

# The Lincoln Republican.

"The tendency of Democracy is toward the elevation of the industrious classes, the increase of their comfort, the assertion of their dignity, the establishment of their power."

BY ROBERT WILLIAMSON, JR.

LINCOLN, N. C., AUGUST 4, 1841.

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## NEW TERMS OF THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN

**TERMS OF PUBLICATION.**  
The Lincoln Republican is published every Wednesday at \$2 50, if paid in advance, or \$3 if payment be delayed three months.  
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No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.  
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**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
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## A NEW CATECHISM TO BE LEARNED BY OFFICE SEEKERS.

**Question.**—Did you aid in building any log cabins?

**Answer.**—I did.

**Q.**—Did you swear to and circulate Ogle's speech about gold spoons?

**A.**—I did.

**Q.**—Did you swear to and circulate the standing army humbug?

**A.**—I did.

**Q.**—Did you not tell the people often, and swear to it, that there should be no more removals from office, no proscription for opinion sake?

**A.**—I did.

**Q.**—Did you drink plenty of hard cider well tempered with brandy, wear a log cabin button, sing songs, abuse Amos Kendall and the Globe, and hurrah lustily for Tippecanoe and Tyler too?

**A.**—I did, and hurrahed a little the loudest for Tyler too.

**Q.**—Did you call Mr. Van Buren a little Dutchman, and swear that he wore whiskers, and that he would steal all the money out of the Independent Treasury?

**A.**—In all these things have I been faithful, instant in season and out of season, without regard to wear and tear of conscience.

**Q.**—Rehearse the articles of your belief.

**A.**—I believe in Tippecanoe and Tyler too, in Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and the United States Bank—I believe in Nicholas Biddle and Bela Badger—I believe that the people have been duped and deceived, and that federalists can never obtain power except by fraud and corruption. I believe in broken banks, coon skins and hard cider. I do not believe in the intelligence of the people, or in their capacity for self-government. I believe above all, notwithstanding the many promises made to the contrary, that the great end and aim of the whigs, was to get the offices. I believe, moreover, that I have told more election falsehoods, brawled louder, got drunk oftener upon hard cider, and am a greater loafer and secondhand than any of my competitors; therefore I must be rewarded.

*Springfield (Ill.) Register*

North Carolina has a large body of valuable Swamp Lands, which, when thrown into market, will yield a large revenue. These lands emphatically belong to the People of the State, (though set apart to the benefit of the Literary Fund.) Now, suppose our State Treasury was empty, and the alternative presented, of either collecting the revenue from this source, and paying it into the Treasury, and thereby save the necessity of a tax, or to distribute the revenue from these lands among the people, and then imposing upon them a tax to fill the Treasury, thus employing and paying two sets of tax-gatherers instead of one,—which would the people choose?

This is precisely the condition of the National Government. With the proceeds from the public lands in the Treasury, there will be no need for a tax on the people; but collect the revenue from this source and divide it among the States by one set of officers, and a tax must be laid upon the people to collect it back again by another set. This is the policy of the present Whig leaders, and if carried out, will make the land swarm with tax-gatherers, to eat out, as did the locusts of Egypt, the substance of the people.

*Mackleburg Jeffersonian.*

**A Fabrication.**—Some of the Southern Whig press are industriously circulating a charge which they must know to be false, to wit: that the Democrats of Maine have nominated an out and out Abolitionist as their candidate for Governor—a man by the name of Curtis. Such is not the fact. John Fairfield is the candidate of the Democrats, and than he, there breathes not a truer friend to the South any where. No, no; the Democrats of the North are clearer from the stain of Abolition than even some Southern Whigs. They never had but two Abolitionists on the floor of Congress;—one of them they turned out themselves, and put a friend of the South in his stead, and the other was displaced by an Abolition Whig.—ib.

**Going where he Belongs.**—Little Stanley of North Carolina, said the other day, that he would sooner go to the Negroes for an ally than to the Democracy. Well, he has gone to his natural allies already in joining the abolitionists, and the Sambos have reciprocated, for it is said that a great number of the signatures on the great Reel petition for a Bank from New York, are those of Mr. Stanley's natral wig brethren, the woolly heads procured at 25 cents per head.—*Charleston Mercury.*

## Twenty-seventh Congress.

*From the Globe, of July 19.*  
CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.  
SENATE.

The special order, the bill to create a National Bank, being under consideration, Mr. Woodbury said he rose only for a single moment to one point, and that was, the form of accomplishing this loan, for so short a period, and in time of peace. It ought to be extinguished by the tariff within another year, instead of making a permanent national debt; and hence, for that period of time, the form of Treasury notes became preferable to a funded debt, for the most substantial reasons.

The following positions were taken and illustrated, in a speech, which will be published at length hereafter:

That Treasury notes, however unpopular with gentlemen on the other side, were, in uses like these, not only most appropriate, but of great public convenience, both financially and commercially, and much more economical than a funded debt.

