

Chas. J. M. Wheeler

# THE LINCOLN COURIER.

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

VOLUME 3.

LINCOLN, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1846.

NUMBER 16.

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. TO 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—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. R. H. Gaston, Sheriff; Paul Kistler, Deputy.

**Register**, W. J. Wilson; Deputy, C. C. Henderson. County Surveyor, Isaac Holland; County Prothonotary, I. H. Holland. Coroner, Wm R. 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. 2d square, east.

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

**Merchants**—Wm Hoke, north on square, east corner. B. S. Johnston, 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, B. Sumner; Female, under the charge of Mr. Sumner also; residence main st. 5th corner south east of the court house.

**Hotels**—Mrs. Wotz, s. w. corner of main st. and square. Wm. Slade, main st. 2d corner east of square. A. A. McClane, 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. L. Rothrock, south-west corner of square.

**Tailors**—Daley & 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. B. M. & F. J. Jetton, on square, north by west. J. A. Jetton & Co., main st. west.

**Printers**—T. J. Eccles, Courthouse 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. Deia n. main st. near east end. J. Byranger, back st. north west of public square. J. W. Paysour, west end.

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

**Carpeters, &c.**—D. Niel 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 st., south west of square. Anzi 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 Batts & son, on square, south side.

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

**Paper Factory**—G. & R. Mosteler, d miles south east of court house.

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

**Lime Kiln**—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 Day of Waterloo.

Ambition! curse of human mind,  
What tears you cause to flow,  
What woes inflict on all mankind,  
Oh day of Waterloo.

How many a gallant soldier bold  
Where death-winged bullets flew,  
And many a noble heart will mourn  
The day of Waterloo.

The aged father bending down  
To earth from whence he came;  
Sad end in grief his son will mourn,  
Who fell at Waterloo.

The tender mother, frantic, wild,  
O'erwhelmed with weight of wo,  
Will mourn her lost, her darling child,  
Who died at Waterloo.

And many a son and daughter too,  
Who both together grew,  
Will join to mourn a parent dear  
Entombed at Waterloo.

And many a widow too will weep  
A husband dear and true,  
Whose eyes are closed in endless sleep  
On plains of Waterloo.

The tender babe has yet to learn  
A father's love to know,  
And unborn infants, too, will mourn  
The day of Waterloo.

And see on beauty's rosy cheek  
The briny tears do flow;  
She mourns the lover, faithful, true,  
Who died at Waterloo.

The day was won—the battle o'er—  
The news like lightning flew,  
Proud Bonaparte of glory shorn  
Fled swift from Waterloo.

And now the kings of Europe States  
With trophies bright and new,  
Return to crown at Paris gate  
The chief of Waterloo.

**A Bachelor leads an easy life.**  
A BACHELOR leads an easy life,  
Few folks that are wed live better;  
A man may live well with a very good wife,  
But the puzzle is how to get her;

There are pretty good wives, and pretty bad wives,  
And wives neither one thing nor t'other;  
And, as for wives who scold all their lives,  
I'd sooner wed Adam's grandmother.

Ten, ladies and gents, if to marriage inclin'd,  
May deceit or ill-humour ne'er trap ye!  
May those who are single get wives to their mind,  
And those who are married live happy!

Some choose their ladies for ease, or for grace,  
Or a pretty turn'd foot as they're walking;  
Some choose for figure, and some choose for face,  
But very few choose 'em for talking.

Now, as for the wife I could follow through life,  
'Tis she who can speak sincerely;  
Who not over nice, can give good advice,  
And love a good husband dearly.

So, ladies and gents, when to wedlock inclin'd,  
May deceit or ill-humour ne'er trap ye!  
May those who are single find wives to their mind,  
And those who are married live happy!

**Stephen Girard.**  
We perceive that some of the papers habitually speak of this individual as having been a worthy and philanthropic man. But for our part we can never hold up to public admiration the memory of a man who stunted and screwed through a whole lifetime, even if he did devise the hoard he could no longer keep, for the benefit of the orphan. He must do something with his money—he was cold-hearted and had no desire to leave so large a sum to mere relatives, and therefore doubtless thought that he would compound for a hard and selfish life, by an equally selfish fit of generosity at his death. But impartial history cannot be bribed in this manner. Stephen Girard had justly the reputation of being a close, hard hearted man while he lived, and the memory of his real character will survive, though the splendid monuments raised by his immense wealth were literally covered with eulogistic falsehoods.—Saturday Post.

**The Tea Plant in France.**  
The Journal des Debats states that the experiments made for introducing the culture of the tea plant in France had fully succeeded. The tea plant has been found to thrive as well in Angers as at Hyeres, under the warmest climate of Provence; which is considered a fact without example in the history of this plant since its introduction in Europe, and demonstrates that the climate of France is favorable to the culture of the tea plant. The experiments made in Algeria have not been so successful; all the plants were killed by the heat, notwithstanding every precaution. Between the province in the north of France, of which the climate appears too cold and humid, and the burning plains of Algeria, there may be selected the provinces of the south, where, by choosing good soils and favorable sites, there could be no doubt but the tea plant might be cultivated with success.

