

THE LINCOLN COURIER.

THE PUBLIC GOOD SHOULD EVER BE PREFERRED TO PRIVATE ADVANTAGE.

VOLUME 3.

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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. B. S. Johnson, Sheriff, L. P. Rothrock, Town Constable.

Register, J. T. Alexander; County Surveyor, John Z. Falls; County Processioner Ambrose Costner. Trustee, J. Ramsour. Treasurer of Public Buildings—D. W. Schenck.

Committee of Finance.—J. T. Alexander, Benj. Sumner, John F. Phifer.

Building Committee.—J. Ramsour, Peter Soumyer, John F. Phifer, and H. Cansler.

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. McRee, and W. Williamson, offices at McBee's building, main st. 2d square, east.

Physicians.—S. P. Simpson, main street, west. D. W. Schenck, (and Apothecary), main st. two doors east. Elim Caldwell, main street, 6 doors east. Z. Butt, office opposite McLean's hotel. A. Ramsour, main st. west.

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

Academy.—Male, B. Sumner; Female, 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. Johnston, north west, on square.

Grocers.—G. Presnell, main st. 4 doors east of square. Wm. R. Edwards, south-west of square. James Cobb, south east corner of Main and Academy street.

Tailors.—Dailey & 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. J. M. & F. J. Jetton, on square, north by west. J. A. Jetton, south west on square.

Printers.—T. J. Eccles, Courier office 5 doors north of court house, Island Ford road.

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

Coach Factories.—Samuel Lander, main st., east, on 2d square from Court House.

Buer McKoy, main st. east, on 3d square.

S. P. Simpson, street north of main, and a 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. Bysanger, back st. north west of public square. J. W. Paysour, west end.

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

Carpenters, &c.—Daniel Shuford, main st., east, 6th corner from square. James Triplett, main st. M'Bees building. Isaac Houser, main st. west end. James Wells, 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 Huggins, on back south west of square. Amzi Ford & south west corner Charlotte road and in 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 Butts & son, on square, south side.

Oil Mill.—Peter and J. E. Hoke, 1 mile 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.

Vesuvius Furnace, Graham's Forge, Brevard's, and Johnson's Iron works, east

Lime Kiln.—Daniel Shuford and others, 3 miles south.

MY WIFE AND CHILD.

The tattoo beats—the lights are gone—
The camp around in slumber lies—
The night, with solemn pace, moves on—
The shadows thicken o'er the skies—
But sleep my weary eye hath flown,
And sad, uneasy thoughts arise.

I think of thee, Oh! dearest one!
Whose love mine early life has blest;
Of thee and him—our baby son—
Who slumbers on thy gentle breast;
God of the tender, frail and lone,
Oh! guard that little sleeper's rest!

And hover, gently hover near
To her whose watchful eye is wet—
The mother, wife, the doubly dear.
In whose young heart have freshly met
Two streams of love so deep and clear,
And cheer her drooping spirit yet.

Now as she kneels before thy throne,
Oh! teach her, Ruler of the skies!
That while by thy behest alone
Earth's mightiest powers fall or rise,
No tear is wept to thee unknown,
Nor hour is lost, nor sparrow dies!

That thou can'st stay the ruthless hand
Of dark disease, and soothe its pain;
That only by thy stern command
The battle's lost, the soldier's slain;
That from the distant sea or land
Thou bring'st the wanderer home again.

And when upon her pillow lone
Her tear wet cheek is sadly pressed,
May happier visions beam upon
The brightening current of her breast,
Nor frowning look, nor angry tone
Disturb the sabbath of her rest.

Wherever fate those forms may throw,
Loved with a passion almost wild,
By day, by night, in joy or woe,
By tears oppressed or hopes beguiled,
From every danger, every foe,
Oh! God, protect my wife and child!

H. J. R.

Ancient Fashions.

As some of our female readers may like to know something of the domestic habits, manners, &c., of the Roman ladies, we make the following extracts from a work entitled "Institutions and Domestic Manners, &c. of the Romans," in which it will be seen, that some of the fashions of the Roman ladies were not very different from those of the present day. Although they did not attempt to improve upon nature by the application of various appendages, they employed other arts to beautify and adorn their persons.

The same desire to please which actuates the modern belle influenced the Roman beauty, and hence their dressing rooms were furnished with a variety of preparations, such as dyes, cosmetics almost every variety of personal ornament.

"The ornaments for the head" says the work alluded to "were confined to the arrangement and decoration of the hair, and varied, in minute particulars, as caprice or fashions dictated. The combs were of ivory, or box, and sometimes of metal; and a heated wire was used round which the hair was curled in the required form. The most usual was to plait and roll it as a bandeau round the head, on the crown of which it was fastened in a knot; and it became fashionable to raise these tresses so high, that they were heaped upon each other until they were reared into a kind of edifice of many stages, when, says Juvenal,

With curls on curls, like different stories rise
The towering locks, a structure to the skies.

