

Charles Fisher, Esq.

THE LINCOLN COURIER.

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

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Lincoln Business Directory.

Court Officers—Superior Court—F. A. Hoke, clerk. Equity—W. 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 Morris, Sheriff; Paul Kistler, Deputy.

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

Lawyers—Haywood W. Ginn, 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.

Physicians—S. P. Simpson, main street, west. D. W. Schenck, (and Apothecary, main st. two doors east. E. M. Caldwell) main street, 6 doors east. Z. Hunt, office opposite Mrs. Wozz's hotel. A. Kinsour, main st. west.

Merchants—Wm. Hoke, north on square, east corner. B. S. Johnston, north on square, west corner. J. A. Ransour, on square, north west corner. C. C. Henderson, on square, (post office) south. J. Ransour & Son, main st., 5 doors west. Johnson & Reed, on square, south west corner, main st.

Academics—Main, B. J. 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. Wozz, 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. Johnston, north west, on square.

Grocers—G. Pressnell, main st. 4 doors east of square. J. B. Rouche, 3d corner, on main st. east. Wm. Edwards, southwest of square. L. Rothrock, south-west 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 Maker—J. F. Alexander, main st. 2d corner east of square. B. M. & F. J. Jetton, on square, north by west. J. A. Jetton & 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. J. Lee, main st. east end. A. Delain, 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 Triplett, 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—Wills 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. Ransour, 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. Mosteler, 4 miles south-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 Winton. Graham's Furnace, 7 miles east by south. Address, J. D. Graham, Graham's Forge.

Since the world at large, and bachelors in particular, have been enlightened as to the evils of celibacy, the lecture of Mrs. Audie, it is generally required a deal of assurance for any blue-stocking to perpetrate lines in the spirit of those which are here appended:

IT SPOILS A MAN TO MARRY HIM.
Believe, dear girls, this maxim true
In present and in practice too,
That it spoils a man to marry him!
The creature never ought to go
Beyond a honeymoon or so,
If they survive that, they will show
That it spoils a man to marry him!

When first he knelt before your feet,
How soft his word, how sweet his smile,
But it spoils a man to marry him.
When once a late consent he'll wring,
And get your finger in the ring,
Oh! then he'll quite another thing;
It spoils a man to marry him!

Have you a fancy you must drop it;
A will it may be! you must lop it,
Before you think of marrying;
And even if you venture then,
Select the very worst of men;
If not, nine chances out of ten,
It will spoil the wretch to marry him.

The Fire in New York.—The loss of life by the fire in New York, an account of which appears on our first page, has not been fully ascertained. It is variously stated to be from 20 to 50.

The loss is estimated by the New York Gazette, at ten millions of Dollars; a leading merchant of that city reckons that seven millions. The total amount insured is \$4,215,000. In companies, the united capital of which is \$5,955,000.

The Commercial says the burnt District is the most important and valuable part of the city, being composed of large and costly buildings, filled with expensive merchandize. The French and German merchants congregated chiefly in the District.—*Raleigh Independent.*

Wake Pumpkin.—Mr. Carey Gower, of this county, has raised on his plantation, a pumpkin, gathered in June, which is 3 feet 8 1/2 inches in circumference. We think this is pretty well for a dry season.—*Id.*

Mr. Buchanan.—The Washington Union says, the report about the resignation of Mr. Buchanan is incorrect,—that he has no notion of resigning, and there is no difference of opinion in the cabinet on the Oregon question.—*Id.*

Sheriff of Catawba.—Andrew H. Shuford, Sheriff of Catawba, has settled with the Comptroller, the Public Taxes due the State from that county. This speaks much for the punctuality of the citizens of this new County, as well as the efficiency of a good Public Officer.—*Id.*

Definitions.—The following definitions are not found in any of the ancient dictionaries:

Honesty.—Obsolete—a term formerly used to denote a man who had paid for his newspaper and the coat on his back.

Independence.—Owing fifty thousand dollars, which you never intend to pay.

The fastest yet.—We heard last evening of a steamboat, built by a Yankee of course, which ran so fast that when she burst the boilers, a short time since, the passengers were all preserved by her running from under them before they could be injured by the scalding steam. That is the quickest on record, decidedly.

Brevity.—That writer does the most, who gives his readers the most knowledge and takes from him the least time. In literature as in science, much power and much poverty may coexist.

"Rachel, my daughter, why don't you learn as fast as your little sister Hannah?"
"Why don't every stalk of clover bear four leaves, mother?" "Go bring in a basketful of chips, child."

A man killing hogs became vexed, and venting his spleen he wished they were in his shoes. "Oh dear me, mother, what can be meant?" exclaimed his daughter. "Mean! I suppose the awful wretch wants his provisions sent on before-hand."

[CIRCULAR.]
To the Freemen of the Second Congressional District of North Carolina.
Composed of the Counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell and Davie.

