

Charles Fisher, Jr.

# THE LINCOLN COURIER.

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

VOLUME 2

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### Lincoln Business Directory.

**Court Officers**—Superior Court—F. A. Hoke, clerk. Equity—Wm. Williamson, clerk. County Court—C. L. Hunter, clerk; R. Williamson, Jr., Deputy. Offices in the Court House. W. Lander, Solicitor, law office on the main street, east of the public square. Benjamin Worris, Sheriff; Paul Kistler, Deputy.

**Register**—W. J. Wilson; Deputy, C. C. Henderson. County Surveyor, Isaac Holland. County Prothonotary, J. H. Holland.

**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. McBeer, and W. Williamson, offices at McBee's building, main st. 2d square, east.

**Physicians**—S. P. Simpson, main street, west. D. W. Schenck, (and Apothecary), main st. two doors east. Elin Caldwell, main st., 6 doors east. Butt & Spencer, office opposite Mrs. Motz's hotel. A. Ramsour, main st. west.

**Merchants**—Wm. Hoke, north on square, east corner. B. 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. Johnson & Reed, on square, south west corner main st.

**Academies**—Male, Benj. Sumner, A. M.—Female, Misses M. E. & J. F. Rodgers; under the charge of Mr. Sumner also; residence main st. 5th corner south east of the court house.

**Hotels**—Mrs. Moz, s. w. corner of main st. and square. Wm. Slade, main st. 2d corner east of square. A. A. McLane, 2d corner, west, on main st. B. S. Johnson, north west, on square.

**Grocers**—G. Pressnell, main st. 4 doors east of square. J. B. Roneche, 3d corner on main st. East. W. Edwards, southwest of square. L. Rothrock, southwest corner of square.

**Tailors**—Daley & Seagle, main st. one door west of square. Alexander & Moore, on square, s. by w. side. D. Hoover, on square, north by east corner.

**Watch Maker and Jeweller**—Charles Schmidt, main st. 4 doors east.

**Saddle and Harness Makers**—J. F. Alexander, main st. 2d corner east of square. B. M. & F. J. Jettou, on square, north by west. J. A. Jettou & Co., main st. west.

**Printers**—T. J. Eccles, Courier office main st. east of court house.

**Book Binder**—F. A. Hoke, main st. on 2d square west of court house.

**Painter**—H. S. Hicks, next to F. A. Hoke, west.

**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 square. A. & R. Garner, on main st. east end, north side.

**Blacksmiths**—Jacob Rush, main st. 5th corner east of court house. M. Jacobs, main st., east end. A. Deia n, main st. near east end. J. Byranger, 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 Trippett, back st. south west of square. A. Houser, main st. west. Isaac Houser, south side, main st. west end. John Houser, north side, main st. west end.

**Brick Masons**—Wells 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, and John A. Parker, each on back st., south west of square.

**Tanners**—Paul Kistler, main st. west end. J. Ramsour, back st., north east of square.

**Hat Manufactories**—John Cline, north from public square, 2 doors, west side of st. John Butts & son, on square, s. side.

**Paper Factory**—G. & R. Mosteller, 4 miles s. east of court house.

**Cotton Factory**—John Hoke, 2 miles south of court house.

**Lime Kiln**—Daniel Shuford and others, 9 miles south.

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

**Iron Manufactories**—High Shoals Manufacturing Company, H. W. Burton manager, 7 miles south-east. Address to Lincolnton. Graham's Furnace, 7 miles east by south. Address, J. D. Graham, Graham's Forge.

### I CANNOT JOIN THE FESTIVE THROUG.

I cannot join the festive throng!  
Oh! ask me not again—  
'Twould only on my burdened heart  
Bestow increase of pain:  
Go, join along the joyous group,  
And kneel at beauty's shrine;  
I would not that thy noble heart  
Should e'er feel sad as mine.

I cannot join the festive throng!  
'Twere worse than vain to plead—  
'Twould only ope again the wounds  
Which just have ceased to bleed;  
Then do not with thy pleading eyes  
And thy sweet winning tone  
Essay to draw me from myself—  
I am would be alone!

