

THE LINCOLN COURIER.

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

VOLUME 3.

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Lincoln Business Directory.

Court Officers—Superior Court—F. A. Hoke, clerk. Equity—W. M. 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 Commissioner I. H. Holland.

Lawyers—Haywood W. Guion, 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. 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.

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

Tailors—Daley & Sengle, 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. Jettan, on square, north by west. J. A. Jettan & 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 st. east, on 2d square from Court House. Abner McKoy, 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. Dela n. 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 House, 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. 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.

at Manufactories—John Cline, north of 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, 2 miles south-east of court house.

Cotton Factory—John Hoke & L. D. Childs, 2 miles south of court house.

Lime Kila—Daniel Shuford and others, 9 miles south.

WANTED—A youth of about 16 years of age as an apprentice to the Printing business. Apply at this office.

The Careful old Lady.

The old lady sat in her rocking chair,
Darn, darn, darn;
The fire was bright and the night was fair,
Darn, darn, darn;
The stocking was old, and the heel was worn,
But she was well furnished with needle and yarn
And well she knew how the heel to turn,
Darn, darn, darn!

She sat in her chair from morn till night,
Darn, darn, darn;
And still her eye was watchful and bright,
Darn, darn, darn;
For well she was used her needle to ply,
And every hole in a stocking could spy,
And to mend it faithfully she would try,
Darn, darn, darn!

Young ladies, if ever you hope to be wives,
Darn, darn, darn.
For many a call you will have in your lives
To darn, darn, darn;
Would you keep your children neat and clean?
Would you save your toes from frost-bites keen?
Then never believe that darnings are mean,
But darn, darn, darn!

He Came too Late.

He came too late! neglect had tried
Her constancy too long;
Her love had yielded to her pride
And the deep sense of wrong
She scorned the offering of a heart
Which lingered on its way,
Till it could no delight impart
Nor shed one cheering ray.

He came too late! at once he felt
That all his power was o'er;
Indifference in her calm smile dwelt—
She thought of him no more,
Anger and grief had passed away,
Her heart and thoughts were free;
She met him and her words were gay,
No spell had memory.

He came too late! the subtle chords
Of love were all unbound—
Not by offence of spoken words,
But by the sights that wound;
She knew that life held nothing now
That could the past repay;
Yet she disdained his tardy vow,
And coldly turned away.

He came too late! her countless dreams
Of hope had long since flown—
No charm dwelt in his chosen theme,
Nor in his whisper-dream;
And when with word and smile he tried
Affection still to prove,
She turned her heart with woman's pride
And spurned his fickle love.

Turnip Culture.

Were American Farmers fully apprised of the value of the turnip crop in Europe, it is quite certain they would make greater exertions to give it a more general introduction into this country.—Turnips make the beef, milk, butter and cheese of England.

"The new system of husbandry" is based upon the introduction of the turnip culture. British farmers have also learned that feeding sheep upon the turnips in the field, is a capital plan to improve the soil.

But as the season is now at hand for sowing, a few practical hints will not be a miss.

1. *The soil must be rich, loose and free from noxious weeds.* Fresh land is the best, but cultivated fields will answer if they have the strength of soil. The very best spot of ground for turnips is an old cow yard. If the land is not rich it must be made so.
2. *The preparation of soil is an important item.* Deep ploughing is indispensable, as well as frequent ploughing before sowing. It is a good system to break the land very early in the spring, and continue to plough it every two or three weeks till June or July. By this means it will be freed from weeds, and rendered strong and mellow.
3. *The time of sowing is a matter of considerable consequence.* Some aged farmers say, "sow the 6th of August; while others tell us to sow the 25th of July, wet or dry; but there is no doubt the date should depend very much upon contingencies. It is a safe plan to sow every two weeks or oftener, from the first of June to the last of August. I once heard a successful old farmer say, "plant all kind of crops, and try all seasons, and you will be sure to hit the right crop and season." There is truth in it. About the last of July or first of August is generally the best time.
4. *Mode of sowing.*—If the land is fresh, the sowing may be performed broadcast; but care should be taken, that the plants should not grow too close together. This, however, is the lazy mode of cultivation, and should not be recommended, unless the land and preparations are every thing they should be, and the farmer or gardener cannot have the requisite labor performed. The best plan is to throw two furrows together by the use of a light plough, and let the rows be two feet apart—then open the ridges with a hoe—sow the seeds and rake them in.
5. *After Culture.*—In this department there are three very essential matters. 1st. Keep the land free from weeds and grass. 2d. Stir the soil frequently. 3d. Thin the

plants to such a distance as will prevent the interference with each other's growth.