An extract from several public addresses delivered by CHARLES FISHER, at Lincoln, Monroe, &c.

FIRST OBJECTION TO THE TARIFF
Their taxes are too high—they take from the people more of their hard earnings than is necessary to support the Government.

When our present government was first started, we owed a very heavy debt, and Congress had to lay taxes to meet this debt, and accordingly in 1790 passed the first Tariff law that ever was enacted under our Government. If ever there was a time when high taxes could be justified it was then, for the debt we owed was for meat and bread, clothing, arms and munitions for our armies while fighting for American rights, and yet our forefathers took care not to lay the taxes one cent higher than they were obliged to do, and not by many degrees as high as they now are. The Taxes, under the first Tariff, on some articles, were only seven and a half cents on the dollar's worth of goods; on others, ten cents on the dollar's worth, and the specific duties were correspondingly low;—while the taxes under the present Tariff, taken altogether, as shown by undoubted authority, will average thirty-seven cents on the dollar—and taking the leading articles mostly consumed by the common people, the tax will average full seventy seven per cent. that is, seventy seven cents on every dollar's worth of goods imported.—Recollect this is the average for many articles of prime necessity, the tax is more than the first cost of the article, and in some instances double, and treble.

The following are some of the taxes under the present Tariff:

- On brown sugar, two and a half cents per pound, or 100 per cent.
- On loaf sugar, six cents per pound.
- On salt, eight cents per bushel, equal to 150 per cent. the cost of salt in Liverpool being only 5 cents a bushel.
- On iron, twenty five dollars per ton, equal to 100 per cent.—that is, the tax is one dollar on every dollar's worth of iron.
- On cut nails three cents per pound.
- On all kinds of steel, \$2 50 on every 112 pounds.
- On window glass, from two to four cents per square foot, equal to from 100 to 150 per cent.
- On leather, six cents per pound, equal to 53 cents on the pound.
- The tax on the same articles under the first Tariff was as follows:
On brown sugar one cent per pound.
On loaf sugar three cents per pound.
On iron, seven and a half cents on the dollar's worth.
On nails and spikes, one cent per pound.
On window glass and all kinds of glass, ten cents on the dollar's worth.
On leather, seven and a half cents on the dollar's worth.

Now, let the candid reader pause a moment, and see how the case stands. At the close of the revolutionary war, with a heavy debt on the country, the Congress of that day would not consent to levy on the people a tax much exceeding ten per cent., that is, ten cents on the dollar's worth;—while in 1842, when the government owed no debt, when we were at peace with the world, and no prospect of war, the members of Congress impose on the people taxes taken altogether, equal to thirty-seven cents on the dollar's worth, and on the leading articles consumed by the people equal to seventy seven cents on every dollar's worth of goods imported into the country.

I ask the industrious citizen who reads this, to answer whether such a tariff is just? Would the men of the revolution, who fought for liberty and equal rights, have supported any set of men who imposed such burdens on the people?

During the time Mr. Barringer was in Congress, several attempts were made to reduce these enormous taxes, but he in every instance voted to keep them on the country, and that at a time, too, when

there were several millions of dollars lying in the Treasury, over and above what was needed for the economical uses of the government.

SECOND OBJECTION TO THE TARIFF
These taxes fall unequally on the people.

The next objection to this unjust and oppressive Tariff, is, that it taxes the laboring classes of the community higher than it does the wealthy classes. Let facts speak for themselves.

The tax on common cotton goods, such as shirts, domestics, shirtings, sheetings, printed cottons, &c., ranges from 100 to 160 per cent.—that is, on every dollar's worth of these goods, first cost, the tax is from one dollar to one dollar and sixty cents; while the tax on silk goods ranges from 22 to 42 per cent. The common people use the cotton goods; the wealthy classes use the silks.

The tax on log chains and trace-chains is nearly 100 per cent., while the tax on gold chains is only 20 per cent.

The tax on axes, adzes, chisels, drawing knives, hatchets, saws, spades, shovels, iron squares, &c. is 20 per cent.—On jewellery 20 per cent. On fine flannel, 25 per cent.; on coarse flannel 100 per cent. The tax on champagne wine only 12 per cent.

The taxes on dye-stuffs, coarse wool, raw hides, &c., are merely nominal, because the wealthy monopolist wish to buy these to manufacture; but the tax on coarse woollen cloth and on leather is high, because they have these to sell, and wish to exclude the foreign article from coming in competition with theirs.

Thus you see that the articles mostly used by the common people are taxed high, while those used by the rich manufacturers and the wealthy classes are taxed low.

All these facts, and many more, are to be seen in the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, printed by order of Congress on the 11th of March, 1842, while Mr. Barringer was in Congress, and yet he voted against every attempt to change or modify this abominable system of taxation.

THIRD OBJECTION TO THE PRESENT TARIFF.

In the first part of this Circular, I told you that you paid two sets of taxes—one to the State, and one to the Federal Government;—that the Sheriffs collected the first, and the merchants the second. I will now show that you pay a third set to the manufacturers, which, to amount, far exceeds all the others put together.

