

Leperos.

"Nobody can tell the Lepero's occupation; God only knows how he lives.—He has almost as little need of the tail or as Adam and Eve had in Eden; his skin drinks the sun at every pore. An edict requiring the Lepero to wear breeches would extinguish the race; a Lepero in a whole pair of breeches would no longer be a Lepero, for one want creates another. Other men have houses and lands; the world belong to the Lepero. He has no master, he knows no law, he eats when he is hungry, drinks when he is dry, and sleeps when and where he is sleepy. Other men rest from their labors; the Lepero works when he is tired of laziness. His work, however, never lasts more than an hour, seldom more than ten or fifteen minutes: just long enough to provide for the few and small wants of the day. He carries a traveller's trunk to his lodgings; does anything that comes under his hand, picking pockets included, and holds out his hand for charity. Such is his work; he is a doer of chores. He eats any thing and every thing—flesh, fish, and especially fruit.

"The chief visible occupation of the Lepero is to amuse himself; and the city of Mexico, in time of peace, does not lack cheap amusements."

Clerical Joke.—A few years since, when the Rev. Dr Hawks was about leaving New York for the South, he was waited upon by the vestrymen of a small church in Westchester county, and urgently solicited to take charge of the same. The Rev Dr graciously received their proposal, urging as a chief objection that the salary, though liberal for the parish which they represented, would be inadequate for his expenses, having considerable family of small children to educate and provide for. One of the committee replied, "The Lord will take care of them; he has promised to hear the young ravens when they cry, and to provide for them." "Very true," said the Reverend gentleman, "but he has not promised to provide for the young Hawks."

The Detroit Free Press says: "The Democrats of Michigan send greeting to their brethren: A Democratic Governor; a democratic Lieutenant Governor; a unanimous democratic delegation in Congress; a unanimous democratic Senate; a democratic House of Representatives—and all of them by increased majorities!" The simple facts tell the tale. In Michigan the Democrats were united, and the result was a triumph over all opposition; but in New York they divided, and, as a matter of course, they were beaten. Let all true Republicans lay these things to heart.—"United, we stand—divided, we fall."

Patrons.

Says the Raleigh Register, consider that by subscribing to a Newspaper, they confer on the publisher a favor too great to be easily repaid. Paying a subscription in advance, is considered by many highly unreasonable. Now, unless each number of a Paper is paid for when received, either the price of the work, or the work itself, must be furnished in advance; and the latter alternative is much more against the Publisher than the former is inconvenient to the Subscriber. Each Subscriber can better afford to pay yearly, in advance, than the Editor can to credit a heavy amount to a host of scattered individuals, most of whom are of course, unknown to him.

Worse than Wooden Nutmegs.—A Vermont farmer has patented a pocket telescope that will bring cows trespassing in his corn field so near that he can shoot them with a juvenile pistol. This is about equal to the fellow who having a fence breaking cow, consulted a learned professor of this town, who with great foresight advised him to give her the benefit of Glaze's "patent million magnifying spectacles of hextra power," which so increased the size of the fences that she was most effectually cured.—But she starved to death, for the grass looked like hoop poles and she couldn't eat them.—*South Carolinian.*

"That's a pretty bird grandma," said a little boy. "Yes," replied the old dame, "and he never cries." "That's because he's never washed," rejoined the youngster.

The Poor Boy's College.—"The printing office," says the New York Globe, "has indeed proved a better college to many a poor boy—has graduated more useful and conspicuous members of society—has brought more intellect, and turned it into practical, useful channels—awakened more mind, generated more active and elevated thought, than many of the literary colleges of the country. How many a drone has passed through one of these colleges, with no tangible proof of his fitness to graduate, other than his inanimate piece of parchment, himself if possible more inanimate than his leathern diploma! There is something in the very atmosphere of a printing office calculated to awaken the mind & inspire a thirst for knowledge. A boy who commences in such a school, will have his talents and his ideas brought out; if he has no mind to be drawn out, the boy himself will be driven out."