6. *Harvesting.*—This need not be done before November. Pull up the roots carefully, haul them together, cut off the tops and taproots; raise the ground six inches, and put them in piles of from 10 to 20 bushels, cover with earth ten inches thick, and all will be safe till spring. There are different modes equally successful. The tops may be profitably fed to cattle and sheep.

As to the manner of feeding the crop, I wait for "a more convenient" for giving direction.

15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

England.

The Britannia arrived at Boston, brings the resignation of the Peel ministry. The following is the

The Cabinet.

Lord Chancellor—Lord Gottenham.
President of the Council—Marquis of Lansdowne.
Lord Privy Seal—Earl of Minto.
Secretary for the Home Department—Sir George Grey.
Secretary for the Foreign Department—Viscount Palmerston.
Secretary for the Colonies—Earl Grey.
First Lord of the Treasury—Lord John Russell.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Chas. Wood.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Lord Campbell.
Paymaster General—Mr. Macaulay.
Wood and Forests—Viscount Morpeth.
Postmaster General—Marquis of Clanricarde.
Board of Trade—Earl of Clarendon.
Board of Control—Sir John Lubbock.
Chief Secretary for Ireland—Mr. Lubbock.
Admiralty—Earl of Auckland.

NOTICE OF CABINET.

Master of the Mint—Right Hon. R. S. Sichel.
Secretary at War—Hon. Fox Maule.
Attorney General—Sir Thomas Wilde.
Lord Advocate—Mr. A. Rutherford.
Solicitor General for Scotland—Mr. T. Macland.
Lord Lieutenant for Ireland—Earl of Rosborough.
Commander-in-Chief—Duke of Wellington.
Master General of the Ordnance—Marquis of Anglesey.

The Times says, Mr Cobden, the able head of the "Anti-corn Law League," would have been offered a place in the Cabinet had not his impaired health and finances forbidden. A substantial testimonial—probably not less than \$500,000—is to be raised by subscription and invested in a princely estate for him. Peel paid him a great compliment in his speech, resigning office, as the real author of the recent changes in the commercial policy of the country. Mr. Bright, his colleague in the Corn Law agitation, is to have a responsible place in the Government, and Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the League, an appointment.

Haydon, the Historical Painter, has committed suicide, in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments. He had previously written to several eminent men for assistance, but received little. Peel sent him £50, and after his death sent £200 to his family, and gave one son a place in the Customs.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in the course of some remarks in the House of Lords upon the adjustment of the Oregon question, thus alluded to the American Minister:—

"Gratifying as that intelligence was, (the arrival of the Hibernia's news,) he felt it an act of duty and justice, as it was a duty of as much pleasure as justice, to pay his tribute to the friendly and conciliatory course which had been adopted by the United States Minister in this country. He had long known him, and he had had reason to respect him in an official capacity some fifteen or sixteen years ago. He was certain that by every means in his (the American Minister's) power, he had contributed to the present result. He was certain that there was no person in that House, or this country, who more cordially participated in the satisfaction which they might experience than Mr. McLane, the American Minister."

From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

LIVERPOOL, July 4, 1-16.

The Overland Mail from India.

Since the sailing of the "Medway," accounts have been received from Bombay to the 20th of May, which contain no news of striking interest. The principal point of intelligence relates to the proceedings of the Lahore government, which, on the occasion of a slight disturbance, gave strong proofs of its resolution to put down all attempts at revolt. A British sentinel, in endeavoring to prevent a drove of cattle from entering a street crowded with baggage, wounded a cow in the nose. The cow being a sacred animal in the eyes of the Sikhs, a disturbance was caused; the shops and houses of the neighboring streets were closed, and the superstitious zealots, getting on the tops of the houses, threw stones and other missiles on the British officers and soldiers who sought to appease the tumult. The Lahore authorities soon brought about tranquility, apologized to the British residents and to the officers, seized some of the ringleaders, and hanged one or two Brahmans on the following day.

Later from the Army.

The steamship New-York, Capt. Phillips, arrived last evening from Brazos Santiago via Galveston. She left the Brazos on the 13th inst. She brought among her passengers Col. McIntosh and son, Lieut. Bibb, Lieut. Power and Lieut. Lawe. Twenty discharged soldiers also came over on her. It gives us pleasure to state that Col. McIntosh has recovered in a great measure from his wounds. He was at the public table last evening at the St. Charles, as his numerous friends in Savannah, New-York and throughout the country will be most happy to hear.

We derive our news from the army in a great measure from the Matamoros Revue of the 8th inst. The 7th Regiment of Infantry left on the 6th for Camargo. Three companies by the way of the river, on the steamer Big Hatchie, the others taking up the line of march by the way of Reynosa, both detachments were expected to arrive about the same time.

Besides the Aid and the Big Hatchie the Troy, Capt. Wright, had arrived at Matamoros, and the papers expected a general move before long. Verbal accounts represent that there are ten boats at Matamoros, and that the army is moving as fast as it is possible to despatch the troops up the river.