The Tariff not only raises the price of foreign goods over and above the prime cost, to the amount of the taxes laid on them, but it also has the effect to raise, in a corresponding degree, the price of the same kind of goods made in the United States.

To make this plain, let us take a similar case of the common article of hats.

Suppose it required every year six thousand hats to supply the wants of the people of Rowan; but that the hat makers of Rowan only made four thousand; then it would follow of course, that the people of Rowan would have to procure the remaining two thousand from somewhere else.—Suppose further, that the hat makers of Iredell county made a great many more hats than were needed in that county, and that they were willing to supply Rowan at one dollar a hat; when, however, hats begin to come in from Iredell, and to be sold at one dollar apiece, the Rowan hat makers become dissatisfied at seeing them sell so low, for, if the Iredell hat makers sell at one dollar, the Rowan hat makers must sell at the same price, otherwise their hats will remain in their shops unsold. The Rowan hat makers say one dollar per hat does not give them a profit enough, and therefore, they must form some scheme to raise the price to one dollar and fifty cents. How is this to be done? Why, they get a law passed to tax the Iredell hats fifty cents apiece, whenever they are brought into Rowan for sale.

When the Iredell hat makers bring their hats to Rowan and pay the tax of fifty cents on each, then they can no longer sell them at one dollar forsooth, but that they should then only get fifty cents for their hats, leaving paid fifty cents tax; then they must add the tax to the price, and ask one

dollar and fifty cents for each hat, so as to get the price first asked, and also get back the fifty cents tax paid.

The people of Rowan are obliged to have hats, and rather than do without them, they pay the enhanced price of one dollar and fifty cents. Thus it is very clear that the tax does not fall on the seller of the hats but on the people who buy them to wear. So that the tax of fifty cents on the Iredell hats, is paid by the people of Rowan, and goes into the county treasury. But how is it with the four thousand hats made and sold in Rowan? It is true, no direct tax is laid on them; but then the tax laid on the Iredell hats, at the same time that it increases the price of the Iredell hats, also increases the price of the Rowan hats; for, the Iredell and Rowan hats are alike, and if the Iredell hat can be sold for \$1 50, so likewise can the Rowan hat be sold for the same price. Thus, it is plain, that the tax, or tariff, on the Iredell hats, enables the Rowan hat makers to raise the price of their hats fifty cents,—which fifty cents on each of the 4,000 hats made in Rowan, making \$2,000, is taken out of the pockets of the Rowan hat buyers, and goes into the pockets of the Rowan hat sellers.

So precisely does the Tariff operate on the price of foreign goods imported into the United States.

There are in the United States many manufactures of cotton, woollen, and other goods, but they cannot make half, or a quarter as many goods as our people require;—however, the people of other countries make a great deal more of the same kind of goods than they want for their own use, and are anxious to sell to us what we need at low prices. But our manufacturers do not wish to see foreign goods cheap, for if foreign goods sell cheap, they will have to sell cheap too, and this they don't like to do. Therefore to prevent goods from being sold so cheap, they get Congress to lay a high Tariff, or tax on foreign goods, which tax or tariff is in the case of the hats, added to the price of the article, and runs it up so much more.

Then if the foreign goods can be sold at the increased price, so can the northern manufacturers sell their goods at the increased price, just as in the case of the hats. The tax on the foreign goods goes into the public treasury; but the increased price on the American goods goes into the pockets of the northern manufacturers.

Now, it is worthy of attention to ascertain how much money is, by this double operation, taken from the people.

The public documents show what is the amount of taxes annually paid on foreign goods, but we cannot ascertain with the same accuracy, the amount annually received by the American manufacturers by means of the high tariff. I have seen various estimates, and judging from the best lights on the subject, we may put down the sum at fifty millions of dollars; that is, over and above what the American people pay into the public treasury, the manufacturers pay to the manufacturers fifty millions of dollars as a bounty for their exclusive benefit. The tax paid by the American people to the government is, on an average, less than one dollar per head;—while the bounty to the manufacturers is, on an average, fully two dollars and fifty cents per head. All this immense sum is taken from the farmers and laboring classes of the community and flows into the pockets of the manufacturers, the rich monopolists, who own the spindle and the looms.

Now is this right? No good citizen will object to paying a reasonable tax to support his Government; but by no principle is it just, that the hard earnings of one class of men should be strung from them to support and enrich another class? Are the manufacturers who, by means of machinery, make guns, swords, and better than the farmers, who by means of ploughs and hoes, make the cotton itself?

Are the men and women who work in large brick houses, spinning and weaving, sheltered from the sun and rain, any better than the men and women, who exposed to sun and rain, follow the plough, or wield the hoe? If they are no better, and those who employ them are better, why should the outdoor workers be taxed for the benefit of the farmer be taxed for the benefit of the