LINCOLNTON, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1848.

NUMBER 34.

THOMAS J. ECCLES.

Tenna.-Two dollars per annum, payable in Edvance; \$2 50 if payment be delayed 3 months. A discount to clubs of 3 or more. Advertisements will be conspicuously insert ed, at \$1 per square (14 lines) for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Lincoln Business Directory

Court Officers-Superior Court-V.

A. M'Bee, clerk. Equity-Wm Williamson, clerk. County court-Robt. Williamson, clerk. A W Burton, Solicitor. J. W Lowe, Sheriff. Caleb Miller, Town Constable.

Register, J. T. Alexander ; County Surveyor, J. Z. Falls; County Processioner, Ambrose Costner. Trustee, ssioner, 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 McBee, and W. Williamson, offices at McBee's building, main st. 2d square, east. A. W. Burton, I 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. 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. Ramsourd Son, main st. 5 doors west. R E Johnson, on square, south west corner main st. R Reid, on square, south east corner. Boke & Michal, on square

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

Academies -- Male, T J Sumper; Fcmale, 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. 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. Abuer McKoy, main st. cast, on 3d square. S. P. Simpson, street north of main, and n. w. of court house. torious young officer, Leut Waddell; Isaac Erwin, main st., west, on 2d sq. (who is an honor even to his chivalrous James Cornwall, main st. 2d square, w. end, south side, corner. A. Garner, on main st. east end.

Blacksmiths-Jacob Rush, mein 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'Bee's building. Isaac Houser, main st. west end. Wells, Curry & Co. main st. east end.

Brick Masons-Willis Peck, (und plaisterer) 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

fice, 5 doors north of court house, Isl'

and Ford road. Oil Mill-Peter and J E Hoke, one mile suoth west of town, York road.

Paper Factory-G. & R. Mosteler, 4 miles south-east of court house. Cotton Factory-John F. Hoxe &

Vesuvius Furnace, Graham's Forge, Brevard's, and Johnson's Iron works,

LimeKiln- Daniel Shuford and oth-

ers, 9 miles south. Letters for the above to be addressed of the Lincolnton Post Office.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WERKLY, BY "Honor to Whom Honor is think I can be mistaken in my state-

The two articles which we have published upon the subject of the affair at the National Bridge, has called forth the following statement from Capt. (now Major) Wm. J. Clark, which we publish with great pleasure, written as it is in a spirit becoming a brave officer and a gentleman.

RALEIGH, Sept. 12, 1848.

Sir: A friend has brought to my notice an editorial in the "North Carolinian" of the 9th inst., headed " Honor to whom honor is due," from which it appears that there is some misunderstanding between you and your cotemporary of the "Lincolnton Courier," relative to the engagement at the National Bridge, Mexico, Aug. 12th, 1847.

I should regret that the officers from North Carolina should, either directly or indirectly, engage in a controversy concerning the honor which is due to each, when there is honor enough to be divided between them all.

As far as I know, every North Carolinian, private as well as officer, did his duty on that occasion, manfully, honorably, nobly. And I should be grieved indeed to see controversies and discus-Yes, merited honor to Cantwell, Jones, Sears, Waddell and Hoke!

The guns were never deserted. They to Maj. Lally. Scars and I, assisted by the United States, of course the greater the men of I Company, carried the guns his profits. off the Bridge and up the hill, till I was ordered to stop with my gun. In going up the bill, one of the wheels of Sears' gun having lost a linch pin, ran off, and it was stopped; but so fer from being in a situation where it was exposed to cap'ure, it was surrounded by my company, which had in this, as in most other engagements, been assigned the honorable duty of supporting the artillery. He who knows any thing of that company, or is acquainted with Capt. Hoke, then Lieutenant, (who, though too weak from sickness to take an active part in the engagement, was neverthless near his company using a musket,) or with that gallant and merifamily) will not question the safety of the guns. I left the guns there, and went with

Dr. Howard, our Surgeon, to the rear. I understood afterwards that while my men, worn out with fatigue, were rolling one gun up a steep hill, on the right, encumbered with chaparal, which seemed almost an impossibility, Lieut. Cantwell, Lieut. Adams of the Marines, and others, carried down a detachment

to Hoke and Waddell and drew off the gun which had been temporarily disabled. Lieut Cantwell never was the man to take cover; he is brave to a fault, and it affords me pleasure to bear testimony to his gallantry.

