

THE LINCOLN COURIER.

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

VOLUME 3.

LINCOLNTON, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1847.

NUMBER 42.

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—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. Robinson, Town Constable.
Registries, J. T. Alexander; County Surveyor, John Z. Falls; County Prothonotary, Ambrose Cosner. Trustee, J. Ramsour. Treasurer of Public Buildings—D. W. Schenck.
Committee of Finance—J. T. Alexander, Benj. Sumner, John F. Phifer.
Building Committee—J. Ramsour, Peter Sumner, John F. Phifer, and H. Canler.
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—Simpson & Bobo, main st., west. D. W. Schenck, (and Apothecary, main st., two doors east. Elum Caldwell, main street, 6 doors east. Z. Bunt, 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.
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. Motz, s. w. corner of main st. and square. Wm. Stade, 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. Presnell, main st. 4 doors east of square. Wm. R. Edwards, south west of square. James Cobb, south east 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. Jetton, south west on square.
Printers—T. 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 2d square from Court House. Abner McKoy, main st. east, on 3d square. S. P. Simpson, street north of main, and s. 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. Delam, main st. near east end. J. Bysinger, 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 Triplott, main st. M'Bees' 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 & Co. on square, south side.
Oil Mill—P. & 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.

CLEON AND I.

CLEON hath a million acres—
No'er a one have I;
Cleon dwelleth in a palace—
In a cottage I;
Cleon hath a dozen fortunes—
Not a penny I;
But the poorer of the twain, is
Cleon, and not I.

Cleon, true, possesseth acres,
But the landscape I;
Half the charms to me it yieldeth
Money cannot buy;
Cleon harbors sloth and dulness—
Freshening vigor I;
He in velvet, I in fustian,
Richer man am I.

Cleon is a slave to grandeur—
Free as thought am I;
Cleon fees a score of doctors—
Need of none have I;
Wealth-surrounded, care environ'd,
Cleon fears to die;
Death may come, he'll find me ready—
Happier man am I.

Cleon sees no charm in Nature—
In a daisy I;
Cleon hears no anthems ringing
In the sea and sky.
Nature sings to me for ever—
Earnest listener I;
State for state, with all attendants,
Who would change?—Not I.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Republican.
General Taylor.

The eminent military services of this distinguished man have enlisted the admiration of the country, and there are many who would extend to him, most cheerfully, the Presidency of the U. States. A few months ago, the Whig party were almost unanimous in this sentiment, believing him to be orthodox in his politics—of incorruptible integrity, of undaunted personal courage, and great chivalry of character. His "Signal" letter, in which he declares he cannot consent to become the candidate of any party, has thrown the cause into confusion, and more than one have advanced the reasonable opinion, that, unless he fully coincides with the Whigs on all the great questions of the day, they will not commit themselves fully to his support.

The conduct of the Whigs in relation to Gen. Taylor is very characteristic, and we should not be surprised if in a few months from this time they were to abandon him altogether, and return to Mr. Clay, their most able and favorite champion.

When Gen. Jackson was a candidate for the Presidency, the idea of elevating a military chieftain to that station was abhorrent to their fastidious republicanism. They opposed him bitterly and uncompromisingly.

Now, in 1847, they shout for Gen. Taylor because he is a military chieftain and such men (say they) should not go unrewarded.

We are ready to accord to the Hero of Buena Vista, a full measure of thanks and praise, we believe him "honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution," but it is demanding too much to require us to support any man until we know his views of the Constitution, and what changes, (if any) he would make in the present condition of national affairs. Does it not appear strange that the Whigs are so forgetful of the past? Have they recovered from the patriotic devotion of John Tyler? Are they again ready to vote for him who in all probability agrees with Mr. Tyler on many questions of expediency? We should think it would be time enough after Gen. Taylor had publicly, and unequivocally promulgated his views, to determine whether he was worthy their confidence. No one can doubt his intention to do so, for it must be apparent that disingenuousness is not an element of his nature, and necessity would force him even if it were.

For our own part, we must content ourselves for the present with the existing state of things, and not prematurely disturb the "public peace" with the excitement of a Presidential contest. Party malignity is severe enough at all times, without exasperating public feeling in advance, and engendering strife and contention, when good taste, good sense, and sound policy, forbid it.

George Holloway, of South Carolina, has left \$20,000 to Coker's Seminary of the South Carolina Conference, for the education of the sons of deceased Methodist preachers.

Important from Vera Cruz and Tampico.

The Steamship, New Orleans, Capt. Auld, arrived at an early hour this morning from Vera Cruz via Tampico and the Brazos. Her latest dates from Vera Cruz are to the 17th inst. Her news is very important. First of all we give Capt Auld's report:

On her departure from Vera Cruz on the morning of the 4th inst., Gen Pierce with his command of detachments from the third Dragons, 4th Artillery, 3d infantry, and the 7th, 8th 9th and 14th Infantry, a detachment of voltigniers and a large detachment of marines, amounting to 2500 men and 150 wagons had taken up their line of march towards Puebla.