Honor to Gen Shields.—At a Public Meeting of the citizens of Charleston on the 15th inst., (the Mayor in the Chair,) a Committee was appointed to tender to the gallant Gen Shields, who is expected soon to pass through that City on his way to Washington, a Public Dinner, in the name of the people, as a slight evidence of their high appreciation of the distinguished bravery and skill of an officer so immediately connected with the Palmetto Regiment, which constituted a part of his brigade.

In alluding to the commercial distress in England, which must surely now have nearly reached its culminating point, Douglas Jerrold says: "If the Emperor of Russia chose to sell out the stock he holds in the British funds, he would drain the bank of all its gold; we are absolutely at his mercy. Such a state of things is disgraceful to our national character."

N C Regiment.—By a letter received from Capt Kirpatrick, we learn that the Regiment is still at Arispe's Mills, near Saltillo. He says that they have no news there, but always plenty of Mexican reports. The boys amuse themselves pitching quoits and chicken fighting, and occasionally a hunting excursion. At night they sing songs and talk of the "Old North State."

The health and spirits of the Regiment, as we learn both from Capt. K. and private Robt Wilson, are much better than at any former period.

The Vote in the Army.—The New Orleans Delta says: "Our readers are aware that by a late act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the volunteers from that State, now serving in Mexico, are entitled to vote for State officers at the time of a general election. On the 12th of October, as we learn from one of our correspondents, a poll was opened at Perote, and the Pennsylvania Volunteers, in garrison there, exercised the right of suffrage by depositing their votes in the ballot box for their favorite candidates for Governor, &c. The election passed admirably, and at the close of the poll the vote stood, for Governor: Francis R Shunk, (dem.) 66. James Irwin whig 20. For Canal Commissioner: Morris Longsteth, 66; G W Patton, 19; Robert H Morton, 1."

Major Iturbide, son of the former Emperor of Mexico, who was taken prisoner at Huamantla, and arrived at New Orleans in the steamer James L Day, from Vera Cruz, passed through Washington on Thursday evening last on his way to Philadelphia, where his mother, we believe, is now residing.

We learn that Capt Cameron has not succeeded in raising a Company of Volunteers for the War, within the time allowed, according to the authority given him by the President—only about one-third of the number required, having offered their services.—*Raleigh Register.*

Want a King.—A whig meeting in Hancock county, in Kentucky, says the Louisville Democrat, lately held, adopted the following:

Resolved, further, That we have nothing to do with President-making, at least for the present being strongly impressed with the belief that Presidents do more harm than good to the country. Adopted.

A good Answer.—What shall I do, said a liquor-seller to a temperance lecturer, if I quit selling rum?

Go into the Poor house, said the lecturer and be supported there, and let the poor you have made paupers, come out.

RESOLUTIONS.

Submitted by Henry Clay at the Public Meeting, held in Lexington Ky., Nov. 13, 1847.

1st Resolved as the opinion of this meeting that the primary cause of the present unhappy war existing between the United States of America and the United S. of the Republic of Mexico was the Annexation of Texas to the former and the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two Republics arose out of the order of the President of the United States for the removal of the army under the command of Gen. Taylor from its position at Corpus Christi, a point opposite to Matamoros on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the territory claimed by both Republics, but then under the jurisdiction of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens—that the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point was improvident and unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of congress, or any consultation with it although it was in session; but that Congress, having by subsequent acts recognized the war thus brought in to existence without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it became thereby national.

2d. Resolved, That in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted by the President of the United States as Chief Magistrate, and as Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgment to prosecute to such purposes as he may deem the honor and interests of the nation to require.

3d. Resolved, That by the constitution of the United States, congress being invested with powers to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide, and maintain a navy and to make rules for the government of the land and naval force has the fullest complete war making power of the United States and so possessing it has a right to determine upon the motives, causes and objects of war when once commenced, or at any time during the progress of its existence.