False hair was then resorted to, which at length assumed the form of a wig, and, at one time, it was the mode to dress it in imitation of a Roman casque. The curls were confined with small chains, or rings, of gold, and bodkins studded with precious stones, and surmounted at one end with a carved ornamental figure. Fillets of purple or white ribbon, ornamented with pearls, were also worn on the head, and splendid jewels in the ears."

"During the early part of the commonwealth ladies never appeared abroad without a veil; but it was gradually laid aside as the reserve of their manners declined, and was eventually used for mere ornament or convenience. Flowers were only worn at supper parties, or during public festivals, but the chaplets were then wreathed with particulars care, and the Egyptian florists to whom this branch of

decoration was chiefly committed, were adepts in the art of arranging them."

"Auburn and flaxen hair were in such high estimation among the Romans that various means were employed to give their hair the auburn and flaxen hue. While the hair attracted so much attention, the face was not neglected, and hence they employed cosmetics prepared after a variety of recipes. Ladies then used rouge as now; and many washed their faces in ass's milk; Poppaea, the wife of Nero bathed in it daily. She also invented a paste as a softener of the skin, which was spread over the face as a mask and was generally worn in the house. The use of this paste created a kind of domestic face for the husband, while that underneath was preserved for a more favored admirer."

"Means were not wanting to increase the lustre of the eye; this was effected by burning the powder of antimony, the vapor of which had the effect of distending the eyelids; or the powder was gently spread with a bodkin underneath the lid, and the tint which it imparted was supposed to give an expression of languid softness to the eye. Pencilling the eye brows was also a common practice."

The taste for jewelry was displayed in bracelets, necklaces, and every kind of female ornament. Indeed the use of jewels was so general that Pliny says, it would have been considered derogatory to females of rank to have appeared without them; and he estimates those worn by Lollia Paulina—the repudiated wife of Caligula—and belonging to her in her own right, as inherited from her family without including states jewels and presents from the prince, at a sum which has been considered equivalent to more than £300,000 sterling about \$1,350,000.

Appointments by the President.

We present below such appointments by the president, and confirmed by the Senate, as may be interesting to our readers:

Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of his majesty the King of France.

David Tob of Ohio, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the Court of Emperor of Brazil, in place of Henry A. Wise, recalled at his own request.

George W. Hopkins, of Virginia, charge d'affaires of the United States at the Court of her majesty the Queen of Portugal, in place of Abraham Rancher, recalled at his own request.

Washington Greenhow, of Virginia, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Buenos Ayres, in place of B. B. Taylor, resigned.

MILITARY.

Thomas Hart Beuton, of Missouri, and William Cumming, of Georgia, to be Major Generals in the army of the United States; and George Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, Enos D. Hopping, of New York, and Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, to be Brigadier Generals.

Louis D. Wilson, of North Carolina, to be Colonel of Infantry.

Green W. Caldwell, of North Carolina, to be Captain of Dragoons.

Edward C. Davidson, of North Carolina, to be First Lieutenant of Dragoons.

John K. Harrison, of North Carolina, to be Second Lieutenant of Dragoons.

Alfred A. Norment, of North Carolina, to be Third Lieutenant of Dragoons.

William J. Clark and Walter P. Richards, of North Carolina, to be Captains of Infantry.

Solomon Pender, Jr. of North Carolina, to be Assistant Quartermaster in the United States service, with the rank of Captain, vice William F. Daney, who declines.

Mexican Ferocity.

Something may be learned of the degree and kind of barbarous spirit which is aroused in Mexico against our troops by the following item from the army correspondence of the N. O. Picayune:

Lieut. Miller, of the 2d Ohio Regiment, stationed at Camargo, was found dead in the road, near that place. His heart had been taken out and stuck on a stake, and his body otherwise mutilated.

Executive Council.

Pursuant to a call from His Excellency, Governor Graham, the Council of State met in this City, on Thursday last, to advise with him in the appointment of Members of the Internal Improvement and Literary boards. The following Councilors were in attendance viz:

J. A. Anderson, of Hertford,
James Lowry, of Buncombe,
John McLeod, of Johnston.
David W. Sanders, of Onslow.

Gov. Graham made the following nominations to the Council.

Internal Improvement Board.
Frederick J. Hill, of Brunswick,
Cadwallader Jones, Sen., of Orange.

Literary Board.
Ex Governor Morehead.
Charles Manly,
Western R. Gales.

The appointments were unanimously confirmed, and no other business coming before the Council, it adjourned, subject to call of the Governor.

Raleigh Register.

