

Ed. J. H. Wheeler

# LINCOLN COURIER.

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

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### Lincoln Business Directory

**Court Officers**—Superior Court—V. A. M'Bea, 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. Falls; County Prothonotary, Ambrose Costner. Trustee, J. Ramsour. Treasurer Public Buildings, D. W. Schenck.

**Building Committee**—J. Ramsour, P. Sumney, John F. Pfister, and H. Casler. **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. M'Bea, and W. Williamson, offices at M'Bea's building, main st. 2d square, east.

**Physicians**—Simpson & Bubo, main st., west. D. W. Schenck, (and Apothecary, main st. two doors east. E. Caldwell, east of Female Academy. Z. Butt, office opposite McLean'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 & Michal, on square.

**Boat, 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 Motz, s. w. corner of main st. and square. W. Slade, main st. 2d corner east of square. A. A. McLean, 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 n. w. of court house. Isaac Erwin, main st., west, on 2d sq. James Cornwall, main st. 2d square, w. enl, 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. Delan, main st. near east end. J. Byssner, 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, main st. M'Bea's 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.

**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 of fice, 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 Kila**—Daniel Shuford and others, 3 miles south.

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

### Death of Judge Daniel.

It becomes our most painful duty to announce the death of the Hon Joseph John Daniel, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State. He died, after a short illness, in this city, on Thursday evening last and his remains were attended to the grave, in the city burying ground, by a large number of our citizens, on Sunday afternoon last.

We copy below, the Tribute to his memory, of the high Judicial Tribunal of which he was so illustrious a Member.

### SUPREME COURT.

FEBRUARY 12, 1848.

Court met pursuant to adjournment—Present: the Honorable Thomas Rufin, C. J.,

Honorable Frederick Nash, J.

On the opening of the Court, the Hon. James Iredell presented the following Proceedings of the the Bar, and requested their Honors to order them to be entered on the minutes:

At a meeting of the Bar of the Supreme Court, held in the Court Room on Friday, 11th February, 1848, in consequence of the death of Judge JOSEPH J. DANIEL:

On motion, Hon John H Bryan was appointed Chairman, and Perrin Busbee Secretary.

Hon James Iredell moved that a Committee of six be appointed to report Resolutions expressive of the feeling of the meeting.

The Chairman thereupon appointed the following gentleman viz: James Iredell, Charles Manly, H. W. Masted, George W. Mordecai, George W. Haywood and Henry W. Miller.

Mr Iredell subsequently reported in behalf of the Committee, the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The Members of the Bar of the Supreme Court, now in attendance have learned with deep grief, the great loss which this Court and the Country have sustained in the death of the Honorable Joseph J. Daniel.

A Judge so learned in the Law, so patient in his investigations, & purposes, so gentle in temper, and so generous in his acts, could not be called from his labors, without causing the most sincere sorrow in the hearts of those who have so long honored and loved him.

Such sorrow we now feel, and but feebly express in the following Resolutions:

1. That in the death of the late Judge Daniel, the Supreme Court of North Carolina has lost a learned and able Jurist, and the State an eminently good and useful citizen.
2. That in token of our respect for his memory, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.
3. That these proceedings be presented to the Court, at their first meeting, with a request that they be entered on the minutes.
4. That the Chief Justice be requested to communicate a copy of the foregoing Resolutions to the family of the deceased, with the assurance of our sympathy with them under their sad bereavement.

JOHN H. BRYAN, Chm'n,

PERRIN BUSBEE, Sec'y

To which Chief Justice Rufin in behalf of the Court, replied as follows.

The surviving Members of the Court, receive with deep sensibility, the Proceedings of our late and lamented Brother.—They but express our own emotions upon the melancholy event, and are no more than a just tribute to the unsullied purity of his personal character, his learnings, and long and useful official labor.

We served his country, as a Judge, through the period of very nearly thirty-two years; and he served acceptably, ably, and faithfully.

He had a love of learning, an enquiring mind and a memory uncommonly tenacious; and he acquired and retained a stock of varied and extensive knowledge, and especially, became well versed in the History and Principles of the Law. He was without arrogance or ostentation, even of his learning; had the most unaffected and charming simplicity and mildness of manners, and no other purpose in office, than to "execute justice and maintain truth," and, therefore, he was patient in hearing arguments, laborious

and calm in investigation, candid and instructive in consultation, and impartial and firm in decision.

With these properties and his long experience, it is no wonder, that he should have proved so eminent on the Bench, as to endear himself to his Associates, gain the high respect and regards of the Profession, and the confidence of the Country. He did so to such a degree, that few men, if any, were in life more honored among us; or in death, we think, will be more deplored.

Fully sharing in these sentiments and feelings, the Court readily joins in the expressions of them, and yields to the wish of the Bar, that these proceedings should be entered on the minutes; and also communicated to the bereaved children of our late venerated Friend and Brother.

