

# THE LINCOLN COURIER.

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

VOLUME 3.

LINCOLN, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1846

NUMBER 9

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY THOMAS J. ECCLES.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum, payable in advance; \$2 50 if payment be delayed 3 months. No subscription received for less than a year. CLUBS.—Three papers will be sent to any one Post office for \$5—and seven to any directions, for \$10, if paid in advance. Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, at \$1 00 per square (12 lines) for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. 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. Benjamin Morris, Sheriff; Paul Kistler, Deputy.

**Register**, W. J. Wilson; **Deputy**, C. C. Henderson. **County Surveyor**, Isaac Holland; **County Prothonotary**, I. H. 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. McBee, and W. Williamson, offices at McBee's building, main st. 1 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 Mrs. Motz'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., 5 doors west. Johnson & Reed, on square, south west corner main st. **Academies**—Male, Benj. Sumner, A. M. Female, Misses M. E. & J. F. Rodgers; 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.

**Doctors**—G. Pressnell, main st. 4 doors east of square. J. B. Rouche, 3d corner on main st. east. Wm. Edwards, southwest of square. L. Rothrock, south-west corner of square.

**Tailors**—Dailey & Seagle, main st. one door west of square. Alexander & Moore, on square, s. by w. side. D. Hoover, on square, north by east 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. Jetton, on square, north by west. J. A. Jetton & Co., main st. west.

**Printers**—T. 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 east, on 2d square from Court House. Wm. McKoy, main st. east, on 3d square. P. Simpson, street north of main, and n. 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, back st. south west of square. A. Houser, main st. west. Isaac Houser, south side, main st. west end. John Houser, north side, main st. west end.

**Brick Masons**—Willis Peck, (and plasterer) main st., east, 4th corner from square. Houser, on east side of street north square.

**Fin Plate Worker and Copper Smith**—R. Shuford, main st. east, on south e of 2d square.

**Shoe Makers**—John Huggins, on back south west of square. Anzi Ford & son, south west corner Charlotte road and n. st. east end.

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

**Manufactories**—John Cline, north public square, 2 doors, west side of st. Jotts & son, on square, south side.

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

**Wool Factory**—G. & R. Mosteller, 4 south-east of court house.

**Wool Factory**—John Hoke & L. D. 2 miles south of court house.

**Kiln**—Daniel Shuford and others, south.

**Letters for the above to be addressed Post Office in Lincoln.**

## I want a Beau—I've got a Beau.

I want a beau! I want a beau!  
Tis sweet—at least they tell me so—  
To waltz, or walk, or sail or row,  
With him you mean to marry;  
And then—but oh! it must be sweet!  
To have one kneeling at one's feet,  
And hear him there his vows repeat!  
By Jove, but I will marry!

I'm old enough to have a beau!  
And oft I tell my mamma so!  
As often she replies "Oh no!  
You are too young to marry!"  
Odd Zooks! 'tis always thus with those  
Within whose bosom coldly flows  
The streams of love, to belles and beaux,  
Who have a mind to marry!

Maids who have their hearts for sale  
Some forty years—whose charms are stale,  
May—and they have a cause—trill  
At those who wish to marry.  
But ma's who, by experience taught,  
Know all the bliss with which is fraught  
The wedded life—I think should nought  
Object when girls would marry.

I've got a beau! I've got a beau!  
I know he loves me—and he came  
This very night to tell his flame,  
He called me every pretty name,  
And ask'd me if I'd marry.  
I blush'd—as every modest maid  
On such occasion will—and said,  
"Dear Sir, I feel somewhat afraid:  
I am too young to marry."

He pressed his suit—what could I do?  
I answered, "take me,"—(so would you),  
And, truth to say, I think there's few,  
Who, can but that will marry.  
The Rubicon is passed—what then?  
Why I must wed the best of men,  
I trust I shan't regret the when  
I first resolv'd to marry.

## 15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday morning, and was received in Philadelphia by express, from whence it was communicated to the Baltimore Sun by Magnetic Telegraph, some twenty-four hours in advance of the mail.

