

LINCOLN COURIER.

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

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THE FARMER'S WIFE.

HUMOROUS REPORT ON BUTLER.

We copy the following report from the Farmer's Monthly Visitor. There is a good moral conveyed in it, told with a rich vein of humor that is capital. It is from the pen of D. B. Little, of the Merrimack (N. H.) Agricultural Society.

The beneficence of the Creator is manifest in so disposing our tasks, and so adapting these to the varieties with which we are surrounded as to make life a scene of enjoyment instead of a burden. It might have been that necessary food would have been wholesome, as it sometimes is, to a diseased stomach, had it not pleased the Creator to have ordered it otherwise. Bread is the staff of life, but butter is given to make it palatable and give a better relish. But it depends on who makes the butter whether it answers this purpose. Butter made in Joe Buckner's family needs to be eaten to the dregs; then to make it pass well one or two souses should be laid as do—while that made by his brother Jonathan may be eaten in the full blaze of noon; you would wish that your neck was as long again that you might have the pleasurable sensation of swallowing prolonged. Perhaps a bit of history of their better halves will explain the whole matter.

Joe's wife was Sally Sly—when a small girl she was sly—she would not half wash the milk pail, but stye it away and let it sour. She was sly at school and did not half get her lessons, but would have her books in sight when reciting; but as she grew older she learned that to get married she must appear well, and so she bent all her energies to get a superficial education in everything, from raising a potato to playing the piano. Poor Joe fell in love with her, and had no eyes—so he married her. But soon after she entered on house-keeping, his eyesight came, and he saw his fix, that it was "for butter or for worse;" and he thought it was "all for the worse." Like a true philosopher, he concluded to endure what he could not avoid nor cure, and get along tolerably well only when he came to her butter—for his mother was a real butter maker. Every time he saw or tasted of Sally's butter he felt the horrors. Her manner of making butter was as follows: she thinks it of no consequence whether the milk pail is sweet or sour—sets the milk in a warm room, because it is easier than to go into the cellar, and if some dirt should blow into the pail she thinks every man must eat his peck of dirt, and in no place will it slip down easier than in butter—she lets the cream rise open, and when she churns forgets the pukey leaves the cream nearly at blood heat that it may come quick. When she takes it out of the churn she packs out all the bodies of the flies and spiders—the legs and wings are so small they can be swallowed. She works out half the buttermilk and sets it away in a warm place for use. Poor Joe has seen so much butter of this kind he declares the butter does not agree with his health, and will not taste it. Yet his wife wonders why he does not try it, and marvels that he does not keep a dairy and make butter for the market.

Jonathan was a younger brother of Joe, and had occasion to eat at his brother's, enough to know why he could not eat butter, and he declared that he never would marry without knowing what his bread would be buttered with. Following the bent of his fancy, he made several attempts at matrimony, and Julia Juniper almost caught him, for there was always good butter on the table at tea, but he was determined to know who made it. On inquiry, she says: "La me! mother makes the butter; I take lessons on the piano."

"Well," says Jonathan, "I want a wife that takes lessons on the churn. I shall look further."

After several unsuccessful attempts, and just ready to despair, he started in pursuit of stray cattle, before breakfast, and wandered across the forest into the corner of the next town, and weary and hungry called at a decent looking house and asked for some refreshment, which was most cordially granted, for the family were what were called Scotch Irish—in religion Presbyterian, and in hospitality boundless.

Here he found the butter exactly right—though the weather was hot, the butter kept its shape as well as beeswax. He catechised the old lady about her housewifery—for the bread was as right

as the butter. The old lady said her health was feeble—she could do but little, and Jenny had the whole management. He made some inquiries concerning Jenny, and learned she was a black haired, black eyed lass, of about two and twenty; had never seen a piano nor attended a ball—but knew the Assembly's Catechism; could sing Old Hundred to a chorin—spin flax and darn stockings, and was then gone to town with butter. He lingered, but she was delayed, and when his excuses for staying were exhausted he started. He could not get the good butter out of his mind, and how it happened I know not, he soon found his way there again, and the result of his adventure was, he made a wife of Jane McKean. And now one troop of his butter is worth more than all Joe's wife would make in a month. There's no trouble in going to make it—the keepers of general boarding houses in the neighboring villages send and take it at the highest market prices.

