

Prominent Families.

GENERAL PAUL BARRINGER

Gen. Paul Barringer was rather a Federalist in political sentiment, and voted that way all through life; was not a great advocate of the war of 1812; was an Adam's man in 1828; intensely Union in 1832; a Henry Clay Whig in the long fight with Jackson and Van Buren, and a Harrison man in 1840.

He rather favored a Protective Tariff, and always thought the South in error in staking all on slavery, rather than constantly diversifying its interests and industries. On this line he favored railroads, factories, etc., subscribing freely to such enterprises, and lost \$2,000 stock in Raleigh and Gaston railroad and \$5,000 in the Concord factory, and sent most of his slaves to his farm in Mississippi, because he thought them unprofitable in the old states.

In a long and active public life he had only one political personal controversy: that with Hon. Chas. Fisher, of Rowan, in 1832-3 in regard to Nullification.

In a very able printed circular he made things warm for Mr. Fisher and the "Hot Heads" of that day, cordially sustaining even "Old Hickory" in his war against dis-Union, except as a last dread alternative. It is a remarkable document and worthy of re-publication, and is in the following language:

TO CHARLES FISHER, SALISBURY.

SIR:—I have just seen a circular of yours, addressed to the people of Rowan, in which an unprovoked and unprincipled attack is made on my character. My business with you now, is not to commence a paper warfare between us; that is an art in which you are schooled, and in which you would have great advantage over any individual who was not disposed to condescend to the cunning arts of misrepresentation for which your public character is proverbial; my object is to defend a reputation, which has been of some value to me in life. In this whole matter I have been on the defensive. I have been frequently questioned as to the politics which you and other public men held; and as far as I knew them, I honestly and fearlessly answered such enquiries, as I had a right to do in this free country, where, except among the nullifying faction to which you belong, it has not been held a crime to speak, without reserve, of the political principles of public men.

In this way, I suppose, you became charged with holding opinions unfriendly to the Government and Union under which we live; upon which, I understand, you took occasion to make me the subject of violent and vindictive abuse, in your stump speeches. This drew forth the letter in which I put the charge in writing and which is now made the excuse by you, for renewing this abuse. That I have been on the defensive, is shown by all the facts. But, sir, if my position were otherwise, you might find, by fatal experience, that your public conduct and the whole tenor of your life, with the motives which have uniformly governed you in it, would show that you might be more liable to just reproach on their account, than, in your political self-righteousness, you vainly imagine. This rich field, however, is left for others who may choose to reap it.

And now, sir, as to the main question between us. The substance of the charge against you is, that on a certain occasion, at my house, when speaking on the subject of separation, disunion, &c. I heard you declare, "that N. Carolina had noth-

ing to lose, but every thing to gain by separation:—That she (N. C.) would become largely engaged in manufacturing, and that South Carolina and Georgia would be to her (N. C.) what the South was now to the North, hewers of wood and drawers of water." This is the substance of the charge, as contained in my letter and as expressed in every conversation I ever had with any person. I do solemnly repeat my conviction of its truth, and pledge myself, in the assertion, before God and my country. And, sir, how do you attempt to answer it? Why, as might have been expected by all who have any knowledge of your public life, whenever it was necessary for you to secure a certain object (your own self-promotion) you have tried to evade, equivocate and obscure your answer, by referring to dates and immaterial circumstances, and by alleging that I must be mistaken as to the time. You try to fix the time yourself, and then argue from your premises. Now, sir, there is in my letter no allegation as to the precise time; my belief was and still is, that the conversation took place between three and four years ago, and as I thought, in the spring of the year that Rivafinoli came to this country; as to the precise time, however, I may readily be mistaken, without its affecting the main question. A man may be too particular to be honest; of the truth of which I have no doubt your own political experience has furnished you many proofs: but as to the main charge, I know I am not in error; I can have no hesitation about it: The sentiment was too remarkable and striking to be forgotten or misunderstood. It was to be expected that you should deny it, especially on the eve of an election, when you are not accustomed to look truth in the face, and when all your stock of artful misrepresentation is brought into active use. I am corroborated by every conversation I ever held since that time on this subject. I am willing that every person with whom I ever conversed, should be interrogated as to the consistency of the statement. I am sustained by all these, at a time when I had no possible motive to misrepresent you, or to make disclosures, except what ought to actuate every citizen in this country, who has an interest in its welfare or is attached to its institutions. I am willing that the very letters of which you speak, as having been written by me to certain persons in Rowan, should be hunted up and their contents disclosed; they will sustain me.

But look again, at another evasion and wilful misrepresentation in your circular. You say that in 1828 there was "no talk in the country, about nullification, etc.;" now, sir, I assert, that it was in and about this very time that this new light doctrine, unknown to the constitution and the sages who made it, took its rise in S. Carolina, and there became, with disunion, the subject of public discussion. The facts are too notorious to be mistaken. I have no doubt you well remember them, as you are in the secrets of the nullifying party; but public sentiment in this State would not justify you in the attempt to give them aid or encouragement here. Now, however, you are avowed as a nullifier, not because you wish it to be so, but because your course could not be misunderstood or longer concealed; and you must needs make a desperate struggle to retrieve the political fortunes of yourself and the party to which you belong. Was it not, sir, about this time, 1828, that the political parties in S. Carolina became arrayed against each other? Was it not this very year, that the famous Report was made in the Legislature of that State, in which was treated and defended in an