Mr Mordecai, on behalf of the Bar, requested that the response, of the Chief Justice to their proceedings, might also be spread upon the minutes of the Court:—and it is ordered accordingly.

E. B. FREEMAN, Clerk.

### From the Seat of War.



By the last arrival from the Brazos we have received several private letters, from which we glean a number of items of interest that have reached us from no other source, and which we have not seen elsewhere. Information had been received across the country, at Saltillo, which would indicate some little work ahead for the American troops sent from Santa Fe to take possession of Chihuahua. On the 15th of December they were encamped at El Paso, from whence it was understood they would march about the latter part of January. The Mexicans in that part of the country, are making every effort to oppose their march with a strong force. At first they did not intend making any resistance whatever; but, emboldened by the long delay of our troops at El Paso, they set to work in good earnest, and have now a considerable numerical force and twelve pieces of cannon. Should our troops continue on their march, they will probably have a second edition of the battle of Sacramento.

Our readers will doubtless recollect that some months since, our correspondent, J. E. D., with Gen Wool's column, mentioned that Mr James Collins, commonly known as "Squire Collins, who was interpreter to Col Donphan's command, and behaved with the greatest gallantry at Sacramento and Brazita, had started across the country in company with Col Ward and a small party of less than a dozen for Santa Fe. The expedition was regarded as extremely hazardous, both on account of the Indians, and Mexicans; but the old squire and his veteran companion, who is eighty-four years of age, were undaunted and determined. The party were heard from a short time since; and we regret to say they were taken prisoners at Presidio-del Norte by the treacherous conduct of a Mexican padre. When near a place called San Carlos, on the Rio del Norte they encountered four Mexicans, out on expedition after Comanche horses, and inquired of them the distance to San Carlos, where they wished to purchase provisions. The Mexicans represented the distance as short, and offered to guide them thither. On arriving at San Carlos, they were unable to satisfy their wants, and were advised to proceed to the Presidio-del-Norte—the Mexicans telling them that there was no garrison there, and that they had nothing to fear. The squire and party determined to follow their advice, and set out, but in the meantime, as afterwards appeared, the Mexicans had sent off a courier to Presidio, with the information that a party of Americans were on their way to that place. Ignorant of this circumstance they in due time arrived at the Presidio—were kindly received by the old padre, and considered their loss perfectly safe. Dinner was prepared for them, and a table spread at one end of a large "sala," their arms being deposited at the other. While quietly appeasing their hunger, a party of Mexicans rushed in, seizing their arms, and took the whole party prisoners. The old priest appeared to be quite delighted with the success of his ruse, but received nothing but blessings from the party, who regarded him as a second Judas Iscariot. The squire and companions were all conveyed to Chihuahua, and incarcerated in prison, where they still remained at last accounts. Old Col Ward was very ill, and some of the foreigners in the place offered to become his security; but the Mexican authorities inhumanly refused to release him.

### New York, Feb. 12.

The packets arrived yesterday morning, with later intelligence from Europe.

The marine telegraph announced the arrival of the fine auxiliary screw steam ship Sarah Sands, commanded by Captain W. C. Thomson. She sailed from Liverpool on the 22d ult. She had lately had very extensive improvements made in her machinery, by which an increased power and a higher rate of speed have been obtained. She has an auxiliary steam power only, and yet she made the passage in less than nineteen days.

The gold was accumulating in the Bank of England.

The Queen of Spain is in excellent health.

Portugal is quiet, but the British ambassador disapproves of the mode of constituting the cortes.

The health of Louis Philippe is good. Abd el Kader is still a prisoner at France.

Italy is uneasy.

Switzerland was resting a little, after her recent agitation.

The accounts from Ireland are somewhat better. Though part of the food sent there last year, consisting of rice, Indian corn, meal, &c., is now being returned to England, in many parts the people are represented to be in a state of destitution. There have been some seizures of fire-arms, pikes and powder in Tipperary; several convictions for murders; and the Lord Lieutenant, in addition to the proclamations which he has issued, has been delivering some sensible *post prandia* remarks.

The Cotton and Grain markets had fluctuated somewhat.

The mill owners of Manchester and the vicinity were talking about the necessity of their again resorting to short time, in consequence of the high price of the raw material, & the continued depression of their trade.

It was expected in London that the Bank of England would determine on a further reduction in its rate of discount, but no alteration was announced on the separation of the directors, on the 20th ult.

The spirit of insubordination which so long pervaded the south and west of Ireland has lately, it seems, manifested itself in the hitherto peaceable county of Wicklow.

The army in Ireland is about being augmented.

Several people have already died of starvation in the ill-fated county of Mayo, which is, perhaps, the poorest in the province of Connaught.