Now the main difference in these women arises from the manner of training, though there is no difference in natural dispositions. Old Madam Sly never looked on to see that Madam Sly ever did her work right, but referred her to sly off her work as she chose and although a good housekeeper herself, was altogether too indulgent, and like some other mothers, thought more of getting Sally well married, than making her fit for a wife—while old Madam McKean, was determined Jenny should be fit for any man's wife whether she ever got married or not. Perhaps there is no more certain criterion by which to judge of a woman's general character for neatness and good housekeeping than the quality of the butter. Find on the Farmer's table a good, solid, properly salted, well worked piece of butter, and you need not fear to eat the paneskes or hash; but if you see a splash of half worked butter, salt in lumps, and a sprinkle of hair and flies' legs, you may be sure, that if you board there very long, death will not be obliged to wait much for you to finish your peck of dirt.

My advice is, to young farmers, to make it a sine qua non in a wife, that she make prime butter; and the young ladies who aspire to be farmers wives had much better be proficient in that most important art of making butter, which smoothes not only crust and crackers, but will smooth asperities of the husband's temper.

[From the N. O. Picayune, May 8—1 o'clock, P. M.]

Later from the City of Mexico.

The U. S. steamer New Orleans, Capt. Ewald, and, arrived on Sunday evening from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on Wednesday, the 2d inst.—The ship made rapid passages both going and coming.

Gen Scott and staff left the city of Mexico on the 22d inst., and arrived at Vera Cruz on Saturday, the 30th. He immediately embarked on the brig St. Petersburg for New-York, under a salute from Fort Conception.

Among the passengers on the New Orleans, were Gen Pinow and staff, Gen Lawson, Gen Cushing and staff, Col Becking, Col Chads, Col Duncan, Col Willett, and a large number of officers.

So desperate at one time was thought the chance of bringing together a quorum of Congress, that the President had determined to exclude the States of New-Mexico, Chihuahua and Yucatan in estimating the representation, so that a smaller number may constitute a quorum. Subsequent events led him to believe that a quorum could be obtained, and the President reconsidered his determination.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

CITY OF MEXICO, April 26, 1848.

Gen Pinow left here on Sunday, the 22d inst., with an escort of Louisiana Mounted Men, under command of Captis Farquhar and Kerr. The night before he left he was serenaded by the splendid band of the 2d Infantry, and the next morning a large number of officers accompanied him some distance on the route. The Court of Inquiry left on the 24th.

In my last letter I stated that Gen. Butler was to review the volunteers in the city on the 22d inst. The review was far more extensive than I was informed it would be, and came off on the plain fronting Molino del Rey. The divisions of Gen. Worth and Pinow, the former consisting of five regiments of infantry of the old line, a squadron of horse, and Col Duncan's battery, now commanded by Lieut Hunt, and the latter of the six regiments of Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana Volunteers, were reviewed, and the line when extended,

was over a mile in length. This is the largest review that has been during the war, and all present confessed it was the most magnificent military display they had ever witnessed. A military interest was added to the spectacle, by the display of the four battalions of the 4th, 5th and 6th regiments of Infantry, as they marched by the General-in-chief, and the fine division of Gen Smith was reviewed by the General-in-chief and his staff, having elicited the admiration of every military man present. These reviews were in a position of the possibility of a forward movement being soon required; and you will perceive by the enclosed general order, that the inspection of all the troops in and about the city is ordered on the 30th inst.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S., [Orders 75] MEXICO, April 24.

1.—The troops in the city of Mexico, at San Angel, Tacubaya, Chapultepec and Molino del Rey, will be mustered and inspected on the 30th inst.

The Regular troops will be mustered by their respective regimental commanders—detached companies by company commanders; the volunteers at San Angel, by such staff officers as Major Geo Patterson's head quarters as he may designate; the 3d and 4th regiments Kentucky Volunteers, in the city by Brevet Major R. C. Buchanan, acting Inspector General, and Capt E. R. S. Cady, Assistant Adjutant General, respectively; the 3d and 4th regiments Tennessee, and 5th Indiana Volunteers, at Molino del Rey, by Capts. Cady, G. A. Anthony, W. Chapman, 5th Infantry, and B. Alvord, 4th Infantry, respectively.

The several officers designated to muster the troops will refer all cases on which they may desire information, to Lieut. Col. Hittcheck, acting Inspector General, and receive his instructions accordingly.

The duplicate "muster roll" will be forwarded by the inspectors to the Adjutant General U. S. Army, and the "muster and pay rolls" for the pay department to the Adjutant General.