## FOREIGN NEWS.



The steamer Cambria arrived at her wharf, in Boston, this (Friday) morning, after a passage of thirteen days and a half. She brings 113 passengers, and among them I observe the names of Hon. Washington Irving, our Minister to Spain; B. Manor, bearer of despatches; and the renowned Cruikshank, whose skill and humor as a caricaturist, are familiar all over the world.

The grain harvest in England is over; the crop is gathered, and it seems to be generally admitted that it will be an average one. The late heavy storms have somewhat impaired the bright hopes of the early summer.

The potato crop it is alleged, and appears to be believed, is a failure in all parts of the country; and in the prospective loss of staple, of course public attention turns with more interest to the corn meal of the United States.

The Conservative party have elected their president and Vice president of the French Chambers, by a large majority.

The British Iron trade has sensibly improved in consequence of the passage of the new American tariff; a fact that will be gratifying to the American Iron trade, as it must tend greatly to relieve an excess of apprehension that may have been thoughtlessly and foolishly engendered.

The American Provision market is in a buoyant state.

Parliament had been prorogued on the 28th ult.

Her Britannic Majesty's ship of the line America had arrived with six millions of dollars in specie, collected on the west coast of Mexico, and in Peru and Chili.

From Cape of Good Hope, on the 13th of May, we learn that 10,000 Caffres, who had swarmed around Fort Peddie, were dispersed by artillery and rockets, leaving a large number of them on the field dead.—The firing having frightened the cattle which were gathered beneath the walls of fort for protection, they broke loose, and four or five thousand were captured by the Caffres. On the 18th of June a thousand Caffres were surprised by several parties of British, and defended themselves gallantly, but several hundred were galloped over & cut down in retreat.

The Queen of Spain is to marry her cousin, the Duke de Cadiz the eldest son of the Duke of Montpensier.

A treaty of commerce between Prussia and Denmark has been published.

Flour was in demand in Havre. Sales had been made at 32l. and 33l. to arrive.

The news from America announcing that the American Government had made overtures of peace to the Republic of Mexico, caused a great change in the aspect of Mexican affairs, and produced quite a revolution in the market value of that stock.

**France.**  
The Chamber of Deputies opened on the 17th, with the usual speech from the throne, which was received by the steamer of 19th August. The proceedings of the Chambers have since been confined to the verification of the election of each Deputy.—When this is completed they will return an answer to the King's speech, to which the Peers have already sent their reply.

Joseph Henry, who fired at the King on the 29th July has been tried by the Peers, found guilty, and was condemned to work in the galleys for life. No doubt is entertained that the fellow is insane. His MSS letters and his conduct prove it. During the trial he expressed a wish to be condemned to death, but a new state policy towards these regicides has prevented the realization of this ambitious desire for "hero worship."

Considerable discussion has taken place in the French journals relative to the recent alterations in the American tariff.

The Constitutionnel thinks the Tariff still high, & enforces on the American Government the necessity of establishing Docks & 'Entree Pots.'

**Ireland.**  
Hostility continues among the Irish peo- towards Indian Corn, but increasing intelligence is gradually removing the preju-

dice. Turnips are in a sound state and will compensate for the loss of the more popular esculent.

**Australia.**  
At last advices from Van Diemen's Land, the laboring classes experience considerable distress, and the evils of the probation system increasingly manifested.

**The Cambria's News.**  
The abstract of foreign intelligence supplied by the steamer of the 4th inst., furnishes not an item of interesting political intelligence. The commercial accounts are however, important—showing 1st. An average product of grain in England, although accompanied by a short potato crop. 2d. A rise in the value of cotton, being the first effects of a deficiency in the incoming crop; and, 3d. A reduction in the rate of interest to 3 per cent. by the Bank of England, indicative of an increasing abundance of money, in spite of any latent apprehension from the export of coin, to pay for imported bread stuffs and a demand of monied capital for rail road investments.

These are circumstances denoting the restoration of confidence and the return of commercial prosperity, provided a spirit of speculation is not engendered, which would lead to retool and perhaps general injury.—Evening News.

**From the New Orleans Delta 12th inst. Latest from the Rio Grande.**  
The steamer Sea Capt. Jenkins, arrived yesterday afternoon from the Rio Grande, via Galveston. The Galveston Gazette of the 9th inst., with which we were favored by a passenger, gives the following:

The steamer Sea arrived yesterday (Tuesday) morning from the Rio Grande, having on board a portion of Col. Johnson's Regiment of Texas Volunteers, who have been discharged from service. The Sea left the Rio Grande on Sunday evening. On Sunday night she encountered rather rough weather, though not so strong, we believe, as that experienced here.

The returning Volunteers left Camargo on Tuesday of last week. At the time of their departure the army was leaving Camargo in detachments, in the direction of Monterey, and Gen. Taylor was expected to start in person on Wednesday.