The affair of the guns is not near so creditable to him as the bearing off of the body of our lamented comrade Lieut. Twiggs, which he volunteered to do. and nobly accomplished under a heavy

I remained on the field about two hours after I was wounded, and then I left it on account of loss of blood. My States, as well as Tennessee, Kentuccompany never left the guns. They served them after they were placed in position on the hill, and guarded them to our camp, which they reached, as I am informed, about 10 o'clock that st. JohnButts & son, on square, south side.

Printers—T. J. Eccles, Courier of the blood of my brave men, and not one of the survivors would have remained to tell the tale ere they could have fallen into the hands of the enemy. I doubt not that Capt Jones and Lieut. Cantwell, with the "good men and true" guns had they been abandoned, or have L. D. Childs, 2 miles south of court perished to a man in the attempt; but or later, our present homes would be

they didn't do it: that's all. I have, since the engagement, passed over the ground and attenuvely surveyed it. I have often talked the offair generally, as completely as she now go-Wilkins, Adams, Creanor, Russel, Wad. Counties of Western North Carolina .-

If any one chooses to gainsay the a bove, I hope he will do it over his own signature.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, WILLIAM J. CLARK, Brevet Maj 12th Regt. US Infantry. To Wm. H. Bayne, editor of the North

Carolinian, Fayetteville, N. C.

General Taylor.

The Southern Taylordes, when forced to acknowledge the political objections to General Taylor as a Whig, identified with the principles of his party, and as the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention and associate of Millard Fillmore, as a last resort bosst of his being a Southern man and Slaveholder, and therefore to be trusted by the South, notwithstanding his anti-Southern prin' ciples. We propose to show that Gen. Taylor has no pecuniary interest in extending Slaveholding Terrnory. He is a sugar planter, if we mistake not, on the lower Mississippi. His interest is, and has been, to buy Slaves, and not to sell them. It is notorious that negroes in the lower Mississippi valley do not sions, engendering heart-burnings and increase as they do in the old Slave-jealousies, arising among those who holding States. Now, if General Tayhave hitherto been a band of brothers. | lor can, (by signing the Wilmot Provi-Hence, if I can say anything to recon- so, prohibiting the introduction of necile a misunderstanding, I feel it my du- groes mio New Mexico and California,) ty to do so. Further than this, I feel stop the sale of negro property in that no personal interest in the matter, for I great region beyond him, of course the do not regard your remarks respecting saleable value of negroes in all the old my share in the affair, (tho' not wholly | States would be diminished, and Genercorrect) as casting the shadow of an im- al Taylor could buy his negroes cheaputation on me. I say "honor to per. Again, General Taylor's pecuprice of sugar-hence he would be directly benefitted by a measure such as the Wilmot Proviso, which would forwere guarded by my (1) Company; and ever prevent the extension of Slavery Lt. Sears or myself were with them all | and the cultivation of sugar in the new the time until they were carried to a Territories. Every one can see that place of safety. I left them twice, as the less sugar is made, the better for Lient. Sears says in his report, to or. General Taylor's purse. The more der ammunition-Sears once, to report complete the monopoly of the market of

his profits. General Taylor has therefore had his crivate reasons for being in favor of a igh Tariff on sugar, and if the Buncombe Whigs were sugar planters they words, that there is nothing but sheer aminer. humbuggery in the grand argument of Southern Whigs, General Taylor's interest, their last citadel and rallying ground, their haven of repose. take the guns of their custle and turn them against them. Such is the usual upshot of the arguments of the partythey never stand the light.

But now, after this brief expose of the utter fallacy of the great Whig argu' Territory, received \$5,000 for dunes ment, no doubt some good Taylor man less arduous and extensive. Gen. Cass was also So States, consult his private interesi?--Such an expression, in fact, we have heard, in stating the foregoing argument to a Whig friend in conversation. We reply now as we have done: Gentlemen Taylor men, were you not the vate interest as the best reason for your course? and you must admit that our argument in reply to it is as fair and justifiable as it is conclusive and unanswers. ble. We should never have touched this question if our political opponents had not introduced it, and if the real them, it is plainly their own folly to the argument on the subject-we simside of it.