2.—Paymaster A. D. Stewart and 1st Lieut. P. V. Huger are announced as the chief of the pay and ordinance departments with this army, respectively. All orders relative to their departments given by them, in the name and by the authority of the commanding general, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Major Gen Butler:

L. THOMAS, Ass't Adj't General.

In my last letter I stated that Colonel Withers, of the 9th Infantry, had gone home on leave. I have learned since that he has tendered his resignation.

The letter of your Quereiro correspondent, of the 23d inst., which I read with interest, and some of his information is important. The extracts from the message of Rosa to the members of Congress now at Quereiro, show that Pena y Pena, in his address to the Congress, should the treaty be ratified in season—and also shows an energetic determination to spare no effort to bring about peace. The passage in the conclusion of the message quoted by your correspondent, to which Rosa says—"and in order to near the terrible responsibility of losing the nationality of the country, the Executive will dictate extraordinary measures, which no other would have adopted if circumstances were not so very difficult and dangerous"—I presume refers to the intention of the President to declare that, in consequence of the condition of Yucatan, and other States, arising from the war, a certain number (less than the constitutional quorum) shall constitute a quorum. It is probable he will have to resort to this measure, as it is understood here that several Congressmen, who are not willing to oppose the treaty by a direct vote, intend to defeat it by breaking the quorum, whenever the question is put.

The paragraph in the letter relative to the session of the Padre Sanchez is at this moment very important. It was supposed, that in consequence of the amendments made by the Senate to the United States to the clauses of the treaty relating to the recognition of the Mexican church, in the territory proposed to be ceded to us, that the clergy would oppose the ratification of the treaty, or at least require that the clause be reinserted. Not so, however. Your correspondent is right in representing the Padre Sanchez as the organ of the clergy, and a great majority of them favor the ratification of the treaty as it stands. The clergy of this city, fearing the inability of Pena y Pena to raise the force loan of \$150,000 to \$200,000 in Quereiro, for the purpose of assembling Congress and supporting the Govern-

ment, (which, when translated, means for the purpose of bribing the factory Congressmen) held meetings in the Cathedral to day, and yesterday, over which the bishop presided, for the purpose of discussing the propriety or expediency of advancing the sum required by Pena y Pena, and to-day they resolved upon loaning the money from the funds of the church. I understand the whole sum will be sent to Quereiro tomorrow. These facts, to my mind, settle the question as to whether the treaty will be ratified or not, to the affirmative.

The individual referred to as having been baptized with so much pomp at Quereiro, and who had the honor of having Pena y Pena stand at the baptismal font as his godfather, is, without a doubt, the Lieut. O'Sullivan I have already spoken of as having resigned his commission in the 3d Infantry and gone to Quereiro to join the enemy. He is not a legal deserter, but all the dishonor of moral guilt will ever attach itself to his name.

The Commissioners will not leave for Quereiro, until the 29th or 30th inst. In the meantime, the troops which are to form the escort are being inspected daily, and are being prepared to present a fine appearance, in point of clothing and equipments.

A few officers from the train from Orizaba, under command of Capt. Howe, came in advance to-day, and the train is expected to arrive to-morrow or the day after.

It is reported in town to-day that there is a quorum of Congress at Quereiro, but I cannot trace it to an authentic source.

QUERETARO, April 23, 1848.

The Secretary of the Treasury expresses himself as follows in relation to the forced loan of \$150,000 or \$200,000, which will be employed exclusively by the government to pay the necessary expenses in assembling the General Congress, and for its support in this city for two months:

"You will remember in the papers of the capital, how short a time there remains for us to ratify the treaty of peace, celebrated between our Republic and the United States of America. In order that that treaty should be exchanged at Washington on the 2d of June, it is indispensable that it should be ratified at the latest, on the 15th of May next, and I doubt if it can be done if the Congress does not get together immediately. A multitude of unfortunate circumstances have prevented, until now, a reunion of Congress, and the principal one has been the want of money to give to the Senators and Deputies for their necessary wants in this capital. Government has made the greatest efforts to raise this sum but without success, and having expended all its resources, his Excellency the President has, in order to accelerate the meeting of Congress, resolved that all the capitalists and persons in easy circumstances in this city, shall, to assist the Government, under the title of a loan, advance a sufficient amount of money to pay for two months the per diem of the Senators and Deputies of the General Congress. Once a quorum has been assembled, Congress will dictate the necessary laws to create such loans and resources as the Government may want to continue its existence."