The news is of considerable importance, and very interesting, particularly so far as relates to the reception of the news of the victories of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande.

The corn bill has triumphed in the committee of the whole in the House of Lords by a majority of thirty-three. Consequently all fear as to the final passage are at an end, and a rich market for our superabundant crops of breadstuffs, may now be confidently anticipated.

There has been a decline of one-eight pence in the Cotton market, though the demand continued steady.

Sir Robert Peel's retirement is more confidently spoken of than by former arrivals—there is, however, nothing positive known yet with regard to his intentions in this respect. It is based on the supposition, that on the completion of his great measures he will retire from active life.

The war between the United States and Mexico engrosses public attention. The victories of the Americans on the Rio Grande has changed public feeling both in England and France from sympathy for the Mexicans to contempt. This change of opinion, however, is as unjust to the Mexicans as the former feeling was to the Americans. The Mexicans deserve much credit for their gallant stand, and it was only the superior tact and energy of Gen. Taylor and his brave little army that overthrew them.

Mr. Guizot's organ is still pointing out the necessity and policy of France and England interfering by a joint action of some kind to protect Mexico from what it terms the rapacious and tyrannical conduct of the United States in seizing on the territory of a weak and unfortunate nation. The government organ, however, does not touch on the subject, and the probability is that the organ of Mr. Guizot is used as a feeler to ascertain the views of the people in regard to such a movement.

His Holiness, the Pope of Rome is dead, having expired suddenly on the 1st of June. Cardinal Franzoni, it is said, is the person most likely to succeed him.

Dr. Ellis, a professor of Hydropathy, has been held to bail for manslaughter for causing the death of a patient by administering the cold water system.

## France.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Marine, in reference to the war between the United States and Mexico, was asked if he intended to tolerate the extreme abuse which the Mexicans appeared disposed to make of their letters of marque. The Minister replied that the principle which guided the ministry in reference to the corsairs was that for a ship to have the right to sail under the French flag, the captain, the officers, and two thirds of her crew must be French. Nevertheless, in certain circumstances was sufficient if three fifths the crew were French. It was on such condition that letters of marque were delivered in time of war to vessels sailing under the French flag. The circumstances which constituted piracy were determined by the laws of 1825, which are, that a vessel must be found in the precise condition defined by that law to be reputed pirates. But in case French vessels of war were ordered to cruise in places in which French commerce needed protection, and if the captains of those vessels of war were to meet a ship which sailed under a foreign flag, and should, have a captain, officers, and majority of the crew not belonging to that nation there would be just motive of suspicion, and the captains of such vessels of war ought to protect the interests of their country. It was only for French tribunals in the ports of France to decide the variable situation of the ship referred to.

A Deputy then insisted that the principles on which France acted were good, and that Mexico should be obliged to act upon them also. He then read an extract from a despatch of a French Admiral to the Mexican Government in 1829, in which he laid down that every vessel bearing a letter of marque of which the Captain and two thirds of the crew should not be Mexicans, would be considered a pirate, and treated as such, with all the severity of the laws of war.

## PARIS, June 15.

The Journal des Debats lately published a remarkable article on the state of affairs between Mexico and the United States. Our cotemporary, says an English paper, asserts that Mr. Polk has only gone against Mexico to compensate for his defeat in Oregon, and to regain popularity. It thinks Mexico is totally unable to resist the United States, and that existing hostilities will result in its dismemberment. It thinks that the States will endeavor to seize the Californias to make up for their being obliged to loose Oregon, and that the Californias are infinitely more valuable.

It views all this with regret, but beyond a few sneers at Mr. Polk, for whom it appears to have cherished the most profound contempt, it says nothing offensive to the United States. It points out the necessity of France and England interfering in the matter, in order to bring about a reconciliation, and to protect Mexico. It alleges that France had interests at stake in Mexico which call promptly for such interference.