4th. Resolved, As the further opinion of the meeting, that it is the duty of Congress to declare by some authentic act for what purpose and object the existing war ought to be further prosecuted, that it is the duty of the President in his official conduct to conform to such a declaration of congress, and if after such a declaration, the President should decline or refuse to endeavor by all the means, civil, diplomatic and military in his power, to execute the announced will of Congress and in defiance of its authority should continue to prosecute the war for purposes and objects other than those declared by that body it would become the right and duty of Congress to adopt the most efficacious measures to arrest the further progress of the war, taking care to make ample provisions for the honor, the safety, and security of our armies in Mexico in every contingency, and if Mexico should decline or refuse to conclude a treaty with us stipulating for the purpose and objects so declared by Congress, it would be the duty of the Government to prosecute the war with the utmost vigilance, until they were attained by a treaty of peace.

5th. Resolved, That we view with serious alarm, and are utterly opposed to any purpose of annexation of Mexico to the United States, in any mode and especially by conquest—that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority owing to their great difference of race, law, language and religion, and the vast extent of their respective territories populations—that such a union against the current of the exasperated Mexican people could only be effected and preserved by large standing armies, the constant application of military force, in other words by despotic sway exercised over the Mexican people in the first instance, but which there would be just cause to apprehend it might in process of time be extended over the whole of the United States—that we deprecate, therefore such a union as wholly incompatible with the genius of our Government and with the character of our free and liberal institutions, and we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own labors, language, cherished religion and territory to pursue its own happiness according to what it may deem best for itself.

6th Resolved that considering the series of splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our brave armies and their gallant commanders during the war with Mexico, unattended by a single reverse, the United States without any danger of her honor suffering the slightest tarnish can practice the virtues of moderation and magnanimity toward their discomfited foe; we have no desire for the dismemberment of the Republic of Mexico, but only the just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas.

7th. Resolved, That we do positively & emphatically disclaim and disavow any wish or desire on our part to acquire any foreign territory whatever,

for the purpose of propagating slavery or of introducing slavery from the United States into such foreign territory.

8th. Resolved, That we invite our fellow citizens of the United States who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of peace, or if the existing war shall continue to be prosecuted desirous that its purposes and objects shall be defined and known, who are anxious to avert present and further perils and dangers and who are also anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction, at home, and to elevate the national character abroad, to assemble together in their respective communities and to express their views, feelings, and opinions.

[Correspondence of Baltimore Sun.]
WASHINGTON, NOV. 23.

A startling rumor prevails in the city this morning, that will somewhat embarrass the "no territory" party. Mr J. Q. Adams it is said, will avail himself of the first opportunity to declare himself in favor of the acquisition of the whole of Mexico. I was myself prepared for this course on the part of the venerable gentleman, from what I heard of his conversations at Quincy during the last summer. He expressed the opinion that the war would result in the acquisition and annexation of all Mexico—and subsequently, his belief that, to avoid this natural consequence, the administration would patch up a peace with some government of its own establishment in Mexico.

The *quid nuncs* have a new subject in the alleged interposition of France in Mexican affairs. The details, which rumor favors us with, about the English fleet and all that, are idle. But, if any movement be contemplated by France, its first object will be to secure a peace between Mexico and the United States; that being effected, I do not know why Mexico should not be permitted to choose her own form of government. There is no form which is preferable to the mere mockery of a government which she has had.

The Army.—It is said that orders have been issued, or will be shortly, directing Gen Scott to consolidate the remnants of the Regiments which have been much diminished during the war, and to send home the other officers to recruit their commands.

The Gallant Capt Walker.—We had the pleasure this morning of conversing with Capt. Taylor, of the 3d Artillery, who was in battle of Huamantla, and by the side of the gallant Walker when he was killed. There have been many reports as to the means by which the brave ranger met his death, but the evidence of Capt Taylor, who was an eye witness, we fully rely on and deem it conclusive. He says that Walker was standing in front of the church giving his orders when he received two balls, one in his side and one in the eye.—*N O Evening Mercury.*

General Duff Greene announces his intention to publish, forthwith, in the city of Washington, a new weekly paper to be called "The Times." It is to be devoted mainly to the vindication and defence of Southern institutions—to the exposure of the motives which lie at the bottom of Political Abolitionism, and the cause of its rapid increase—to unmask some of the sources of corruption at Washington, and to suggest a remedy for it—to oppose National Conventions, and to support for the next Presidency an Anti-Convention candidate.

