

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'Beck, clerk. Equity—Wm Williamson, clerk. County court—Robt. Williamson, clerk. A. W. Burton, 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 Pub. Buildings, D. W. Schenck. Coroner, J. M. Jacobs.

Building Committee—J. Ramsour, P. Summey, John F. Phifer, and H. Cansler.

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'Beck, and W. Williamson, offices at M'Beck's building, main st. 2d square, east. A. W. Burton, 1 door north of Courier office. T. T. Slade, main st. 2d cor. east of sq.

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 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.

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. Moiz, 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.

Grocery—W. R. Edwards, main st. east of square.

Tailors—Moore & Cobb, main st. 1 door west of square. A. Alexander, on main st. 4 doors east of square.

Watch Maker and Jeweller—David Welsh, main st. 8 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. 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. Delam, main st. near east end. J. Bysanner, 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'Beck'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 office, 5 doors north of court house, 1st 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.

From the Detroit Commercial Bulletin,
Surrender of Detroit.

We ask the attention to the following letter of one of the oldest settlers and pioneers of Michigan. It will be found to be very interesting as a narrative of historical facts and a conclusive reputation of the malignant slanders made upon General Cass by the whig and Taylor presses.

KALAMAZOO, July 17, 1848.

Editors of the Commercial Bulletin:

Dear Sirs: The "Detroit Advertiser" of the 8th inst., was placed in my hands yesterday, with a request that I would read the article under the caption "Gen Cass at the surrender of Detroit." From that article I quote the following: "Indeed, there is not evidence that Col. Cass ever urged Hull to hazard an engagement with Brock—none that, previous to the surrender, that he was of opinion that he could have beaten him. If there be such evidence—we mean of a bona fide recommendation on the part of Cass to give battle to the invader—we challenge the friends of Gen Cass to produce it." Now for the facts in reference to the above quotation. On the evening of the 14th of August, 1821, Cols. McArthur and Cass marched from Detroit with a detachment of volunteers under the orders of Hull, to open a communication to the river Raisin, Col. McArthur in command of the detachment. At that time it was known that Gen. Brock was nearer Detroit than Fort George, on the Niagara river. About the middle of the day of the 15th, a boat with a white flag from the British shore was observed making for the public wharf. Captain Snelling, who was on duty near by, requested me to walk with him. I did so; and when the boat reached the wharf, two British officers were noticed in it. They made themselves known to Captain Snelling as the aids of Gen Brock, and informed him they had a letter from their general to Gen Hull. They were conducted to the house of Col Hunt, which was near by, and left in my charge, until Captain S. delivered the letter, and reported their arrival to Gen Hull. This was the intimation that Brock was on the opposite shore; and the letter brought by Brock's aids to Hull was a demand for the surrender of the place. A little before sundown—probably about three hours after the British officer's return, fire commenced from the British batteries on the town and fort, and kept up a brisk fire until 10 or 11 o'clock at night, when it ceased until daylight next morning, (16th,) when it commenced with renewed vigor, and continued until a surrender of the place, about 9 or 10 o'clock, a. m. A short time before the surrender, Capt Barton, of the 4th infantry, was ordered by Gen Hull to mount the ramparts and exhibit a white flag, which it is presumed was discovered by the enemy, as the firing immediately ceased. Gen Brock, with his force, crossed the river at Springwells, about 7 o'clock, a. m., and immediately formed and marched up the river for Detroit, until they reached the ravine, near where Robert Abbott used to reside, and under cover of that bank they remained until the white flag was hoisted; and a few moments after, Brock's aid (Capt. Glegg) came riding into town at a rapid pace, and was conducted to the General, to know what the flag meant. A surrender followed shortly after. Gen Cass had no part or lot in this matter, nor do I believe any officer under the command of Gen Hull was consulted with, or advised a surrender; and it was even so sudden and unexpected, that the first intimation I had of it was the head of the British column marching up the lane that led from the late Col Hunt's residence to the fort. The first intimation Col Cass had of Gen B. (with his force) being on the Detroit river, was made known to him by a letter from Gen Hull to Col McArthur, which was received by McArthur on the evening of the 15th, about 25 miles from Detroit, in the swamp and thick woods not far from where Ypsilanti now stands.—Those who know the situation of the country at that day—almost trackless, interspersed with marshes and small streams, difficult to pass—can readily judge of the delays that would inevitably occur in moving a body of men over a country thus situated. They, however, commenced a return forced march at daylight on the morning of the 16th, and between 9 and 10 o'clock, a. m. reached the river Rouge, having marched 14 miles, near where the late Col. Ten Eyck resided; here they halted to breakfast, and it was here, or shortly after they left this place, that they heard the cannonading at Detroit, which must have been not an hour before the surrender of that place, as they were not three miles in advance of the ground where they halted for breakfast, when they were informed by one of their