I cannot join the festive throng!  
Oh no! I could not bear  
So well as now this bursting grief  
If I were with them there;  
My presence only gloom would cast  
Where all else would be gay;  
'Twould be the darkness of the night  
Stealing the light from day.

I cannot join the festive throng!  
Then do not longer stay;  
Now laughing hearts are seeking thee,  
Then leave me for the gay!  
I would not that a shade of care  
Should e'er becloud thy brow,  
But may it always be as bright,  
As glorious as now!

### From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

### MR. FISHER AND THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The venerable Editor of the Raleigh Register has discovered a "mare's nest," and has set the scribblers about the two Federal papers in this district cackling at a terrible rate. But it turns out all cackling and nothing else. Mr. Gales, hearing from his correspondents, how Mr. Fisher is using up the abominable Whig Tariff of 1842, and fearing for the fate of his good friend, Mr. Barringer, cries out, "why Mr. Fisher himself was once a Tariff man." Now Mr. Gales, we tell you in your teeth, you are mistaken. Mr. Fisher never was and we venture to say, never will be a protective Tariff man. We have known Mr. Fisher, and been familiar with his course, from our youth to this time, and we know of no one who has been more uniformly hostile to protective Tariffs than himself. When he was first in Congress, he voted against every attempt to raise the Tariff. Afterwards, while a member of the Legislature, (perhaps in 1827) he was one of a committee, that reported a memorial to Congress in which these words are found: "It is conceded that Congress have the express power to lay imposts, but it is maintained that that power was given for the purpose of revenue, and revenue alone, and that every other use of the power is usurpation on the part of Congress."

In 1832, Mr. Fisher delivered an address against the protective policy to an anti-Tariff meeting, held in the Court House in Salisbury, in which he exposes the iniquities of the act of 1832 in such a manner as to have produced a powerful effect. This address led to the contest in Rowan, in 1833, when Mr. Fisher, Major John Beard, and John Clement were the anti-Tariff candidates, and Gen. Polk, H. C. Jones, and Mr. Ward were the Tariff candidates, and which resulted in the triumphant election of Fisher, Beard, and Clement.

The compromise act of 1833, quieted the question about the Tariff, and we heard nothing more about it in the country any where until the Presidential contest came on.

In 1839, we recollect that Dr. Henderson, who opposed Mr. Fisher for Congress, accused Mr. Fisher and the Democratic party of a design to repeal the compromise act, and reduce the duties. Mr. Fisher everywhere repeated his charges, and said, if the Clay party should get into power, there was more danger that they would repeal the compromise and raise the taxes. Mr. Fisher in all his public speeches, expressed his acquiescence in the compromise act, and openly denounced all protective Tariffs. In 1840, while a member of Congress, he published a circular to his

constituents, where he characterizes "protective tariffs" in the following language:

"Of all the political curses that have ever been inflicted on this country since we became a free people, the protective tariff has been the greatest. It is, in fact, the source of all the political evils we have experienced during the past fourteen years; it was the cause of bringing into existence many of the banks, and it stimulated the whole system into those excesses which now are bringing ruin on the banks themselves, and destruction on thousands of the people. During its continuance, it every year took millions out of the pockets of the people, not to support Government, but to be put into the pockets of the great manufacturers at the north. It operated with particular hardship and oppression on the farmers, planters, and mechanics of the south, including those of our own State. The money collected by this system from the hard earnings of the people went to swell the tide of prosperity in the manufacturing districts, whilst it impoverished every part of the southern States. It was, in short, a system to tax the many for the few—it made the rich richer and the poor poorer."

