

LINCOLN COURIER.

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

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Lincoln Business Directory

Court Officers—Superior Court—F. A. Hoke, clerk. Equity—Wm. Williamson, clerk. County court—Robt. Williamson, clerk. W. Lander, Solicitor. B. S. Johnson, Sheriff. Caleb Miller, Town Constable.

Register, J. T. Alexander; **County Surveyor**, J. Z. Fails; **County Procurement**, Ambrose Costner. **Trustee**, J. Ramsour. **Treasurer Public Buildings**, D. W. Schenck.

Building Committee—J. Ramsour, P. Somme, John F. Phifer, and H. Canlier.

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. E. Caldwell, east of Female Academy. Z. Butt, office opposite McLenn's hotel. A. Ramsour (botanic) main st. west.

Merchants—Benj. 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. Hoke & Michel, on square.

Boot, Shoe & Hat Store—Horatio Thomson, main st., on 2d square, west of court house, north side.

Academies—Male, T. J. Sumner; Female, under the charge of Mr. Newson.

Hotels—Mrs. Moitz, s. w. corner of main st. and square. W. Slade, main st. 2d corner east of square. A. A. McLenn, 2d corner, west, on main st. B. S. Johnson, north west, on square.

Grocers—W. R. Edwards, main st. east of square. James Cobb, so. east corner of Main and Academy st.

Tailors—Moore & Cobb, main st. 1 door west of square. A. Alexander, on square, s. by w. side.

Watch Maker and Jeweller—Chas 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 sq., north by west. J. Ad. Jetton, south west on square.

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 a. w. of court house. Isaac Erwin, main st., west, on 2d sq. James Cornwall, main st. 2d square, w. end, south side, corner. A. Garner, on main st. east end.

Blacksmiths—Jacob Rush, main st. 5th corner east of court house. M. Jacobs, main st., east end. A. Delain, main st. near east end. J. Bysanner, back st. north west of public square.—J. W. Paysour, west end.

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

Carpenters, &c.—Daniel Shuford, main st., east, 6th corner from square. James Triplett, main st. M'Bees' building. Isaac Houser, main st. west end. Welis, Curry & Co., main st. east end.

Brick Masons—Wilks 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.

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, n. from public square, 2 doors west side of st. John Butts & son, on square, south side.

Printers—T. J. Eccles, Courier office, 5 doors north of court house, Isl and Ford road.

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

Paper Factory—G. & R. Mosteller, 4 miles south-east of court house.

Cotton Factory—John F. 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.

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

WHEN I AM GONE.

AIR—Long, Long ago.

Ramble the hills where in youth you did stray,
 When I am gone, when I am gone;
 Visit the place where we oft met to pray,
 When I am gone, &c.;
 Think of the Parents who taught us to say—
 "Protect us oh! Father and guide us the day."
 But shed not a tear for your friend far away,
 When I am gone, &c.
 Shed not a tear o'er the place where I lie,
 When I am gone, &c.;
 Let not the slow-tolling bell make you sigh,
 When I am gone, &c.
 Weep not for me though at my grave you should kneel,
 Jesus has died all the faithful to save;
 Think of the Crown all the ransomed shall wear,
 When I am gone, &c.
 Plant ye a tree that may wave over me,
 When I am gone, &c.;
 Pause and rejoice if the green spot you see,
 When I am gone, &c.;
 Pause if you pass on the calm cool of day,
 Come, while the sun sheds his last golden ray;
 Sing and rejoice that I thus passed away,
 When I am gone, when I am gone.

Horrible Story of Shipwreck.

Yesterday we published under our marine head a deplorable account of a shipwreck, given by survivors from the wreck of the schooner Caroline, Capt Wm Smith, bound from Savannah for Bath. Captain Smith arrived at Boston yesterday morning, and furnished the following to the editors of the Traveller.

Captain Smith states that he left Tybee Light, mouth of the Savannah River, Oct 24th. On the 26th, took a heavy gale of wind from N E and sprung a leak, in lat. 32 43, long 77. Laid to all that day. At 7 P M was thrown on her beam ends but on cutting away the weather lanyards she righted.

On the 31st, spoke barque Isaac Mead, Brown, from Savannah for New York; the barque laid by us from 7 A. M to 4 P. M., but a tremendous sea prevented them from rendering us any assistance. Our provision and water were all stored in the trunk cabin or deck, save one barrel of water in the run. By the disaster, both provisions and water were carried over board, save that below, which was impossible to get at. Thus we were without food or drink.

Our only shelter was one berth, which remained of the cabin on deck, the hold being full of water. Three days after, Henry Hughes, one of the crew, went on deck and was never seen afterwards; he was probably washed overboard.

On the 3d inst we caught water enough from rain to last twenty-four hours. From that time to the 10th were totally without water or food, and began to feel as if death was very near us. The gale had lasted 8 days. We had nothing to eat for ten, or to drink for six days. We then began to discuss the question of drawing lots to see who should suffer death to save the lives of the others.