Le Comte, the attempted assassin of the King of the French has been brought to trial, condemned and executed as a paricide; that is to go bare foot to the scaffold, wearing a shirt outside his dress, and to have his head covered with a black veil, to remain standing on the scaffold whilst the sentence was read to the people, and to be then beheaded. On the trial he stated that he had no accomplices, and was not the tool of any political faction.

## Germany.

The German papers announce that the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, are to meet at Vienna in September next.

## Sweden and Norway.

### STOCKHOLM, June 5.

Emigration is rapidly on the increase from this part of the world to the United States. A United States vessel lately left Scien with 250 emigrants leaving seven hundred prepared to follow on the first opportunity. The greater part of the emigrants are artisans and agriculturalists. The majority of them are tolerably well to do in the world. The Coronation of the King and Queen is to take place in October with great pomp.

## Russia.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.—Vast preparations are making for the marriage of

the Emperor's daughter with the Prince of Volga. Poland is encumbered with troops. The Emperor of Russia has published a ukase ordering all the Jews in Russia to place themselves in one of the four following classes: 1st, among the burghesses of the town, by the purchase of a piece of land, or a house, 2d, in one of the three corporations of Trades; 3d, in a corporation of artisans, after having given the proofs of ability required by law; 4th, in the grand body of tillers, whether on their own property or owned by others. They must place themselves, by the appointed time, in one of the classes, and are to be subjected to restrictive measures.

## Portugal.

### LISBON, June 9.

The Insurrectionary Juntos have almost all laid down their arms, expressing their satisfaction with the general measures of the new administration.

## Italy.

### MILAN, June 7.

His holiness Pope Gregory the 16th departed this life on the 1st. He had been indisposed during the last week of May, but on the 28th or 29 of that month he was believed by his physicians perfectly recovered. His death was sudden, and may possibly give rise to similar rumors as followed the decease of several of his predecessors. He was in the eighty first year of his age, having been born in the year 1765. In ordinary times the decease of a Pope would not occasion any sensation in the political world, but such is not the case in the present instance. Pope Gregory the 86 was a good, kind benevolent man, sincere in his religious principles, and more tolerant than most others who had held the keys of St. Peter.

The member of the Sacred College most likely to succeed Pope Gregory is the Cardinal Franzoni, President of the Congregation of the Propaganda. He is, however considered friendly to the Jesuits, and will be of course fiercely opposed by France. Cardinal Franzoni was born at Genoa, on the 10th of December, 1775, and is of course in the 71st year of his age. Cardinal Acton might not improbably be selected, and would in that case be only the second Englishman that has ever held the papal dignity. Great agitation continues to prevail in different parts of the country, especially in the Papal State, and it is to be feared that outbreaks will take place.

## When may a Person be called Drunk?

"Well, Doctor, pray give us a definition of what you consider being fou, that we may know in future, when a cannie Scot may, with propriety, be termed drunk."

Well, gentlemen, said the Doctor, that is rather a kittle question to answer, for you must know there is a great diversity of opinion on the subject. Some say that a man is sober as long as he can stand upon his legs. An Irish friend of mine, fire-eating, hard drinking captain of dragoons, once declared to me on his honor as a soldier and a gentleman, that he would never allow any friend of his to be called drunk, till he saw him trying to light his pipe at a pump. And others there be, men of learning and respectability too, who are of opinion, that a man has a right to consider himself sober as long as he can lie flat on his back, without holding on by the ground. For my own part, I am a man of moderate opinions, and would allow that a man was fou, without being just so far gone as any of these. But with your leave, gentlemen, I'll tell you a story about the Laird Bonniemoon, that will be a good illustration of what I call being fou.