AN ACT

To alter the times of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in the sixth Judicial Circuit.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the superior courts of law and equity, in the sixth judicial circuit, in the several counties thereof, shall be opened and held in the times hereinafter expressed, and each respective court shall continue in session one week as heretofore, unless the business of the court shall be sooner determined, viz: In the county of Surry, the said courts shall be held on the first Monday in March and September; in the county of Ashe, on the second Monday in March and September; in the county of Wilkes, on the third Monday in March and September; in the county of Davie, on the fourth Monday in March and September; in the county of Iredell, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September; in the county of Catawba, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September; in the county of Lincoln, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September; in the county of Gaston, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September; in the county of Cabarrus, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September; in the county of Union, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September; in the county of Mecklenburg, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September; and in the county of Rowan, on the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of June, A. D. 1847; and that all laws and clauses of laws, coming in conflict with the meaning and purview of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed. [Ratified the 15th of January, 1847.]

The "St. Louis Republican," (Extra) of Feb. 26, states that their Correspondent at Independence, announces, in the following letter, the arrival of a company of traders from Santa Fe, and the reception of very important intelligence from New Mexico. He writes:

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Feb. 15, 1847

As news of some importance from Santa Fe has just reached us, I hasten to give you the information. Nine men, with two wagons, direct from Santa Fe, reached here this evening, who bring intelligence of a battle having been fought between Col. Doniphan's Regiment and the Mexicans, about 50 miles above El Paso del Norte. I have just had an interview with Mr. M. L. Kritzer, a trader from this place, who was one of the company just in. The particulars which he gave me are as follows:

Col. Doniphan was on his march down the country, intending, or expecting to join Wool at Chihuahua. When within about fifty miles of Paso del Norte, they observed a body of Mexicans approaching them with a black flag. Doniphan halted, and sent out an interpreter to know what

was meant by it. The answer was a demand for an unconditional surrender.—Col. Doniphan asked fifteen minutes to think of the matter; and in less than the time asked, formed his men in battle array, and at the time ordered his men, as soon as they formed, to squat close to the ground, which they did. The Mexicans fired.—Doniphan did not return the fire, hoping to avoid a battle.

The Mexicans fired again, which wounded several Americans. Doniphan thinking it a little more serious than at first, ordered his men to fire, which they did with considerable effect. The Mexicans stood but the one fire from our unerring marksmen.

They broke ranks and scattered in confusion, leaving their killed on the field.—Doniphan had about 600 men with him at the time, and they report there were 1,200 Mexicans. None of the Americans were killed—7 wounded.

A new kind of Cotton has been raised in Onslow County, during the last year by Mr. Benj. White, to which he gives the name of "Sugar Loaf Pod Cotton." An extensive Cotton Manufacturer, at Fayetteville, speaks of its comparing better than any sample he has seen with Georgia Uplands, and as being superior to anything ever brought to the Fayetteville Market.

Charlotte Mint.

We learn semi-officially, that the appointment of Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, has been conferred upon Col. W. J. Alexander, of that Town.

NAVAL.—It is stated in the Georgetown advocate that Com. Conner has been relieved of the command in the Gulf, and Commodore Perry has taken his place. Commander Pearson, who was tried in Norfolk for the loss of the sloop of war Boston, has been found guilty, and sentenced to one year's suspension.

Commander Carpenter, who was tried by the same court for the loss of the brig Truxton, was found guilty, and sentenced to be cashiered, but recommended to the mercy of the President, who has remitted his sentence to one year's suspension.

Passed Midshipman Rolando, tried by the same court, has been honorably acquitted of all blame in the loss of the sloop of war Boston, of which vessel he was acting master.

The Norfolk Beacon says that the suspension of Commanders Pearson and Carpenter is for twelve months, without pay.

The U. S. sloop of war Decatur, Com. Pinckney, was towed down to Hampton Roads on Friday by the U. S. steamer Engineer.

CANAL FRAUDS IN NEW YORK.—The New York papers have long accounts of a series of frauds upon the Canal fund of that State. The document contains over 2000 pages. Its disclosures are said to be of the most astounding character. The State has been swindled out of one million of dollars in the construction of the Genesee Valley Canal alone. The report discloses an organized system of plunder, in which Contractors Engineers and Superintendents participated.

Anthracite Coal Trade.—The Philadelphia Gazette, speaking of the value of the Coal trade to that city, says:

Some idea of the number of vessels of all classes engaged in this particular trade may be gathered from the fact, that nearly 5,000 vessels of an average of 200 tons burthen each, were engaged in it during the year 1846. Of the aggregate of the coal shipped from the different Coal regions, there was brought over the Reading Rail Road along the tide water on the Delaware, 1,230,000 tons. At the depot at Richmond, on the Delaware, we have counted at one time over ninety vessels taking in freights of Coal for other ports.

Illinois.—The increase of population during the last five years has been 183,221. The population of that State is now 66,150. Since it has escaped from its heavy financial difficulties, we may anticipate a still greater increase; and in 1850, the population of Illinois will be nearly one million.