It was agreed that we should use sticks. We drew, and it fell to the lot of an Irishman, named Charles Brown, who had S. D. marked on his arm. He was a large athletic man, weighing about 157 or 180, had shipped at Savannah, and was unknown to the rest of the crew.

He alone was armed with a sheathe knife, which he drew, and declared he would plunge into the heart of the first one who approached to carry out the fatal chance. Upon this the captain retired to the cabin, saying he would have nothing more to do with the affair; thinking that they were all near their end.

At this moment a boy named Hughie Rose, of Bangor, Wales, aged 16, spoke up and said that the youngest should

die first; this free will offering was about to be accepted by Brown, as the captain with the boy went into the cabin. Captain Smith states, that as he threw himself upon the berth his eye was attracted to a handle sticking up near, which he thought belonged to an adze. He told the boy to fetch it, and it proved to be an adze.

Thinking that something wrong was about to be enacted on deck, he followed the boy when he returned, and saw the boy seized round the waist by the now desperate Brown, with the intention of making him the victim. At this moment the captain states that he felt gifted with extraordinary strength, stepped forward and drove the adze twice into the head of Brown, and he fell dead upon deck.

It is supposed by Captain Smith, from the fact that SD was marked upon the arm of Brown, that he shipped under a feigned name. He was about 35 years old.

After he was dead the Captain bled and dressed him. His flesh was partly cut into thin strips and laid upon the deck to dry. But the crew did not hunger for food, water being their chief desire. His blood was used for drink until the morning that they were taken off, when about a pint remained, which had turned black.

On the morning of the 13th, early, three vessels were in sight, one of which, the brig Tampico Capt Brown, bound from New-Haven for the West Indies, took off the three survivors viz: William Smith, of Biddeford Maine, the captain, Horace Smith, of do., the mate, Hughie Rose, of Bangor, the boy preserved from death by the action of the Captain.

The two former were transferred to the Br schr Splendid, and arrived at Philadelphia, as stated in the other article.

The boy was retained on board the Tampico, the captain promising to take care of him. Capt Smith states that if Brown had submitted quietly to his fate, they would not have had the heart to have killed him; but he did not think it right that the boy running one chance for his life, could after all become the victim, and he appears to think that he was suddenly gifted with strength to save him.

An idea may be formed of the nearness of death to this unfortunate crew from the fact that the captain's feet and his nails both turned black, and his nails have not as yet obtained their natural color. The blood of Brown probably saved their lives, as they subsisted on it two whole days.

The Caroline is a total loss. She is insured at the Neptune office, in this city, for \$5,000.

No Land like America.

The Hon Mr Winthrop, of Boston, who has recently returned from Europe, addressing a political meeting in Faneuil Hall, last week, said:

"He had recently returned from other and distant lands. He had stood in the halls of world-wide-reverence; he had stood, while vindicating, in burning words of eloquence, the cause of the American colonies and of American freedom. He had been at Runnymede, where the bold barons wrung from King John the Magna Charta—the constitution of England. He had stood on the field of Banockburn, where the Bruce won the liberty of Scotland; and on the 4th of July last, amid the wild hills and mountains of Switzerland—the land of Tell—he had in company with a companion and countryman, toasted once again his native and beloved land. But, amid all his wanderings, he had seen no land like his own land—no hall like Faneuil Hall—no plains like those of Lexington—and no rock like that of Plymouth."

The razor strop man holding forth at the Agricultural State Fair, was thus addressed by a young man, who thought himself remarkably smart—"You're a fool."—"One more left, of the same sort" said the razor strop man, pointing at the presumptuous individual.

Description of Chapultepec.

Chapultepec having been captured by the Americans, after the most desperate resistance ever made by the the Mexican army, the following account of that place cannot fail to prove interesting:

Chapultepec is the Aztec for "Grasshopper's Hill." It is a porphyritic rock, rising near the former margin of the lake that surrounded the city of Mexico, and is one of the places designed by the Aztecs where they tarried on emigration from the north in search of a final resting place. Their oracles had foretold that such a resting place would be denoted by their seeing an eagle devouring a serpent on a rock, and at Chapultepec this prediction was verified. From it they beheld the eagle on one of the rocks in the lake, devouring a serpent. The event was at once symbolized on the flag and coin of the nation. The hill is surrounded by a belt of noble cypress trees, one of which, known as Montezuma's cypress from having been planted before or during the reign of that Prince, measures fifty one feet in circumference.

Chapultepec was the favorite country residence of Montezuma and his courtiers. It contains remains of gardens, groves, tanks and grots, which bear evidences of its past magnificence. Here Montezuma retired from the heat and dust of the city to enjoy all the luxuries that wealth and power could procure, or art devise. It was selected by the Spanish Viceroy as the most beautiful place in the valley of Mexico for a royal residence, and the modern palace (late a military school) was built by the Viceroy Galvez.