We learn that the prospects and the expectations of the General for a fight are greatly lessened. So much so, indeed, that it is believed that the other Texas Regiments will have leave to return home if they will accept it.

The Texas Volunteers generally enjoy very good health. Not a death has occurred among those from Galveston.

Mr. Donahoo, a volunteer from Liberty, died on board the Sea yesterday morning.

Only about thirty of the Galveston Volunteers came by the Sea. A party of twenty are on their way by land, via San Antonio; a few were let at Matamoros, and some others joined a Mississippi company. Col. Johnson has received an appointment as Brigade Inspector, and will remain with the army.

**Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.**  
MIER, Mexico, Aug. 30 1846.

I came up to this place last evening, in company with four or five of McCullach's men, and an express going in to Camargo gives me an opportunity of sending you a line.

There are no troops here, Capt. Vinton's company having been sent on towards Seralvo. From Seralvo, from which place we start to day, I hear that all is quiet.—Gen. Worth is encamped there, and in the course of ten or twelve days the whole army will reach the place. G. W. K.

**PUNTA AGUDA, Aug. 31, 1846.**  
I have this moment arrived at this place, and am off in a few moments for Seralvo.

Gen. Smith is encamped here on high and beautiful ground, and with a clear stream of water running directly past.—The health of the command—at present some seven or eight hundred—is excellent, and from the position of the camp it must continue so. Captain Blanchard of the Louisiana company, tells me that he has not a man who is really sick.

A gentleman just in from Seralvo informs me that the impression there was, that the Mexicans would make a bold stand at Monterey. One thing is certain, all the rancho leaders have drawn off their leaders in

that direction. There are several organized bands of robbers on the roads in this neighborhood, but as yet they have not had the temerity to attack any one.

**From Mexico.**  
The following further particulars, from Mexico, brought by the Princeton, we glean from the Pensacola correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

Gen. Santa Anna is said to have reached the city of Mexico, but had not entered ostensibly on the discharge of the functions of President. He was however, busily engaged in the organization of affairs, acting through agents.

Gen. Salas still remained at the head of affairs, surrounded by the following Cabinet:—Gen. Almonte, Minister of War; Senor R. J., Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Gomez Farías, of Finance; and Senor Pacheco, of Justice and Public Instruction.

A Congress has been summoned for the 1st of December.

The Mexicans, in conversation say, that if the United States will withdraw their troops from the Mexican territory, and again order the squadron to retire from Veracruz, they will assent to terms of peace!

The plan has been suggested by the Mexicans, of exchanging Commander Carpenter, of the Truxton, for Gen. L. Vega.

**From Santa Fe.**  
Mr. Soubrette left Bent's Fort on the 10th ult., and arrived at St. Louis on the 18th, bringing the latest intelligence.

Before Mr. S. left Bent's Fort he carried that letters had been sent to Aranja, the Governor of New Mexico, by Chavez and others of the principal citizens of Santa Fe, calling upon him to defend the city and their property against the advancing forces of the Americans. He sent them back word that, if they would come in person and aid him in such an undertaking, he would fight as long as he could stand or they desired, but unless they did so, he would not strike a blow. The miserable show of a force which was mustered in Santa Fe, he declared unable to defend the place, even against the predatory bands of savages which surrounded them.

The Governor of California, it appears, has expressed himself in favor of the American emigration, but Gen. Castro is hostile to it.

**From the N. O. Picayune 16th inst. More of the Mexican news.**  
The Courier of last evening says a letter has been received by a highly respectable commercial house in this city from Vera Cruz, dated September 5th, which states that the Mexican Executive has rejected the overtures of our Government for a treaty of peace, on the ground that the subject of peace cannot be treated of by the Executive without the sanction of Congress, and that the Congress will not be in session till the month of December. The Courier also learns from the same source that the Mexican troops at San Louis Potosi have been ordered not to march towards Monterey.

The Courier seems to think it doubtful whether this rejection of the overtures of our Government was approved by Santa Anna, and whether in fact he was at the moment presiding over the Government. The representations which have been made to us on this subject, both verbally and by letter, are to the effect that Santa Anna was actually in the city of Mexico, and really, though not ostensibly controlling the action of the Government. This we stated yesterday, but have since seen in the Mobile Herald a letter which says Santa Anna was still at Jalapa.

However this may be, we cannot doubt, upon re-perusing a letter which we received on Monday, from an officer of the Navy, that Gen. Santa Anna does in fact control the Government of Mexico. It, however, any advantage can be gained by him hereafter from disavowing the course which Gen. Salas and the Mexican Cabinet have pursued, Santa Anna is precisely the man to make such disavowal. He is a monster of duplicity, and his affected reluctance to assume the reins of power at once and openly, may be a subterfuge by which to escape from the fulfilment of pledges which he has given. That this reluctance is affected, is false and hollow, we have no doubt; the only question with us is, who is to be made the victim of his duplicity?