laborator's argument, this same doctrine of Nullification, then falsely called the doctrine of Jefferson and Madison? Was it not before this, in the year 1827, that your infidel associate and fellow-labourer in the holy cause of Nullification and disunion, Dr. Cooper, at a large public meeting of his party, at Columbia, S. C., made his notorious and infamous declaration, that it "was time to calculate the value of the Union?"—You well remember the heartfelt indignation that this assertion created among all the friends of our happy form of government, and the talk among the people that this odious sentiment generally produced, and you well remember by what party alone that sentiment was defended. Everybody remembers, too, that it was about this time that you were thoroughly imbued with the spirit of manufacturing in N. Carolina, as proved by a certain report of your own, whose principles you have entirely deserted. These facts, established by the public documents of the country, all prove, even at the time of which you speak as being at my house according to your own statement, what subjects were uppermost in your mind and most cherished and dwelt upon by the party to which you belong.

(Concluded in Monday's issue.)

WHERE YOU CAN WORSHIP.

Let Every One Go to Church—Below You Can Select a Place.

St. Andrew's Lutheran church, Cannonsville, Rev. W. G. Campbell, pastor. Services at 2 p. m.

Trinity Reformed church, Rev Paul Barringer, pastor. Services on the first and third Lord's days in each month at 11 a. m., and on favorable nights of the same days. Also at 3 o'clock, p. m., on the second and fourth Sabbaths.

St. James' Lutheran: Rev. Wright G. Campbell, pastor. Service at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Wednesday evening lecture, 8 p. m.

First Presbyterian: Rev. C. M. Payne, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Preaching at the Chapel 3:30 p. m. Sabbath school—Chapel 2:30 p. m., Lecture Room 10 a. m.

Central Methodist church, Rev H. W. Bays, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Forest Hill Methodist church: Rev. H. M. Blair pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Baptist church: Services morning and night, conducted by pastor. Subject, "The Great Platform."

Civil Engineers Wanted.

Office of the Concord Southern Railroad Company, Concord, North Carolina.

Civil Engineers who desire to make a bid for the preliminary survey of this Company are respectfully requested to submit their propositions to me at once as we desire to have the work done immediately.

The survey will extend from this point to the Carolina Central Railroad.

Engineers are expected to furnish their own help and instruments and to make for the Company profiles, maps and such other drawing as are customarily made in preliminary surveys.

W M SMITH, Sec.

The delegates came in early.

Rev. J D Newton, formerly pastor of the Baptist church here, has received and accepted a call to a church in Duplin Co.

CONCORD MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET.

Corrected daily by Cannons & Fetzer.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Low middling..... | 6 1/2 @ |
| Middling..... | 6 @ |
| Good middling..... | 6 1/2 @ |
| Stains..... | 4 1/2 @ 5 |

PRODUCE MARKET.

(Corrected daily by W. J. Swink.)

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Bacon..... | \$24 @ |
| Sugar-cured hams..... | @ 14 |
| Bulk meats, sides..... | 8 1/2 @ 10 |
| Beeswax..... | @ 18 |
| Butter..... | 15 @ 20 |
| Chickens..... | 20 @ 25 |
| Corn..... | 60 @ |
| Eggs..... | 15 @ |
| Lard..... | 8 @ 10 |
| Flour (North Carolina)..... | 2 30 @ |
| Meal..... | 65 @ |
| Oats..... | 40 @ 45 |
| Tallow..... | 4 @ 5 |
| Salt..... | 70 @ 80 |

Keep Out The Flies

I am now prepared to furnish Door and Window screens. Fly and mosquito proof. Prices within the reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. EDGAR S. SHUMAN.

Concord National Bank,

CONCORD, N. C.

J. M. Odell, President
D. B. Coltrane, Cashier
L. D. Coltrane, Bookkeeper

Capital, \$50,000.
Surplus, \$10,000.

DIRECTORS:

J. M. Odell, D. F. Cannon.
Elam King, J. W. Cannon.
W. R. Odell, G. M. Lore,
D. B. Coltrane.



Why spend your money on worthless watches when you can get a genuine Waltham, Elgin, or Seth Thomas watch in an open-top case for \$5, warranted for 12 months, at

COHRELL & BRO.

Everybody Keep Quiet.

You can buy one of the celebrated Kakan Kee Refrigerators, the best in the world, for \$10, at the

FURNITURE STORE.

Now—Full line of New window shades, just in. The handsomest line of hammocks with anchor ropes, pillow and spreads, in a few days.

Remember we keep canopy and fixtures. Don't allow your slumber to be destroyed. Everything in the furniture line.

Come and see.

Cannons, Fetzer & Bell.



Now about Segars, before the war I always smoked Henry Clay's but since the old man is dead his boys have let the brands run down and I had to give 'em up entirely. I find the only place I can get a decent Segar is at Fetzer's Drug Store. Did you ever try 'em? well, you just drop in there some time. You won't be disappointed. Fetzer seems to have the knack of getting hold of about all that's worth having in that line, and the fact is you'll get a better Segar there for five cents than nine-tenths of the Segar stores in the country will give you for ten.

And by the way, Fetzer's is the best place in the State for iced drinks, Soda-water, Lemonade, and such stuff, if you ever drink anything as mild as that. I do occasionally. A man will get a little behind on water sometimes, you know.