He concludes thus:

"His Excellency the President thinks that the salvation of the Republic imperatively demands the prompt meeting of Congress, and in order not to near the terrible responsibility of losing the nationality of the country, the Executive will dictate extraordinary measures, which he never would have adopted if circumstances were not so very difficult and dangerous.

God and Liberty! ROSA."

The priest Sanchez, the clergy's organ in one of his sermons, preached on Friday night last, the 21st inst., (Good Friday) in the Church of Santa Clara, at which the greater part of the members of the Administration, and of the members of Congress that is about to meet, were present, said: "Gentlemen—The only way to save the Republic, and—in pardoning the injuries you have received—to prove yourself Christians, is to make peace."

Yesterday an American officer, a deserter of the 3d Infantry of the line, was baptized in this city with great pomp. He had for his godfather the President of the Republic, Pena y Pena.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 27.

I wrote to you yesterday, and enclosed a translation of a letter from your Quereiro correspondent, containing highly important information. Let my communication may miscarry I now send you the original letter. Our commissioners have not yet received an answer to their communication to the Gov-

ernment at Quereiro relative to the escort. Gen. Butler, a day or two since, was requested by the Mexican Government to allow some Mexican troops to enter this city to take possession of a quantity of army clothing left in one of the convents when the Mexican army evacuated the city. Gen Butler, instead of granting the request, seized the clothing. It would not now be surprising if the Mexican Government were to ask the arms taken in the different actions to be returned. It would be in keeping with the modest relation to the clothing.

The mail is in from Quereiro, and should there be a letter from your correspondent, I will endeavor to forward it by the Mexican Vera Cruz mail, which leaves here at 10 o'clock to night, an hour from hence. D. S.

MEXICO, APRIL 27, 9 1/2 P. M.

I have just received a letter from your Quereiro correspondent of the very latest date, and hasten to give you a rough translation:

QUERETARO, APRIL 25, 1848.

The preparatory union of Congress have retaken their usual course, and few of the Deputies are wanting for a quorum. Quereiro, politically speaking, presents a most animated aspect, and nothing is talked of but peace. In every quarter there are warm discussions upon this grand question. The most vehement party for war is, without doubt, the army, but it is fallen so low in public estimation, and is so numerically weak that it is doubtful if they can get up a pronunciamiento, as it was publicly rumored here within the last few days would.

Attention! To-morrow there is to be a meeting of the Artillery. The object of the meeting is not positively known. Some say that it is to deliberate upon the possibility of sending reinforcements to Gen. Lindero; others say the meeting is called to pronounce against the Government, who have affected a loan to pay the Deputies and Senators, *they pay them but nothing for the Army.*

It was rumored to-day that the American Commissioners would be here this afternoon.

The Charge d' Affairs of France, Monsieur le Marquis de Renepont, is here.

Gen. Lindero is, as you are aware, the general who signed the capitulation of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

From the copious files of papers which we have received by the New Orleans, we proceed to make extensive extracts:

[From the American Star of the 24th April.]

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.—The case of Lieut. Isaac Hare was disposed of yesterday, but of course the finding is not known.

Lieut. Mathison, of the same regiment, one of the arrested, whose names we have before given, was cleared of the charges preferred, but a *nolle prosequi* was entertained, and he was again demanded to prison.

Another officer of the army, Lieut. T. B. Tilden, of the 2d Infantry, whom the State evidence implicates in the matter, has been also arrested.

The case of Lieut. Dutton will commence, we hear, on Monday next.

Major A. D. Stewart, the senior Paymaster in the field, Col. Randall being ordered to New Orleans, will we understand, assume the duties of that office at once.

[From the American Star of April 25.]

The editor of El Edoel Comercio, one of the deputies who left the city yesterday for Quereiro, says there are sixty-four members in attendance, and that by the last of the week there will be seventy-six. If so, we see not why Congress may not organize by Monday or Tuesday. The same paper says Messrs. Sevier and Clifford will leave to-morrow or the next day, escorted by a small cavalry force, instead of by a division. It pronounces the story that they are going to threaten the Government as false—their only object being to present the treaty to the Mexican Government.

THE TREATY.—El Progreso at Quereiro has a long editorial in opposition to the treaty, intended to show the loss which Mexico suffers by it. It says, "Though the United States offer us \$20,000,000 they take about \$50,000,000 from us." It urges various reasons why the treaty should not be ratified, and amongst other things says the Government is check mated—placed in a position where it can neither make peace (there being no Congress,) nor war. El Progreso, as our readers know, is the organ of the revolution or the war party. It is a journal of limited circulation, and