1. That they could be used more readily, and in more suitable sums, for the exigency, than a funded debt. That they admitted the middling classes, mechanics, and laborers, to participate in any benefits of the loan, by taking sums as low as even fifty dollars, instead of confining the advantages to large capitalists and corporations—that they furnished great facilities for large and distant remittances and exchanges, as well as for public payments, and that the most experienced nations abroad had long used them, and, as well as our own most intelligent financiers, recommended them for temporary purposes, like the present one.

2. That they were more economical, because issued, many of them, on a lower interest than a funded debt, making at least, on an average, two per cent. difference, or \$240,000 yearly on this \$12,000,000, and another per cent. by avoiding interest on large sums lying idle, equal to \$120,000 more. By employing no agent, like this bill, on large pay, to effect the loan; and by requiring, according to the Secretary's own report, three millions less to be kept in the Treasury, than with a funded debt, the interest on which three millions would be \$180,000 more.

The whole saving by Treasury notes would therefore, considerably exceed half a million annually, or equal to quite all our legislative expenses in a short session, or double as much as all our diplomatic expenses abroad. The whole loss by a funded loan would exceed the enormous amount of one and a half millions for the three years provided in the bill.

Mr. Benton concluded the debate in a speech of about an hour, replete with the logic of facts and of figures. It is not of a nature to be abridged, and we can only present a part of it, leaving the rest for the full report, which will quickly be prepared.

Referring to Mr. Webster's sarcastic declaration of the last session, that a new set of books were opened at the Treasury to discriminate and keep separate the economical expenditures of the new Administration unmixing with the extravagances of the two last, Mr. B. said it was time, in this fifth month of the new Administration, and in this second month of their new Congress, to look into these new books, and see what entries were made in them,

and how these entries would correspond with the promise to administer the Government upon thirteen millions of dollars.

The first entries he should examine, would be under the head of moneys and means turned over to the new Administrators by the old ones, on the 4th of March last. These he found on the 3d page of Mr. Ewing's report, and they amounted to near twenty-one million of dollars, thus:

1. Balance in the Treasury that day - \$616,803

2. Unissued Treasury notes under old law - 413,592

3. Authority to issue new Treasury notes - 5,000,000

4. Receipts from customs for ten months - 12,000,000

5. Receipts from lands for ten months - 2,500,000

Total - \$20,730,395

Here, he said was near twenty-one millions turned over to these economical men to last them ten months, and which it seemed already out.

The next set of entries which he examined, was under the head of moneys raised, or attempted to be raised, at the present session, by loans and taxes for the use of these economical people. They were found in the bills on the table, and presented the following items:

1. Loan in the Bank charter - \$1,000,000

2. Do. in this loan bill, for twelve million, the interest for which would be two millions one hundred thousand, and the expenses of collecting the money from the people, 10 per cent. more; making in all - 15,500,000

3. Reissuable old Treasury notes - 6,000,000

4. The tariff bill, placing 20 per cent. on all free articles and all articles under 20 per cent. and which, with merchants' profit on the duty and other charges, would add 50 per cent. to the duty, and make it more than 30. This, to raise ten or twelve millions for the Government would take eighteen or twenty millions from the people; say - 18,000,000

5. First subscription to Fiscal Bank, ten millions, with interest for 20 years, 10 millions, and 10 per cent. on collections - 22,000,000

6. Second subscription increased capital, 6 1/2 millions, interest the same, and 10 per cent. for costs of collection, &c. - 13,333,333

7. Third subscription in lieu of deficient private subscriptions, 11 millions, interest the same, and 10 per cent. for raising it out of the people - 24,000,000

Total - \$102,833,333

This, he said, was pretty well for these paragon of economy; but there was still another set of entries in their new books, under the new head of moneys to be squandered away by this Administration, or given to the British under the pretext of relieving State necessities; and under which head he found the following items:

1. The land revenue to go to the British - \$2,500,000

2. The fourth instalment to be given to the States to go the British - 9,000,000

3. To be kept in bank as a reserve - 4,000,000

Total: \$13,500,000

The grand aggregate of three heads of entries, Mr. B. showed amounted to about one hundred and forty millions of dollars; a grand start for those who were to go a whole year upon thirteen millions, and who falsely charged the late Administration with expending forty million per annum, when twenty-two millions of that sum were for Indian wars, or Indian treaties, or removing Indians, or for redeeming Treasury notes, or paying indemnities received from abroad, as he (Mr. B.) had proved in a speech in May, 1840—a speech which had never been answered, and never can be.

Mr. B. affirmed that the Democratic Administration, if it had continued, would have gone through the year without an additional dollar, if it had continued; and appealed to Mr. Woodbury, who confirmed it, and gave him a written statement to that effect.