We might continue this subject, and show that all the old Slaveholding ky, Missouri, and the Northern sections of Georgia and Alabama, in fact the Slaveholding States, generally, have a direct pecuniary as well as political and social interest in defeating the Wilmot Proviso, and maintaining an outlet for all their surplus Slave population. Stop the emigration of the negro population by the Abolition policy of Filimore, and the refusal to Veto on the part of Gen. Taylor, and the value of negro property would be instantly depreciated, and ultimately destroyed, in all this section of North and Northwest of us; and, sooner come the dwellings of free negroes, under the absolute rule of New England. Massachuseits would govern the South, dell, Dr Howard, and others, and do not Greenvile Mountaineer.

James K. Polk a Provisoist.

whig partizans, and why? Because that the allowance of \$2,650 average per the President signed the Oregon bill, annum, was little more than equal to the applying the ordinance to the territory of Oregon, according to the principles of of it was in the shape of rations—less the Missouri Compromise.

How it seems to us that this Oregon either in theory or in practice, nor did the signing of it make Mr. Polk a Provisoret in any sense of the word. We presume our readers know well enough what the Wilmot Proviso was, and what hangers on, of whom there were neceswas its intention. It was a clause proposed to be inserted into all our treaties for the acquisition of all new territory. declaring that the institution of slavery should not exist therein; and its intention WAS TO KEEP SLAVE LABOR OUT OF NEW MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA! Nobody ever dreamed that it had anything to do with Oregon, which had been acquired long before. When that territory became settled as ours several years ago, no noise was made about keeping slave. ry out of it. Every one knew then, and knows now, that nature had done that far more effectually than a law of Congress could; and John Q. Adams, as all will recollect, was so anxious to get it to balance our slave territory, that he was willing to plunge the country in a war with Britain for its sake. From the first, Oregon has been regarded by all parties, Whigs, and Democrats, North and South, as free territory-given up as such. Besides which the law of the land, twice solemnly declared, let, in the settlement of the Missourt line, 2d, in the admission of Texas, on the same principle, made Oregon free territory. It was not for Mr. Polk to disobey it,

even if he could. We repeat that the Vilmot Proviso was aimed at New Mexico and Califorma, and at nothing else. It could not be aimed at Oregon, for that " new territory" was ours long before the Proviso was ever heard of. It was intended to keep slavery out of New Mexico and California, where it can and perhaps may exist at some future day. Mr. Polk, in the most distinct and emphatic manner possible has declared it to be hi- settled intention to veto any bill which will prevent the introduction of slavery into these territories. And by this declara tion he has to all intents and purposes, VETOED THE WILMOT PROVISO, and set would have their Whigery sweetened a precedent in so doing for all future We have thus shown, in lew Democratic Presidents, - Richmond Ex-

Extra Allowances.

Gen. Cass was Governor of Michigan Territory from 1813 to 1831, nominated to that office eleven times by four different Presidents, and each time unanimously confirmed by the Senate,

His salary was \$2,000 per annumthe Governor of Louisiana or Orleans

for would, as President of the United of Indian Agencies for parts of Onio, Indiana and Illinois, for the whole of Michigan and lows, and for the vast stretch of country lying beyond the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

In the performance of these duties he was required to entertain deputations first men to introduceGen Taylor's prit of Indian chiefs-to rent an office, emplay clerks, purchase stationary, &c .to make long journies and to disburse something like half a million of dollars in money. For these services he was allowed an average of \$2,650 per annum for eighteen years. Gov. Clark, of lows, charged and was sllowed \$3. truth of the matter is directly against 500 per annum for services less extensive and hazardous. Disbursing officers alhave said anything on the subject of most universally charge and are allowed Gen Taylor's interest. They started two and a half per cent upon money received and paid out by them. General ply show that they are on the wrong Cass, having paid out near half a million of dollars, never charged or received any compensation for his risk. This would be an item of tweive thousand five hundred dollars or thereaboute, which he might justly have claimed.

Gen. Cass was also deputed as commissioner on the part of the United States to negotiate nineteen important treaties with various Indian tribes. In the per formance of this duty he was compelled to travel many thousands of miles. He was also required to repair to Washing. ton and prepare a code or system o regulations for the management of Indi* an affairs. For all these immensely important services he received an aggregate allowance of \$12,500. No instance magnitude have been rendered the government at so light a compensation .-We challenge the comparison.