We arrived in Tampico on the morning of the 15th at 8 o'clock. Col Gates informed us the two hundred American prisoners who had been released from the City of Mexico, and recaptured by Gen. Garay, at or near Huejutla, about ninety or one hundred miles up the river, and Col DeRussy, with detachments of Louisiana Volunteers parts of Capt. Wyse's company of Artillery and Capt. Boyd's (formerly of the Baltimore battalion) company of infantry, amounting to 115 or 120 men and officers, had left there by the way of the river, on the Steamer Undine and Mary Summers, on the morning of the 8th inst., for the purpose of releasing the American prisoners. They had landed sixty miles above, unmolested, and the two steamers had returned to the City. At 2 o'clock, P. M. an express arrived from Col De Rusay, stating that they had been permitted to march up, unmolested until they got in a narrow pass near Huejutla, where they were surrounded by twelve or fourteen hundred Mexicans, under Gen. Garay. They had suffered considerable loss, but by the assistance of Capt. Wyse's artillery, they had cut their way out and returned towards the river and wanted assistance. Col Gates despatched the New Orleans back to Vera Cruz with a requisition on Col Wilson for four Companies of Infantry, and also the steamers Undine and Mary Summers up the river; with 150 men to the relief of Col DeRussy. The New Orleans arrived at Vera Cruz on the 16th 2 o'clock, P. M., when we found the City in great excitement.

Gen. Pierce had marched out as above stated, and encamped about ten miles from the city, when the scouts or outguards came in, reported a large force of Mexicans at the National Bridge and marching towards the City. Every thing was got ready for an attack. The shipping were removed from between the City and Castle. Gen Pierce came in and took a reinforcement of seven hundred men, making in all thirty-two hundred. In consequence of the late difficulty the requisition of Col. Gates on Gov Wilsn could not be complied with. We received on board twenty-five marines from the U. S. sloop Saratoga, and on the morning of the 17th at 7 o'clock, sailed for Tampico at which time General Pierce had marched out to meet the enemy. At 7 o'clock on 18th inst., we arrived at Tampico, and heard that the two detachments had returned, and the result, as near as we could ascertain, was as follows:

The detachments had marched up towards their place of destination, unmolested, until they came in a narrow pass—7 miles from Huejutla, when they were surrounded by 1200 or 1400 hundred Mexicans who commenced a heavy fire on them from all directions. Capt Wyse got his piece of artillery to bear on them, after giving them six or eight rounds of grape, which cut lanes through their lines, they gave way and fled through the chapparal on each side of road. This was on the morning of the 12th. They continued fighting their way back towards the river, at intervals until the morning of the 16th instant, when they were released by the reinforcement of 150 men sent by Col Gora. They returned to the City late on the night of the 16th inst., with a loss of twenty killed, ten wounded and two missing, and fifteen or twenty horses and sixty pack mules. I regret to state that Capt Boyd was the first who fell, with three balls through his body. Also his 1st Lieutenant fell mortally wounded, and was left dy-

ing on the field. Col DeRussy had several balls through his clothes. Capt Wyse had three horses shot from under him. The Mexican loss, by report of a Mexican, was 150 killed and wounded. Their general fled and left the charge to the second in command. The names of the officers who accompanied Col. DeRussy are not recollected.

Lieut. Whipple, acting adjutant of the 9th infantry, was lassoed by a small party of guerillas on the 10th inst., when retiring from the cemetery, within four hundred yards of the walls of the City of Vera Cruz. They were pursued by the Americans who could not overtake them. The chapparal has been searched for miles around but his body could not be found.

From Vera Cruz our news is less satisfactory than we could wish. On the 13th our correspondent writes that two expresses had arrived from Puebla. The news had not fully transpired, but the report had got into circulation that the Mexican Government had sent three commissioners to San Martin Tesmelucan, about nine leagues from Puebla, to meet Mr. Trist and hear through him the terms offered by the President. This was but a rumor, in which we place little confidence.

Our correspondent writes on the 16th from Vera Cruz that an express from Gen. Scott (a Mexican) while on his way from Puebla to Vera Cruz was murdered near Jalapa. The guerillas report that he fought desperately, and before he fell killed two of their number. Our own express rider arrived in Vera Cruz on the morning of the 16th inst. without his letters, severely wounded. He came by the route of Orizaba, and six leagues from that place he was attacked by five guerrilleros and captured. They took from him his letters and inflicted seven severe wounds upon him with a poniard and left him for dead. Had he not played possum a little he thinks they would certainly have finished him. After they had left him he found a business letter to our agents in Vera Cruz, torn into fragments, near him. He gathered up most of the pieces and took them safe to Vera Cruz. Our correspondent writes that after putting the pieces together as well as he could he could only make out the following items:

Gen Pillow's division arrived at Puebla on the 8th all well. The American army would march on to the city of Mexico to a certainty if peace were not soon made. [We never yet supposed there was any doubt about this.] The postscript dated the 11th inst., says that place was the order of the day. The writer placed no faith in the prospect; he considered that Santa Anna's sole object was to gain time, a principle of general policy with the Mexicans, especially with the great man.