From this palace one has a charming view of the whole valley, the capital, the lakes and volcanic mountains which rise in the distance like a great wall surrounding the enchanting picture. In Anglo Saxon hands this valley may be made as impregnable as Gibraltar.

Bombs or cannon planted on the hill of Chapultepec command the city, the principal roads and the aqueduct.—Hence the attack and capture of that point by General Scott, before making any demonstration upon the city. Once on the hill, the taking of the city could be effected without serious loss of life.

Com Stockton and Gen Kearney.

The St Louis Republican of the 5th inst, contains a letter from Com Stockton, in which he positively denies a statement which has been published in most of the papers of the United States, that he was not "Commander in Chief" of the United States forces in California on their march from "San Diego" to the "Ciudad de los Angeles," in January last. His letter is accompanied by a letter published by him in California in March last to the same effect, and sustained by statement signed by a number of army and navy officers. Lieut. Archibald W Gillespie, in his endorsement of the fact, says, that he carried orders from Com Stockton as commander in chief to Gen Kearney, and that during their march from San Diego to the Ciudad de los Angeles, Gen Kearney told him himself, that he recognized Com. Stockton as Commander in chief.

The Republican also gives the substance of a conversation with the Commodore, in which he asserted that Gen Kearney declined to take the proffered command on their march from "San Diego," asserting that he would rather serve as second in command, and having previously offered his services to him as aid. When the Commodore arrived at Washington he declares it to be his intention to demand a full investigation, which will doubtless add to the interest of the Fremont trial.—Baltimore Sun.

"Young woman," said the Rev Dr Beecher, "whenever you see a young man nibbling at cloves or nutmegs, on entering a church you may safely say that youth has taken a drink." True, nine cases out of ten!

New Law Dictionary.

ACTIOX.—Actions are of two kinds, civil and criminal. To 'lift' your neighbor's note at the bank is a civil action, and a heavy offence against the laws of decorum and gravity. It is a rule of law that most personal actions die with the actor, as where one by accident or design, blows out his 'brief candle' with a pistol or other summary extinguisher.

It was anciently held that 'all real actions survive the person,' but this doctrine was somewhat modified by Chief Baron Shakspeare, (Jul. Cass. Act 3, Sec 2) who distinctly affirms that the rule is only applicable to actions of a reprehensible character—or "real bad actions,"

"The Evil that men do, live after them, The Good is oft interred with their bones;"

"Obstructing one's ancient light" is a ground of action; but for "obstructions of the liver," a legal remedy has been advised, which seems an unaccountable omission of the law.

If a man sells a horse and warrant him to be a "good 'un to go," and it turns out that the beast has "no action" to support the warranty, the warranty will support an action.

Acts of Agents.—It is a maxim of the law, "qui facit per alium, facit per se," which means that when one procures another to do a certain act, he cannot shift the responsibility upon the agent, but must "face it himself."

Assumpsit.—from *assumo*—signifies any promise to do or to pay; 4, Co Lit. 92; and the promise need not be express, but may be intended or implied. Thus, if one wrongfully take my horse, I am at liberty to waive the tort, i. e. lay it aside by a graceful motion to the court, and sue in assumpsit. For the law intends that the thief promised to pay me for the horse, which intendment, since the rogue intended no such thing, is very kind of the law. This however is a matter of fiction—to which the law is extremely partial. See Novels of Justinian.

Whenever indebtedness is shown, the law presumes an assumpsit or promise to pay. Indeed, the presumption of the law (as well as that of the lawyers) is excessive, and sometimes manifestly absurd; as where the law presumes that every man is master of his own wife—for which violent presumption it has been recently held, (in re Gumble et ux.—Oliver 'Frist.) "that the law is an ass."

Where money is paid by mistake, (which is not common, the mistake generally consisting in non payment) assumpsit lies; and provided the adverse witnesses do not lie also, the plaintiff will recover back his Money. But it is now settled that where one pays money to a public charity under the mistaken notion that the donation would be published in the Gazette, assumpsit will not lie to recover back the money.

Attachment.—"An attachment," saith Lord Coke, "is a compulsory process to bring a man to court," and herein is manifest the mercy of the law, which confines this arbitrary power to the discretion of wise and learned judges, who will not lightly issue the process at the instance of impatient widows and desperate spinsters.

It is note-worthy that in the Court or Cupid attachment should regularly precede the declaration, while in the King's bench the contrary is the usual practice. As to the ground of attachment in the former court, the rule seems to be unequal and uncertain. A man in some cases has been held "sufficient ground" for a very strong attachment, while in others, all the manners in the world would have been displayed to no purpose.

Tall Trees.—"There are trees so tall in Missouri that it takes two men and a boy to look to the top of them—one looks till he gets tired, and another commences where he left off."