These are the "Extra Albowances" of which so much has been said. They amount in the aggregate to \$60,412, over with Maj. Lally, Cap's. Alvord, verns the politics of Buncomb, Hender. exclusive of the compensation of Gov-Winans, Hoke and Jones, with Lieuts. son and Rutherford, and other Whig ernor for services and expenses running through a period of eighteen years .-There is testimony on the files of the

War Department from such men as Gon Aye, that is now the watchword of Macomb and Coi. Hunt, showing clearly rations per annum-the money value of which, was \$730 per annum ; but Bill did not contain the Wilmot Proviso the money value was not received; the rations in kind were taken and applied, as ordered by the War Department, to the subsistence of the men employed as clerks, and of Indian deputations and sarily many.

These ten rations per day have been prodigiously harped upon by Leslie Coombs, and men of his character.-" What!" they exclaim. "ten rations per day! No wonder Cass has grown so fat." Worthy sirs, if we were illnatured enough to apply your own re-marks to your own candidate, the won. der would be that he has not our grown Daniel Lambert himself in grossness.

Gen Taylor it is computed, has drawn from the public treasery an aggregate of one hundred and twenty seven thou sand dollars, without reference to extrus, of which there are not a few in the service. As a Major General, he now receives a greater annual compensation than was paid Cass for his Governorship, his superintendency, his travelling, dis bursements, negotiation of treaties and framing of a code, all put together, aver-aging the term. He has a money commutation for eighteen rations per day for himself and one per day each for four servants. He gets a money commutation for the wages (\$7 per month.) and clothing, (\$2 50 per menth.) of these four servants. He is allowed a money commutation for the forage of six borses, at \$8 per month each. In short of the whole amount paid himnen, \$6.000 per annum-about \$2,000 is in the nature of a lownoces. And this we repeat is exclusive of certain extra charges which frequently occur in the service, and which old officers know mighty well how to pile up.

Now, you considerate and excellent gentlemen on the whig side, who so detest allowances and have made your selves treasury blood-hounds to worry the old pioneer, Cass- understand us !we impute no wrong to Gen. Taylor. The regulations and customs of the serrice give him all these allowances,-We have no idea that he ever ato eighteen rations in any one day, or used lour servants, or rode six horses. The al' lowance is in cash, in each case. No one would grudge it to old Rough and Ready, especially in view of his postage secount. But let us have fair treatment towards the old pioneer, Cass. Well has he earned every dime that he has received. His bitterest revilers cannot gainsay that .- Cincinnati Enquirer.

A traveller on leaving a steamboat Gen. Cass was also Superintendent counsed it over and over. "Hang it I miss something, but I can't recollect.' Off went the boat and into a stage went he. Two days after he jumped from the table and exclaimed: "thunder! I knowed something was left abourd that tarnal boat, I'd forgot my wife."

> We learn that Hugh Waddell, Esq., Senator elect from the county of Orange, has resigned his seat, and that a new election has been ordered by the governor, to take place on the 7th of November, the day of the Presidential Election. We will publish in our next, Mr Waddell's Card to his constituents, explainmg the cause of this course, and deciarnon .- Raleigh Register.

> Honorable Conduct .- It is a fact (save the New Orleans Bulletin) which is most worthy of record, and one which we have received from a Mexican gentleman of great intelligence and liberality, that there does not exist in the whole of Mexico at this time a single unpaid debt courac ed by any of the officers of our regular army. We doubt very much if the same upright conduct has ever before marked the career of a victorious army in a campuign of over two years in the enemy's country.

We rejoice that the creature who received the bribe for the apprehension of Smith O'Brien was not an Irishman. His name is Huline or Huine. He has of G Company, would have rescued the country, and in Slaveholding regions can be shown in which services of such received the bribe and left freland for his own country, England. It speaks well for Ireland that, though Smith O's Brien was among a peasantry who were starving, and some \$2500 were offered for his betrayal, no Irishman, woman or child, was base enough to petray him. -N. Y. Tribune.

> The play thing of a child is a doll; the god of a man is a doll ar.