Hard Fate.

The "annals of the poor" afford many plain and salutary lessons to persons of a high degree in life. We frequently read of acts performed by the poor and uneducated, which would reflect proudly and gracefully upon the wealthy and highborn. How often has the hand of the poor smoothed the pillow of the sick, and administered to the wants of the abject, and how often have hearts touched with grief, and bowed down with affliction, struggled to impart that hope and consolation to others which were scarce known to the sympathizers themselves. Indeed it is a common thing for the poor to assist the poor, and often times the last dollar of hard-earned savings has been given to charity, when the bestower should have been the recipient.

These thoughts have been suggested by the story which is told in the Albany Statesman of recent date, of an industrious Irish servant girl, who, having accumulated \$100, sent the whole of it to her father, mother, and sister, in Ireland, with a message desiring them to leave for Albany, N. Y., where she would provide for them a comfortable home. The parents arrived in due time, and in the language of the "Statesman," the most sanguine hopes and the brightest wishes of the affectionate, self-sacrificing daughter and sister were fully accomplished. Those she loved were, through her single efforts, rescued from the combined miseries of pinching poverty

and gaunt famine, and were all gathered about her at last, in a land of peace and plenty. But the happiness of this grateful household was sadly short-lived. The fever which has swept so many in Ireland to the grave, was in the veins of the newcomers, and in the course of a few weeks this devoted girl has had to follow one by one, father, mother, and sister, to their last resting place.

This may appear to many a simple tale, and may fail to awaken in the heart of the general reader any emotion of pity. But we confess to feelings of commiseration whenever a story of this kind is brought to public notice. In this giddy, noisy, bustling world of ours, where men are in the daily pursuit of worldly advancement, an admonition of this sort may tend to excite a sober thought, or stir within the proper sensibilities of human nature. The lessons of everyday life contain wholesome morals, and no man should deem himself above or beyond their influence.

Real Estate owned by the Government.

We understand, says the Boston Post, that the Solicitor of the United States Treasury—Mr. Gillet—is making arrangements for the sale of the real estate which has fallen into the hands of the government from its debtors, in different sections of the country, and that his plan for its disposal will soon be published.

The Washington Union thus explains the subject of this sale in some detail.

"On inquiry, we learn that the proposed sale will embrace land in nearly every State in the Union, including large tracts in Texas. Most of these lands are wild. Still there will be valuable farms and city lots, some with and others without buildings included in the sale. Some of the southern and western lands are said to be of the very best quality. Beneficial or useless lands are expected to be completed in about two weeks and will appear in the papers of this city. The lands in each State will be advertised in one or more local papers, so as to allow the greatest possible opportunities for bids. The biddings will probably close by the middle of September or first of October. When accepted, and the money paid, deeds conveying the interest of the United States will be prepared, executed, and acknowledged by the Solicitor, and forwarded to the purchaser free of expense. Papers in the vicinity of lands obtained by the government in the collection of its debts, will confer a favor on those wishing to become purchasers by giving publicity to these facts. The advantage to the government, in converting these lands into money, and the country in their passing into the hands of actual owners and occupants, seems too clear to need elucidation. This movement of the Solicitor cannot fail of receiving the commendation of all."

Newspaper Borrowing.—The Borrowing of Newspapers is very unfair, and hardly an honorable practice. Suppose the principle should be extended and that people should take it in to their heads to borrow the wares of tradesmen, instead of purchasing them, what a pretty pass would things come to? How would a shoe-maker stare, if one should ask him for the loan of a pair of shoes, saying that he only wanted to wear them! Yet people borrow a newspaper—they only want to read it!—*Rail Register.*

"Put down dat brack baby, Jim, and cum right here."
"Well, here I is now—what you want?"
"Why, sah, dat chile's fader has been tinkin'."
"Why am de sweet eyes ob dat brack baby like de rory boryalis?"
"Gosh! de old man's crazy—must be cause dey berry beautiful."
"Dat's good Jim, but taint de ting—Cause dey burst forth from de darkness ob night and 'luminate de horizon ob dis nigger's facious."
"Did you eber!"
"Jim, go right sraht and spank de young boryalis—see if he don't!"
"Annexation and war, 'tats a true every word of it," said a port old maid: "no sooner do you get married than you begin to fight."