The New York Commercial tells a story of a good man—he must have been conscientious and verdant, also—residing in the country and employed as a sort of agricultural laborer; who having contrived to scrape together fifty dollars, took it in to his employer with a request that he would take charge of it for him. The request was complied with. The year rolled round, and the laborer applied to another friend to know what would be the interest upon it. He was told, three dollars. "Well, said he, 'I wish you would lend me three dollars for a few days. My boss has been keeping fifty dollars for me a year and I want to pay him the interest for it.' The Commercial says this is true.

Good Bye.—This phrase is a corruption of "God be with you." Half of our language is made up of just such vile corruptions.

Lincolnton;

Friday, December 3, 1847.

52.—This number closes our third volume, and yet it finds us on the same good terms with our readers, as when we started—gaining three new readers for every old one lost. With our readers we have much to be forgiven, for what may have appeared neglect on our part, if not incapacity; but we promise that the future shall profit by the past, and our endeavors be increased to gratify the reading public.

We have entertained the proposition of a gentleman who has lately come into the possession of the materials of the "Republican office," to unite with us in the publication of the Courier, and by enlarging the sheet increase its present usefulness. To carry out this object a patronage commensurate to the expense must first be obtained, as we have neither inclination or means to sustain us in *speculating*. If the democratic party do not see proper to embark as such in the proposed enterprise, with them the blame must rest; our little sheet can still snuff sufficient of the breeze of popular favor to waft it slowly down the stream of time. We are not anxious for it—squatted as we are, quite comfortably, though not on the fence, yet enjoying the support of both parties—we can still be independent—but as Mr. Newsom will soon speak for himself, we commend him to the public.

Our paper will continue to be issued as heretofore, fifty two numbers constituting a year's subscription; and we shall endeavor to obtain such assistance as will enable us to print with greater regularity.

The resolutions of Mr Clay, however repugnant we believe them to be to the feelings of the Republican party, we lay before our readers to-day; his speech was a mere re-iteration. We hope Mr Clay may be the whig candidate—that the American nation may once more visit him with its stern rebuke. Now while many hearts are freshly bleeding, and loud is heard "the cry of women," when

"She braced not the buckler as may become a Roman,
For thou she bath a patriot's zeal she loveth as a woman."

Now is an unholy time for him who prayed that "he, too, might slay a Mexican," to mingle with those who, forgetful of national pride and honor, would procure a peace under any circumstance. The time will come when "Ezekiel Polk," will no longer be stigmatized as a Tory for taking protection—his example being fully eclipsed, according to the progressive spirit of the age. Mr Clay's opinions will not be endorsed by his party, as we shall soon see.

A democratic meeting was called at Lexington, Ky. on the 27th ult. to listen to "a speech from Robert M. Wickliffe, Esq., in reply to Mr Clay, and to pass resolutions sustaining the President and the war.

The Greenville rail road convention recently assembled at Newberry, was not a very harmonious gathering, there being too many interests to be wholly considered. Greenville and Laurens kicked out of the traces, with the President in the lead. It will be a pity to get no fire from so much smoke; let Charlotte look out, now, "greedy kill wolf," as the negroes say.

Kenneth Rayner declines being the whig candidate for Governor, on account of having possessions in the south west requiring his attention.

A great many hogs have passed, and are passing, selling here at 4 cents gross, all from Tennessee. One drove from Kentucky effected sales at 4.50.

CONGRESS meets on Monday next, therefore we have offered such arrangements to our friend of the Raleigh Standard, by which the much looked for message of the President may be laid before our readers at the earliest possible moment.

From the Army we have not the first item of news.