

# THE LINCOLN COURIER.

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

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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. B. S. Johnson, Sheriff. L. P. Rothrock, Town Constable. Register, J. T. Alexander; County Surveyor, John Z. Falls; County Commissioner, Ambrose Costner. Trustee, J. Ramsour. Treasurer of Public Buildings—D. W. Schenck. Committee of Finance—J. T. Alexander, Benj. Sumner, John F. Puffer. Building Committee—J. Ramsour, Peter Sumner, John F. Puffer, and H. Candler. 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. McBea, and W. Williamson, offices at McBea's building, main st. 2d square, east. Physicians—S. P. Simpson, main street, west. D. W. Schenck, (and Apothecary, main st. two doors east. Eliza 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. C. C. Henderson, on square, (post office) south. J. Ramsour & Son, main st. 5 doors west. R. E. Johnson, on square, south west corner main st. R. Reid, on square, south east corner. Academics—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. Johnson, north west, on square. Grocers—G. Presnell, main st. 4 doors east of square. Wm. R. Edwards, south west corner of Main and Academy street. Tailors—Dailey & Seagle, main st. one door west of square. Allen Alexander, on square, s. by w. side. 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. Jetton, on square, north by west. J. A. Jettin, south west on square. Printers—F. 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 3d 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. Delan, 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'Bea's building. Isaac Houser, main st. west end. Wells, Curry & Co. main st. east 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, on back st. south west of square. Amzi Ford & 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 Butts & 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. Vesuvius Furnace, Graham's Forge, Brevard's, and Johnson's Iron works, east Lime Kiln—Daniel Shuford and others, 9 miles south.

### HONEST AND HAPPY.

There's much in the world that is doubtful,  
There's much we shall ne'er understand—  
Why Virtue should live in a Poor-house,  
And Vice on the fat of the land,  
For those who are fretful and peevish,  
This duty remains to fulfil;  
But try to be honest and happy,  
And let the world do as it will  
The poor wretch who walks upon crutches,  
May often be envied far more  
Than he who in splendid apparel  
Can shut on the beggar his door;  
He craves not for claret and sherry;  
Of venison he has not his fill—  
Yet dares to be honest and happy,  
And lets the world do as it will.  
He boasts of no lordly possessions,  
No livery at table to wait;  
He maketh no hollow professions  
To cheat his friend, coeuer or late;  
He ruins no hard-working trades-man,  
Who gets but a curse for his bill;  
But tries to be honest and happy,  
And lets the world do as it will.  
He joins not the bowl or the wassail,  
He seeks not the gambler or sot;  
Contentment and health are his blessings  
That daily recur to his lot;  
And while in the midst of his children  
Good precepts he strives to instil,  
He shows that he's honest and happy,  
And lets the world do as it will.  
Oh! who would thou grumble at fortune,  
Though sorrow and toiling betide?  
The man who with wealth is a villain  
Might be virtuous were it denied!  
Too much may o'erburden and sink you,  
Too little will keep you from sin;  
Then try to be honest and happy,  
And let the world do as it will.  
The man who with plenty is honest,  
Fash little to ask for his name;  
But he who though humble is upright,  
Shall live in the annals of Fame.  
The vicious may mock at his meanness,  
But ages will think on him still;  
Then strive to be honest and happy,  
And let the world do as it will.

### COUNT DROUOT.

Count Drouot has just expired at Nancy, and it is a curious illustration of our remarks that this hero of history was only in his 73d year. In one sense it may be said he was the Emperor's right hand, for Napoleon won his battles by his guard and his artillery, and Drouot was the general of the artillery of the guard. This was the terrific weapon so tremendously wielded by Drouot, of which the flashes portended the late of empires and the fall of kingdoms far more truly than ever did the fiery tail of a comet. In single-minded honesty, staunch fidelity, and unimpeachable virtue, the Count had no superior, and but very few equals, in all that band of heroes who raised the Emperor to his throne of glory. In his personal habits he was most singular. He—a Frenchman and a soldier, in the midst of the imperial staff, and under the reign of Napoleon—was actually a religious character, and did not scruple to avow the fact. He even carried about with him a small Bible—the only one, probably, that was ever to be found in the baggage of the grand army, except that placed by Napoleon in the mythological class of his travelling library—and this was one of his chief delights to read. When ordered to the front, it was usually at the most critical point of the field, and at the most hazardous moment of the day; and on these occasions he is said to have always dressed himself in a certain old coat, dismounted and advanced on foot in the midst of his guns, and it did happen that throughout all his perils, he never received a wound. Few readers will require to be reminded how often he and his cannoniers decided the fate of a well-fought field. Those 50 or 60 guns, described by eye witnesses as seeming to be actually discharged as they galloped along, swept away the just relics of Russian obstinacy or Austrian chivalry, and terminated the carnage of the day. In the manipulation and direction of his pieces Drouot was unrivalled. Once, at the passage of the Elbe, in 1813, the Emperor, observing the enemy on the opposite bank, called out hastily for "a hundred pieces of cannon!" The general was at his side in a moment, with the guns in position, but so impatient was the Emperor for success, that on the effect of the fire not being so immediate as he expected, he jumped off