spies who had seen a Frenchman from Detroit, that the place had surrendered, and was then in the hands of the enemy; and shortly after, a flag reached them from Brock and Hull, corroborating this information. The idea advanced by the editor of the Advertiser, that foot soldiers could march 10 miles in two hours—and men, too, worn out with fatigue—is preposterous. But even if it could have been accomplished, nothing would have been gained by it, as Detroit was in the hands of the enemy before they could have reached Springwells. It must be self evident to any man that will not read with a jaundiced eye, from the editor of the Advertiser's own statement, that Col Cass had no hand in the surrender of Detroit; and it is presumptuous for him to challenge the friends of Gen Cass to produce evidence that he (Cass) ever urged Hull to hazard an engagement with Brock. None pretends to say that he did; for it was not even suspected by a single officer of Gen Hull's command, that Brock would be arrayed against them. But I have often heard, and so have all the officers of that army, Col Cass urge the General, time and time again to move against Malden; and it was during one of these interviews that the General permitted him to go and attack the enemy at the river Aux Canards, where rumor stated that he held a strong position; and but for an unforeseen accident, the British force at the Bridge would have been captured. Some prisoners, however, were taken, from whom important information was received.

Col Cass and all the officers in his command were for moving against Malden; and nothing prevented the capture of that place at that time but an order from Gen Hull for them to return. After the surrender, an officer of the British troops (D. McGregor) informed me that Col Cass had followed up the detachment he had driven in from the river Canards, as he (Cass) desired, he would have found the fort at Malden deserted; and, on the pages of the history of the late war with England, you would not find recorded an account of the surrender of Detroit, or of the tragic bloody scenes at Raisin; the investment of Fort Meigs, or the attack on Sandusky. Hundreds, I may say thousands of lives would have been spared, as well as millions of property saved. Gen Harrison would not have had the glory of defending Fort Meigs, or Croghan the honor of resisting triumphantly the enemy at Sandusky. The elements of war would have been transferred to the enemy's country, and a vast amount of blood and treasure would have been saved ours. And all this would have been achieved if the urgent entreaties of Col Cass and his officers had been carried out (as they might have been) by Gen Hull. I speak the words of truth and soberness. What my eyes have seen, and ears heard, I know to be true, and to do justice to one who I think has been unjustly assailed. I knew Col. Cass intimately when a colonel of volunteers, from the time of his joining the army at Dayton, as a volunteer, up to the day of the surrender at Detroit. I saw him constantly during the day from the time we marched (Hull's army) from Dayton to Detroit—saw him after the army arrived at Detroit—was in a boat near to him—saw him leap from his boat the first man on the Canada shore, and expected to have seen him pierced with balls, as the enemy a few minutes before had been seen in considerably force near the place of landing. The colonel was highly esteemed by the officers of the army, and, although a young soldier, all conceded he combined in his person the elements to make an accomplished commander.

As we stood talking with a volunteer, the other day, who was returning from Mexico to his home in Massachusetts, the veteran soldier happened to notice a dog on the opposite side of the street, whose jaws were very substantially and securely fastened together by a large leather strap which encircled his nose, thence passed over his forehead, under his throat, and then around the neck—somewhat resembling a halter. The man in blue looked at the quadruped for a moment, and then inquired—
"D'ye train dogs under the saddle here? Fire at me from the rear, if there isn't a bull-dog with a bridle on!"
"Oh, no," we replied, "it's only a muzzler, arranged in that manner to keep his mouth shut, so that he may injure no one; and also in obedience to the law."
"Well," said the patriotic old soldier, after a moment's pause, "I'll be d— if I don't think you had better take it off the dog, and put it upon Tom Cortwin!"
In Kentucky, Crittenden is no doubt elected Governor, by 6000 majority.

From the Tallahassee Floridian.
"YOUR OWN FILLMORE."

FACTS FROM THE RECORD!
Millard Fillmore refusing to censure Joshua R. Giddings for introducing treasonable and British resolutions into the House APPROVING and JUSTIFYING mutiny and murder by Negroes, "in terms shocking to all sense of law, order and humanity."

The attention of every honest and impartial citizen is earnestly invoked to a consideration of the subjoined "facts from the record." These indisputable facts show conclusively, if other evidence were wanting, that Fillmore sympathizes with the enemies of the South, and we are not left in the dark as to what we may expect from him in case of his election to the Vice Presidency, should ever the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, be placed in such a position that the casting vote of the President of the Senate would determine it for or against the South. We know that Fillmore is in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia—we know that he is in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and we know that if he is consistent with his past life, his administration will be in opposition to Southern rights and interests. Let the people pause ere they commit themselves to the support of such a man!

Some time in the year 1840 or 1, a brig named the *Creole* sailed from the Virginia coast bound to New Orleans, having on board a number of slaves.—While at sea, the negroes mutinied, murdered some of the whole of the crew, and then escaped to one of the West India Islands, where they were protected and sheltered by the authorities. The outrage called for the interposition of our Government, and the matter was the subject of negotiation between the British Government and our own. While things were in this condition, that enemy of peace and good order, Joshua R. Giddings, introduced in the House, on the 21st of March, 1842, a string of nine resolutions, justifying the rising of the negroes, approving the murder of the crew, the escape of the slaves, and the refusal of the authorities of Nassau to surrender the murderers on the demand of our Government! As might be expected, these resolute and treasonable resolutions threw the House into the greatest excitement, and called forth indignant exclamations from Southern members.