Now, after all this, we would have supposed that Mr. Fisher was the last man in North Carolina, that could be charged with ever having been a Tariff man, or in favor of "protective tariffs," and yet, the Editor of the Raleigh Register has such little regard for truth and propriety, as to come out and charge him with having once been a protective tariff man. And how do you think he sets about proving it? Why, in 1827-'28, Mr. Fisher made a Report in the Legislature in favor of introducing manufactures, and wool growing in N. C. The report was extensively read, and no doubt had a powerful effect in arousing the people of the State to these subjects. We remember the Report well, and defy Gales & Co. to show one sentence, or word in it in favor of protective tariffs. On the contrary, the very object and aim of the report was to counteract the effects of the Tariff on the people of North Carolina. We believe it was at the very same session that this report was made, that Mr. Fisher joined with others in making another report denouncing protective tariffs as unconstitutional, declaring that it was a usurpation in Congress to exercise any such power as imposing Tariffs on the country for any other purpose than revenue. We see nothing in Mr. Fisher's report, that made it at all inconsistent with his present course. In fact, Mr. Fisher in his public speeches now declares that he is in favor of manufacturing in the South, and the future defence of the mechanic arts. We have just received a small pamphlet containing the substance of his speeches at Morgan's and Mt. Pleasant, and in that we see that he not only denies that he is unfriendly to manufacturing, but avows his anxiety to see manufacturing and the mechanics rise, extend and flourish in the southern States; and he argues that they never can do this while the South is robbed and plundered as she is by the iniquitous Tariff of 1844.

But it seems that some people, and Mr. Gales among the rest, think no person can be friendly to manufactures who is not a high protective Tariff man. The Democrats are all friendly to manufactures, but they wish them to prosper by their own industry and enterprise, with what protection a revenue Tariff will give, and not by legalized plunder of the farmers and mechanics of the country. We think it is time for such men as the Editor of the Register to learn that they may be friendly to manufacturing without being friendly to such an abominable law as the Whig Tariff act of the year 1842.

In 1831, a Free Trade convention was held in Philadelphia, by the Free Trade and anti-Tariff men from every part of the Union. Mr. Fisher was appointed a Delegate to that convention from this part of North Carolina, and attended the same. That Convention published an address, in which we find these words—"A numerous and respectable portion of the American people, do not merely complain that this system is unjust, but they question the right of Congress to establish it. They do not doubt,—they utterly deny the constitutional power of Congress to enact it."

The system here objected to, was the Tariff of 1828. Now, the Tariff of 1842 is much more oppressive than that of 1828.

**The Appointments.**—In our last paper, we understood we committed an error in saying that Mr. Fisher proposed to Col. Barringer at Lincoln, to "make a regular list of appointments," and that Col. B would not agree to it. We learn that there was no formal proposition, but an intimation from Mr. Fisher, that he should prefer such an arrangement; to which Col. B. answered that he could not attend more than one or two appointments in Lincoln county, and promised to confer further on the subject. He has never approached Mr. Fisher on the subject since, and he felt a delicacy in renewing it to his opponent. We would not willingly do Colonel Barringer injustice, and therefore make this statement. It, however, alters the complexion of the matter very little.—*Id.*

**The Present Tariff.**—People of North Carolina, it is for you to say, at the polls on the 7th of August next, whether you are in favor of a system which gives the manufacturers 20 per cent, per annum, and the farmers an average of one or two per cent. The Whig candidates for Congress are for upholding this system at your expense, whilst the democratic candidates desire to see it changed and modified, so as to make it as just as possible. The late Boston Statesman says: "The Stark Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of ten per cent; and this for six months." Twenty per cent, per annum! How do you like that? What farmer in North Carolina makes two per cent?—Ought not these Manufacturers to be satisfied with six per cent?—What say you? Answer at the polls.—*Raleigh Standard.*

**Second District.**—Col. Barringer, as our readers already know, is opposed by the Hon. Charles Fisher. The democrats are in fine spirits, as they have every advantage in the contest. Mr. Fisher is an able and intelligent politician. He would make a useful and weighty member, whereas Col. Barringer is and must continue to be a negative character. The latter, we learn, boasts of his agency in carrying the appropriation for the Mint, but the truth is, though he was zealous in the matter, the bill was favorably reported on by the Treasury and the Ways and Means, and its passage followed as a matter of course. What credit, then, has he here? If he did his duty on one question, he was faithful on all others, and his course on Texas and the Tariff—his servile obedience to party orders—must consign him to retirement.—*Id.*

**Trial of C. J. McNulty, Esq.**—The Court have this morning abandoned the prosecution on the count of embezzling \$750 of the public money. It is the opinion of many of our intelligent citizens, that under the present aspects of the case, it is highly probable that all the other charges will meet the same fate. We sincerely hope that this may be the case.

