poor."—"When does mortification ensue?"—"When you pop the question, and are answered no?"

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.—We are gratified to be able to state, on reliable authority, that General Joseph E. Johnston has been appointed President of the Charleston, Memphis and Topeka Railway, via Atlanta and Decatur, dir. et.

POPULAR MOVEMENT.—In view of the fact that Stevens, Butler, and the rest of them will be likely to have some fresh deviltry on hand in July, the *New York Express* urges that—"The people meet too in Convention, and in great public meetings in town and country, to proclaim, in the imperative mood, what their will is and to impress upon the effeminate demagogues the long forgotten fact that they are the servants, and not what they are aiming to be, the masters of the people."