### his horse, took hold of Drouot's ears, and shook him soundly.

The general bore the operation with great patience, and then defied the Emperor to place the guns better—a challenge which Napoleon waived with the laugh of a pacified child. When reverses at length came, and the creatures of the Emperor's bounty fell off from him on every side, Drouot still stood by his master, and abandoned him not. *Elei omnes, ego non.* With our own McDonald—that worthy descendant of the man of Moulart—with hertrand and Pain, with Camborne and C. L. Lander—be awaited that last levee at Fontainebleau, and followed his sovereign to Elba with as much devotion as he had followed him to Dresden. We might long search that muster-roll of glittering names comprised in the *livre d'or* of the empire before he found any so entirely worthy the pride of a countryman and the respect of an enemy as that of General Count Drouot.—*London Times.* Grand Improvement in Iron Manufacture.—The last Railroad Journal says: The machinery of most of the furnaces erected within the year past is operated by water power; but by the recent introduction of certain improvements, in which steam power has a decided advantage, it is thought it will generally be adopted in preference. At Jackson's furnace, at Westport, Mass. steam power is employed, and the advantages thereof together with those of the improvements referred to, are such that the cost of manufacture has been reduced nearly 40 per cent. A fluid is placed within the furnace chimney or funnel, and extends nearly to the top; and by this flue the hot gas and smoke is returned and brought down to the end of the steam boiler furnace, where it passes through a perforated iron plate when it comes in contact with atmospheric air, whereby a brilliant combustion is produced, and this flame passing under the boiler, is employed in heating the water required for all the business of the furnace, and drives a mill besides. Another improvement has been projected by a gentleman connected with the iron business in Massachusetts, by which this hot gas from the furnace is first passed through a series of chambers, enclosed ovens filled with wood, which is thereby perfectly charred, the gas being afterwards passed to the engine furnaces; mixed with air and ignited, produces an intense flame. The wood is thus converted to charcoal without expense, and the pyrogenous acid produced in process, is ordinarily sufficient to pay the entire first cost of the wood; thus furnishing charcoal for the iron furnace free of expense. Wouldn't marry a Mechanic. A young man commenced visiting a young woman, & she appeared well pleased. One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the girl to enquire where he had been. 'I had to work to-night,' he replied. 'Do you work for a living?' enquired the astonished girl. 'Certainly,' replied the young man; 'I'm a mechanic.' 'My brother doesn't work, and I dislike the name of a mechanic, and she turned up her pretty nose. That was the last time the mechanic visited the young woman. He is now a wealthy man, and has one of the best of women for his wife. The young lady who disliked the name of a mechanic, is now the wife of a miserable tool—a regular vagrant about grogshops—and she, poor and miserable girl, is obliged to take in washing in order to support herself and children. Ye who dislike the name of a mechanic, whose brothers do nothing but loaf and dress beware how you treat young men who work for a living. Far better discard a well fed pauper, with all his rings, jewelry, brezen facedness, and pomposity, and take to your affections the calous hand, intelligent and industrious mechanic.—Thousands have bitterly regretted the folly, who have turned their backs on honest industry. A few years of bitter experience taught them a severe lesson. In this country, no man or woman should be respected, in our way of thinking, who will not work bodily or mentally, and who curl their lips with scorn when introduced to a hard working man.