Nor were these expressions of abhorrence confined to Southern members.—Mr. Horace Everett, a whig from Vermont, expressed "his utter abhorrence of the fire-brand course of the gentleman from Ohio," Mr. Giddings. Mr. Caleb Cushing, a whig from Massachusetts, denounced the resolutions as "treasonable," and as containing "a British argument on a great public question between this country and Great Britain." Giddings became alarmed, on finding even Northern Whigs condemning him, and the resolutions being within his control, he withdrew them. This move did not quiet the excitement, and on the State of Virginia being called for resolutions, Mr. BOTTS, then and now a distinguished whig member of Congress from Virginia, rose and said "the withdrawal of the resolutions did not affect the motive or object with which they were presented." He then asked leave to offer a resolution, which was read, for the information of the House.

From the facts as grouped together by Mr. Botts, an unprejudiced mind would think there could be no opposition to the resolution. But not so. Those who sympathized with Giddings, among whom was Fillmore, attempted to embarrass the House by raising points of order, and appeals from the decision of the Speaker. The tricks were resisted, and the House was finally brought to a direct vote on the subject, not, however, until after there had been a refusal by the House to suspend the rules, and the resolution had been again offered by Mr. WELLES, a democrat from Ohio, and now the democratic candidate for Governor of that State. On the 22nd of March, the matter was taken up, and the question being on the adoption of the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That this House holds the conduct of the said member as altogether unwarranted and unwarrantable, and deserving the severe condemnation of the people of this country, and of this body in particular.
It was carried by yeas 105—among whom was Wm. O. BUTLER—and nays 69, FILLMORE, Adams, Winthrop and Gates voting No!
The question was then upon the adoption of the preamble to the resolution above, as follows:
"Whereas, the Hon. Joshua R.

Giddings, the member from the 16th Congressional district of the State of Ohio, has this day presented to this House a series of resolutions touching the most important interests, connected with a large portion of the Union, now a subject of negotiation between the United States and Great Britain of the most delicate nature, the result of which may eventually involve those nations, and perhaps the whole civilized world, in war:

"And whereas, it is the duty of every good citizen, and particularly every selected agent and representative of the people, to discountenance all efforts to create excitement, dissatisfaction and division among the people of the United States at such a time and under such circumstances, which would only effect to be accomplished by the introduction of sentiments before the legislative body of the country, hostile to the ground assumed by the high functionary having in charge this important and delicate trust:

"And whereas, mutiny and murder are therein justified and approved in terms shocking to all sense of law, order and humanity, therefore—"

Which was carried in the affirmative by yeas 119—among whom was Wm. O. BUTLER—and nays 66, FILLMORE, Adams, Winthrop and Gates voting No!—2d Sess. 27th Cong., p 342—346.

In these votes, our readers will perceive the sympathizing spirit in those who refused to censure Giddings for his outrageous and inexcusable course. Treason against the Government consists in aiding and abetting the enemy, and when our legislators give "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the South by standing between them and the just indignation of the insulted portion of the confederacy, they in effect become our enemies, and should receive from us no more quarter than the petty tools who are thrust forward as the *face-dogs* in the fight.

A Rara Avis.—A rare Whig is Parson Brownlow of the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig. The Jonesborough Whig is true to its reiterated assertions, refuses to support General Taylor as the Whig candidate for President, and hopes at the peak the now deserted but lately popular flag of Henry Clay. In answer to an assertion of the Trenton Banner that the "Whig done more mischief to the Whig cause than ten Locofoco stump orators could have done," Brownlow replies:

"But why are we doing the Whig cause so much harm? Because we are not willing to abandon our principles, and with them the great Father of the Whig organization in the United States, and go for the no-party, no-principle new light and airy candidate, of Louisiana, who has time and again declared that he would not be the candidate of any party—would give no pledges—and would not abide by the decision of a National Convention.

"We have advocated Whig principles from our youth up—and we are now old enough to make a right to land—if we had any to convey to others. In prosperity and in adversity—through evil and good report we have been the humble advocate of Whig principles, as we still are, and intend to remain. Nor can any, nor all the hungry expectants of office, who hang around and flatter Gen Taylor, read us out of the Whig ranks, or drive us into the support of this perfectly ridiculous candidate."

A Whig Prophet.—General Leslie Coombs addressed a whig meeting in Buffalo, on Monday evening, and made the following declarations:

"In 1844, at this time of the year, Mr Clay was elected President of the United States by over a hundred thousand majority. In November, we found that James K. Polk had the most votes.
"I have travelled through ten States of the Union, and if the Whig party do not arouse themselves, Lewis Cass will be the next President."

Arch-deacon Fisher, having preached an old sermon once, which he was not aware that Constable had heard it before, asked him how he liked it. "Very much indeed, Fisher," replied Constable: "I always liked that sermon!"

A lady up town has excited the alarm of her friends by declaring her intention to wear her last summer bonnet again this season. They hint about an insane asylum.

A Negro minister once observed to his hearers at the close of his sermon, as follows: "My obstinacious brethren, I find it is no more use to preach to you, than it is for a grass-hopper to wear knee-buckles."