The Laird of Bonniemoon was gae foud of his bottle—in short just a poor drunken body, as I said afore. On one occasion he was asked to dine with Lord B——, a neighbor of his lordship being well acquainted with the Laird's dislike to small drinks, ordered a bottle of cherry brandy to be set before him after dinner, instead of port, which he always drank in preference to claret, when nothing better was to be got. The Laird, he thought this fine heartsome stuff, and on he went, filling his glass like the more he drank, the more he praised his Lordship's port. "It was a fine, full-bodied wine, and lay well on the stomach, not like that poisonous stuff claret, that

makes a body feel as if he had swallowed a nest of puddocks." Well, gentlemen, the Laird had finished one bottle of cherry brandy, or as his Lordship called it, "his particular port," and had just tossed off a glass of the second bottle, which he declared to be even better than the first, when his old confidential servant, Watty, came stalking into the room, and making his best bow, announced that the Laird's horse was at the door. "Get out of that ye fause loon, cried the Laird, pulling off his wig, and flinging it at Watty's head.—Don't ye see, ye blethering brute, that I'm just beginning my second bottle?"

"But Maister," says, Watty, scratching his head, 'amaist twall o'clock.' "Weel what though it be?" said the Laird, turning up his glass with drunken gravity, while the rest of the company were like to split their sides with laughing at him and Watty. "It canna be ony later my man, so just reach me my wig and let the naig bide a wee." Well gentlemen, it was a cold frosty night, and Watty soon tired of kicking his heels at the door; so in a little while back he comes, and says he, Maister, Maister, it's amaist ane o'clock! "Weel, Watty, says the Laird, with a hiccup—for he was far gone by this time—it will be ony earlier, Watty, my man, and that's a comfort, so ye may rest yourself a wee while longer till I finish my bottle. A full belly makes a stiff back, you know, Watty." Watty was by this time dancing mad; so after waiting another half hour, back he comes, in an awful hurry, and says he, "Laird, Laird, as true as death, the sun's rising." Weel Watty says the Laird, looking waul wise, and trying with both hands to fill his glass, let him rise my man, let him rise, he has further to gang the day than either you or me, Watty.

This answer fairly dumfounded poor Watty, and he gave it up in despair. But at last the bottle was finished; the Laird was lifted into the saddle, and off he rode in high glee, thinking all the time the moon was the sun, and that he had fine daylight for his journey. "Heck, Watty, my man, said the Laird, patting his stomach, and speaking awful thick, we were nane the worse for that second bottle this frosty morning. Faith, said Watty, blowing his fingers and looking as blue as a bilberry, your honor may be nane the worse for it, but I am nane the better? I wish I was. Well, on they rode fou cannie, the Laird gripping hard at the horse's mane, and rolling about like a sack of meal; for the cold air was beginning to make the spirits tell on him. At last they came to a bit of a brook that crossed the road; and the Laird's horse being pretty well used to have his own way, stopped short and put down his head to take a drink. This had the effect to make the poor Laird lose his balance, and away he went over the horse's ears, into the very middle of the brook. The Laird, honest man, had just sense enough to hear the splash, and to know that something was wrong, but he was that drunk that he did not the least suspect that it was himself. "Watty, said he, sitting up in the middle of the stream, and stammering out the words with great difficulty, Watty my man, some body's fallen in the stream, Watty." Faith, you may say that replied Watty, like to roll off his horse with laughing, for its just yourself Laird. "Hout fie, Watty?" cried the Laird with a hiccup between every word; it surely canna be me, Watty, for I'm here!"

Now gentleman, continued the Doctor, here is the case in which I would allow a man to be drunk, although he had neither lost his speech nor the use of his limbs.

## Washing the Floor.

Don't blush now—we merely stepped in a moment—we love to see ladies on their knees, scrubbing the floor. No apologies—we detest them. You are really a smart woman, and all we wish is, that our young ladies would take example from you; we'll be bound to say they would sooner obtain beaux—and such, too as would be worthy of themselves. There, scrub away—you can work and talk too—what blushing again—ah! here's your mother. Good afternoon—we were just praising your daughter, on account of her industrious habits. If we were not provided for, she would be our choice—that is, if we could get her. Nothing please us more than to see a girl willing to work; for then we never fear for her: she can always obtain a good living, and will stand in a fair way to obtain, something better.