### From the New Orleans Picayune, June 25.

Later from the Army of Gen. Scott. The steamship Palmetto, Capt Smith, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 18th inst. She touched Tampico on the 20th and Brazos Santiago on the 21st. Although we are not in possession of letters from Mr Kendall, we have advices upon which we place every reliance as to the movements of Gen Scott. An express from Puebla, by the route of Cordova, had arrived at Vera Cruz, announcing that General Scott commenced his march upon the city of Mexico on the 16th inst. We hear not a word more in regard to the overtures for peace said to have been made to Gen Scott. That he marched on the 16th we have no doubt. Another express had arrived at Vera Cruz from Jalapa, which announces that all the sick had left there on the 15th inst. for Perote, under a small escort. Col. Childs was to leave on the following day with all the garrison. Gen Shields would accompany him. The road between Jalapa and Puebla is represented as free from guerilla parties of any kind. About one thousand troops left Vera Cruz on the 17th instant, under the command of Maj Gen Pillow, to join the army of Gen Scott. The Spanish renegade named La Vega, who lately repaired to Vera Cruz in company with the venacious Col. Maza from this city, is represented to us as already in command of a strong guerilla party. Santa Anna still remains in power. His resignation we presume was withdrawn; for it is intimated that a majority of Congress was anxious to accept it. His administration, in consequence of the feeling in Congress, has entirely changed its policy and thrown itself into the arms of the *purros*. One great section of the *purros*, however, is not convinced by this movement; the adherents of Gomez Farias and Gen. Almonte still continue their opposition to the Administration. Senor Rejon, the former friend of Farias, is said to be the main support of Santa Anna's Administration, although he holds no public office. He is denounced as a man without principle, a truckler, &c. It is represented that opinions were never more divided in the capital than at present. No party seems to have decided upon what course to take. At one time the *purros* and the *moderados* appear inclined to unite upon a dissolution of Congress, and leave every thing in the hands of Santa Anna; and then again the *purros* talk of recalling the absent members of their party, and of having a working majority to carry their measures. In the mean time a quorum of Congress cannot often be collected. If we can give no intelligible account of the designs of parties and the Government, it is because such confusion and anarchy never before existed in the city of Mexico, by the admission of all. An important financial measure of Anaya's administration has been summarily abrogated by Santa Anna, in deference, as he says, to public opinion. This has led to the resignation of Senor Baranda, who was not consulted as to the repeal of the measure. Senor Lafragua was then nominated in his place as a head of the State Department, but this appointment gave dissatisfaction to the *purros*, remonstrated against it. The result was not known. Gen Almonte was still in prison, nor are we able to learn any thing more definite as to the nature of offence, his trial not having yet come on. The State of Chihuahua voted unanimously for Gen Santa Anna for President. This is the only additional State vote of which is given in the papers before us. The votes were to be opened on the 15th of the present month. Our impression is that Congress will have to make choice between the two highest candidates, as no one will probably receive a majority of all the votes. On various occasions Congress has displayed great respect for Gen. Herrera, which leads to the opinion that he will be chosen. We find no mention made of the measures taken for the defence of the capital.

### The papers say that Gen. Scott pretended to his troops that they would march into Mexico 15th instant, but that this was a mere boast in order to keep up the spirits of his men; that he was in no condition to move, lacking reinforcements.

Letters from Puebla to the capital represent Gen. Scott and Worth as saying that if Santa Anna has charge of the defence of the city of Mexico, they will be able to take it with the loss of 2 or 3 hundred men only; but that if Bravo or Valencia command, it will cost them more dearly.—The Republican derides this gossip, though it sounds very natural to us. The Government is urged by letters from Puebla and its vicinity to fall upon Scott, now he is weak, and crush him.—They say he has really but a little over 5000 men though he pretends to have 7-8000. They seem to dread less Gen Taylor should proceed to join Gen Scott. We find in the *Republicano* of the 7th inst. a long despatch from the Secretary of War to Gen Scott, dated the 20th of April. It informs him that by the end of June the President supposes Gen Scott will have twenty, and Gen Taylor ten thousand men under their respective commands. It asks for the views of Gen. Scott on various questions suggested and gives him directions how to operate with disaffected Mexican States. The *Republicano* regards this latter portion as very important, pronounces the Secretary's representation as the number of troops to be in the field, utterly false. How this letter was intercepted we are not informed. The success of some of the guerilla parties near Vera Cruz are duly chronicled and commended in the papers. The afternoon of the 6th inst. Santa Anna reviewed at Tealpa the troops from the South of Mexico under Alvarez. This General's command had not all arrived, but it was expected to reach 8000 men in a few days. Bragg.—Here is about as cute a specimen of bragging, which resulted in the nonplus of one of the parties, as we have heard of late: "I understood, Mr Jones, that you can turn any thing neater than any man in this town." "Yes, Mr Smith, said so." "Well, Mr Jones, I don't like to brag, but there is no live man on earth that can turn a thing as well as I can whittle it." "Poh, nonsense, Mr Smith, talk about your whittling; what can you whittle as well as I turn it?" "Anything, anything, Mr Jones. Just name the article that I can't whittle better than you can turn, and I will give you a V if I don't do it to the satisfaction of all these gentlemen present." "Well, Mr Smith, suppose we take two grind-stones, just for trial; you may whittle and I will turn." Mr Smith shd. A boot-maker in Paris has taken out a patent for the right of using brass wire for sewing the soles, which does not admit either moisture or dust. Kittens and Infants.—A pretty child—a charming three year old—was not long ago, presented with the most tormented of pets, a nursery kitten, saved from the *noyade* that awaited the birth of its brothers and sisters. A short time afterwards the child's mamma added two members to the family circle, in the shape of twins. On being taken into the nursery to see them, she gazed on them for some time, looking from one to the other with much curiosity. Then putting one of their plump little cheeks with her rosy finger, she said, "I think we will keep this one, papa!" Humanity will direct us to be particularly cautious of treating with the least appearance of neglect those who have lately met with misfortunes and are sunk in life. Such persons are apt to think themselves slighted, when no such thing is intended. The minds being already sore, feel the least rub very severely. And who would be so cruel as to add affliction to the afflicted? Youth is the time for improvement.