After Mr. Fendall, the prosecuting attorney, had stated his determination to enter a *nolle prosequi* in relation to the above mentioned count, Mr. Carlisle moved for a verdict from the jury; but the *nol. pro.* was entered and the jury discharged.—*U. S. Journal.*

**Bank and Anti-Bank.**—We saw in one of our exchange papers, that as we had already anti-bank States, the writer was happy that we had at last one anti bank Constitution; and alluding to the new Constitution of Louisiana, which prohibits the Legislature from granting bank charters.

There is one other anti bank Constitution now extant, besides that of Louisiana, although the important fact seems to be overlooked by nearly all our law-makers, both State and National. The Constitution of the United States is the strongest anti bank document ever penned; it prohibits, positively, peremptorily and unconditionally, the issuing, by the States, of bills of credit in the shape of bank notes, or in any other form; and yet every State in the Union, authorizes this open violation of the American Constitution, and no one dares to protest against it.—*Id.*

**Runaway Negroes.**—A large gang of runaway negroes, from Charles County, Md., armed with clubs, scythes, &c., passed through the toropike gate, two miles from this city and on the road leading to Rockville, on Tuesday morning, about one o'clock. We learn that they continued along the road to Rockville, diverging a little to the right, so as not to pass through the village, and then struck into the Frederick road and continued until they arrived at a place near Clubtown, where they were overtaken by a large party of armed citizens, on foot and horseback, whom the Sheriff of Montgomery county had summoned to his aid, and who turned out with alacrity in pursuit of the fugitives. When the armed citizens overtook the negroes, they were commanded to surrender, but they refused, and immediately commenced resistance, when it appeared that some of them had pistols, and one of them a gun. One who had a pistol snapped it three times at a Mr. Jackson, who then fired and shot his assailant in the back, severely wounding him. The armed citizens were so resisted so vigorously by the slaves that it was found necessary to fire upon them. Eight were wounded, and seventeen more were captured and conveyed to Rockville jail, where they are now confined. In the course of the night six more of the fugitives were taken and put in jail—making up to the latest accounts from Rockville, thirty-one of the gang secured and lodged in prison.

We learn that a party of about twenty citizens started from this city at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in pursuit of the fugitives; but the citizens of Rockville had succeeded in subduing and capturing the runaways before the arrival of the party from Washington. Only one citizen was injured during the onset.—*Nat. Intelligencer 10th inst.*

The Runaway Negroes who were captured on Wednesday and lodged in Rockville jail, as already stated in the National Intelligencer, were brought to this city in tons yesterday, in custody of their owners and other attendants.—*Id., 11th inst.*

**Aristocracy.**—A contemporary truly says: Which of our aristocratic families can look back a few years, without encountering the ghost of some worthy mechanic? How many of the fortunes, which now inspire their possessors with gaudy notions, have been earned by the trowel, the jackplane, over the counter of some inconsiderable shop, or by some other humble occupation! Yet their successors are too proud to acknowledge their humble origin; and like most of those who do nothing, and could have done nothing to lift their families from the dust, are the most pertinacious of their acquired and spurious aristocracy.

**"He is only a mechanic."**—How frequently is this remark made by aristocratic upstarts, who have nothing to recommend them save their money and impudence, when the name of an honest and intelligent mechanic happens to be mentioned in their presence. They consider it degrading to associate with those who do not, like themselves, possess wealth, even though that wealth was obtained by the most rascally means. Nothing is so disgusting to well bred, well informed people, as to hear an ignorant, conceited, puff-d-up, long-haired, brainless, impudent dandy, talk about mechanics as if they were no better than brutes.

No true lady or gentleman would be guilty of such littleness. It is only the ignorant spoiled beauty—the worthless contemptible soap lock who would do so. Show us the man or woman who would consider it a disgrace to associate with honest, well-informed mechanics, and we will show you a poor, worthless, ignorant, conceited creature, useless to himself and the world, and a disgrace and embarrassment to his friends.—*West. Lit. Mes.*

The punning propensity of the late Thomas Hood was well known. A friend of his, affected with the same mania, said, with the tears standing in his eye: "Ah, poor fellow—died from motives of generosity—wanted to enable the undertaker to turn a lively Hood."—*Id.*