The general health of the army is represented as good a few cases of dysentery and camp fever alone occurring.

The Louisiana Volunteers celebrated the 4th of July with great spirit. Maj. Ogden pronounced an address; Gen. Taylor reviewed the Louisiana Brigade; Captain Head's company gave a splendid dinner, Gen. Desha, Gens. Lamar and Burlesson, Col. Kinney, and others, were guests.—Gen Taylor dropped in on "the boys"—thirty of them printers—drank wine with them and passed on to others. The fete was a truly patriotic one.

We are truly sorry to have to record the following casualty which occurred on the 4th. We copy the circumstances from the Revue:

As the steamer Aid was passing over the rope suspended across the river for the use of the ferry boats, the rebound of the rope on being cleared from the knee of the boat was so great as to break off the large post to which it was attached on the east bank of the river, and which in its fall struck down Lieut. Scully, of Capt. Keene's company, of the Jackson Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, and Corporal J. J. Mervin, of Graham's company; East Rapides Volunteers, of the same Regiment, who were on duty at the ferry. Lieut. Scully, although severely bruised on the left arm and abdomen, is doing well; but Corporal Mervin fell to rise no more, being killed instantly.

Mr. Mervin was a native of Dublin, a man of education, and was teaching in Rapides and studying the law, when the war broke out. He was buried with the honors of war in the Catholic burial ground of Matamoros.

Further from the army.

The mail received by the New-York having been distributed, we are placed in

possession of our correspondence from the army, a portion of which will be found below. Everything indicates that Gen. Taylor will soon make, if he has not already made, a general movement towards Camargo, and thence upon Monterey. We make the following extract from a letter from Mr. Kendall, dated July 5th:

***** McCulloch's Rangers are off immediately after breakfast—this is early in the day you must understand—on another trip up the country, and I am hurrying myself to accompany them. The steamer Aid is not yet, but is to leave immediately, so I learn, with the detachment of the 4th U. S. Infantry destined for Camargo. You shall hear from me from the first point whence I can send a letter in that direction.

Of the Volunteers, the Andrew Jackson Regiment, Col. Marks, and Washington Regiment, Col. Walton, were the first to be sent forward towards Camargo, but the papers of the 8th inst. do not represent that they had actually moved.

Gen Henderson, of Texas, was recovering from a severe attack of illness, from which he had suffered. Col. Lewis P. Cook had also been very ill, and it was at one time reported that he was dead. He was convalescent at last accounts. The "American Flag"—another name for the "Republic of Rio Grande" newspaper—says that Gen. Taylor announced to the two regiments above named, on the 4th, that in a few days he would have boats to transport them to Camargo, whence "he would put them directly in motion for Monterey; and that if he failed to accommodate them with a fight with the Mexicans before the summer had passed away, it would not be his fault." One long, loud and enthusiastic burst of applause testified the joy of the volunteers.

The following is from the American Flag.

We understand that there is a project on foot here to raise a body of men—fifty or more—to go to Chihuahua and search for an immense treasure which is said to be secreted previous to the destruction of a large City, which was besieged by the Indians many years ago and all the inhabitants massacred with the exception of two. These two, it would seem, made several attempts to return and get the treasure, but died before it was accomplished. The mines in neighborhood of where the treasure was buried, are said to have been the richest in the world and have never been worked since that time.

From Chihuahua, via Monterey and Saltillo.—We conversed last evening with a gentleman direct from Chihuahua, Mr. Degrey, who says that he left that place about twenty seven day ago, in consequence of the Mexican Custom House or river guard having seized the goods which he was taking from San Antonio to Chihuahua. He states that he was arrested several times on the route but managed to obtain his release. The first intelligence he received of the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, was at Montclova, owing to the desert county through which he passed. At Montclova he found the most perfect apathy prevailing in regard to the war. Six hundred men had volunteered at that place for the Rio Grande, but he was informed that they nutnized and left to the number of five hundred immediately after being advised of the results of the battles. The same spirit seemed to prevail throughout the whole country over which he travelled—he heard no opinion expressed favorable to joining the army & carrying on the war.

Arista says he has had enough of the Mexican army, and intends remaining at his rancho. The remnants of the army, 3 or 400 strong, are at Luarez, in a miserable condition. Canales was a few miles above Reynosa with 125 men. A passport was given to Mr. De Grey by Carrabaja, under which he received no molestation.

MATAMOROS, MEXICO, July 3, 1846.

Independent of the news published in the Matamoros Revue of this morning, we have any quantity of rumors from the interior of Mexico. A majority of them are probably entirely destitute of foundation, yet it may not be amiss to give them a place in print. One account has it that Herrera is again at the head of the Govern-