It is said that the French government intend having a medal struck to commemorate the surrender of Abd-el-Kader.

The French Government has decided that a small pyramid shall be erected on the spot where the interview between Abd-el Kader and the Duke d'Aumale took place, to perpetuate the memory of that event.

The hand-loom weavers at Wigan are reduced to great poverty, consequent upon the present stagnation in trade.

The Northern Italians are becoming excessively impatient of the government, and even the influence of Austria-Fresh outbreaks have also taken place at Pisa and Genoa.

The number of steamers that entered the port of Hamburg in 1843 was 332, in 1845 it was only 295, and in 1847 the number had increased to 410.

A paragraph has been added, in the French Chamber of Peers, to the answer to the speech from the crown, expressing approbation of the Pope's reforms. Mr. Guizot consented to it very reluctantly.

Our accounts from Madrid of the 7th January, state that General Espartero arrived early in the morning of that day, and thus avoided the demonstration prepared to greet his return. The people, however, on hearing of his arrival, repaired to his residence, and rent the air with deafening cries. "Three times," says our letter, "the multitude have already burst into the house, determined to see their idol. They rushed to his presence, they lifted him from the ground, fell at his feet, and hundreds of these wild looking fellows wept and sobbed

like children. Espartero cried like a woman.

Letters from Paris announce the failure of M. Michel Bass, a banker. From Havre, also, we have the failure of Messrs Delaunay & Co., a highly respectable firm in the American trade, whose liabilities are stated at £80,000. At the Paris Bourse there appears to have been almost a panic, without the precise reason being known.

The civil tribune of the Seine have ordered that *Madie. De Luzzi Desperiers* shall receive the legacy of 3,000 francs a year, left her by the will of the Duke de Praslin; and also 4,000 francs which she had deposited with the Duke, and a great variety of other articles which she claimed.

Letters from Rome of the 10th ult., announce that the pontifical cabinet was composed as follows:—Cardinal Ferrerri, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Monsignor Anton. Masi, Minister of the Interior; Cardinal Mezzanoni, of Public Instruction; Monsignor Roberti, of Justice; Monsignor Morciani, of Finance; Cardinal Ricasoli, of Commerce, Agriculture, and Fine Arts; Cardinal Massimo, of Public Works; Monsignor Musconi, of War; Monsignor Savelli, of Police.

Dr Locock, the Queen's accoucher, is the medical man who has returned his professional income at £30,000 a year for taxation. Dr Locock expects a baronetcy after his next attendance for an interesting event at the palace.

**The Mormons**—The St. Louis Republican contains a long letter from the Twelve Apostles, giving a history of the privations and sufferings of the Mormons since their expulsion from Nauvoo, and their future prospects and intentions. Their principle abiding place hereafter is to be in the valley of the Great Salt Lake; and if they succeed according to their expectations, their central position between the Pacific and the Mississippi, their numbers, and united prospects will give them an importance that they have not been able to attain in the United States. Their numbers, we are assured, will be greatly increased this season. It is confidently asserted by those who ought to know, that at least 20,000 persons are in expectation of joining the church during this summer. The number of their members, and the extent and industry of their system of proselytizing, exceeds the belief of those not informed of their real operations. We believe that no sect has ever sprung up that could boast of the same number of members within the same space of time. They have, notwithstanding the opposition which they have encountered, pushed their missionaries and preachers into every continent, and many of the islands of the sea, and have proselytes everywhere. Their progress has been as incredible as their belief is absurd. The present site of their church, in the midst of mountains, on the margin of the Great Salt Lake, and cut off on all sides from other settlements by a belt of sterile mountainous country of nearly five hundred miles in breadth, gives to their present position and enterprise a novelty which will attract hundreds to them; and they confidently look forward, within a very short period, to the formation of a large and powerful settlement at that place.—*Indiana State Journal.*

**Masonic Lodge**—A Masonic Lodge has recently been formed in this place. The Officers were publicly installed on Thursday, the 31st inst., and an address, explanatory of the design, rise, and progress of Masonry, was delivered on the occasion by Col. John H. Wheeler, Deputy Grand Master for the State.—The address was interesting, imparting much information upon the subject, and well calculated to dispel the superstitious notions which so extensively prevail among the unlearned in regard to this institution.—*Ashlie's Messenger.*

**Direct Tax**—Upon the resolutions referring the President's Message to the appropriate Committees, Mr. Wilmot, of Pa., yesterday moved an amendment, namely, that the Committee on Ways and Means should be instructed to enquire into the expediency of paying a tax upon personal property, money, plate stocks, &c., to the amount of \$5,000,000 towards defraying the expenses of the war. This amendment will not be adopted. It is very well understood by the southern members that this contemplates the taxing of slave property which in some States, it believe, is considered as real estate, and my impression is that this is the principle object of the amendment.—*Petersburg Republican.*