Mr. B. examined the reasons used as a pretext for this call of Congress, and deplored the fate of Mr. Ewing, who had to find *ex post facto* reasons to justify a pre-ordained call. He showed the wretched error of Mr. Ewing's report, and referred to the pulverizing which it received from Messrs. Woodbury, Wright, and Calhoun. He compared their arguments against it to the Paixhan (Payson) bombs fired into the old walls of San Juan de Ulloa, or St. Jean d'Acree, or Beyroot, "shivering, shattering,

and scattering" all before them. Mr. Evans, he said, was the only one in the opposite ranks who could keep his legs under that murderous fire.

Mr. B. took a rapid view of the objects of the session, and the mode of accomplishing them, and showed that the finances were a mere pretext for getting Congress together to pass all the old Hamiltonian measures, and, in fact, to change the form of the Government. The Bank was his leading measure, and that, like Milton's picture of Sin, was not only a monster, but filled with live monsters—hell-hounds—kenning in its belly—running in and out—howling and growling for their prey.—These hell-hounds were the progeny of the Bank—debts, taxes, loans, paper money, funding system, stockjobbers, gamblers, plunderers of all sorts.

He showed that this was the first session in which British bankers attended our Congress to assist our legislation. But, we forbear. The speech was all "facts and figures," and cannot be abridged. The full report will soon be out.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Clay of Kentucky displayed a little of his gascouade, and used some "mean" expressions, (we use his own word, for which we beg pardon,) which he applied, with his usual want of gentlemanly feeling, to the late Administration.

The vote was taken at the close of Mr. Benton's speech—ayes 23, noes 20.

From this it will be seen that this first instalment of a great national debt, to be provided for the use of a National Bank, was carried by less than a majority of the Senate. In full Senate it would have required twenty-seven votes to make a majority of the body.

**THE HOUSE.**

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Hunt of New York presented the petition of James Smith and 107 others, citizens of the city of New York, praying the passage of a bankrupt law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Turney called for the reading of the amended journal of Friday last, which was read as follows, to wit:

"Mr. John Quincy Adams rose and stated that he was not in the House when the resolutions were submitted and read, and asked that they be again read."

"The Speaker directed the Clerk to read the resolutions:

"Mr. Turney objected to the reading."

"The Speaker decided that as the reading was objected to, the question must be put to the House."

"Mr. Turney appealed from that decision, on the ground that, having been read, the resolutions could not be again read, if one member objected."

"And on the question Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?"

"It passed in the affirmative."

"The question was then put to the House that the resolutions be read, and passed in the affirmative."

"And the resolutions were read."

Mr. T. then offered to amend the same by substituting the following, viz:

"A motion was made by Mr. Stanly that the resolutions do lie on the table."

"Mr. John Quincy Adams called for the reading of the resolutions, he not having been in his seat, when they were read."

"Mr. Turney objected to the reading, on the ground that they had already been read."

"The Speaker decided that as Mr. Adams had not heard the resolutions read, he had a right to call for the reading, and that they must be read."

"From this decision, Mr. Turney appealed to the House."

"And the question being put, 'Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?'"

"It passed in the affirmative."

"The resolutions were then read."

Mr. T. said the amendment offered by him, was the Journal as made up by the Clerk from his minutes, as taken down at the time, which agreed literally with the report of the proceedings of that day, in the Intelligencer, the organ of the Speaker and his party. M. T. here read from the Intelligencer of Saturday last as follows:

"Mr. Adams not having been in his seat, he said, when the resolution was offered, called for the reading of the resolution and amendments."

"Mr. Turney objected on the ground that the resolution had been read more than once already."

"The Speaker said a member had a right to have read the resolution on which he had to vote."

"And on this decision Mr. Turney appealed."

"And the question on the appeal being taken, the House affirmed the decision of the Chair."

Mr. T. said the journal, as made up by the Clerk from his minutes made at the time, agreed in every particular with the report in the Intelligencer. Here, then, said Mr. T. we have the account of the

facts as taken down at the time they transpired, by a sworn officer of this House, and as taken down and reported in the Intelligencer, agreeing as to the statement of facts; but, said Mr. T. this was not all.—He had conversed with a number of gentlemen of both parties, and they all sustained the Clerk and the Intelligencer, and concurred with him in his recollection of facts.—Mr. T. said he could not be mistaken, that it must be recollected that when the land bill was before the House, and it had been ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, some gentlemen called for the reading of the bill by its title, and that the Speaker replied, that if there was no objection the bill would be read by its title.—The Speaker also informed the House that the bill was engrossed. Mr. T. said that he afterwards ascertained the fact that the bill was not engrossed.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Gilmer] called for the reading of the bill, which was denied him by the Speaker.—This, Mr. T. said, he believed was wrong, and he then determined that he would, at some future time, test the correctness of this decision; and that afterwards, when the loan bill was before the House, and which had never been read in the House, and never had been to this day, although it has finally passed the House, but which, he admitted, was read in Committee of the Whole—that after the House had ordered this bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and the call to read the bill by its title had been made by a number of members, though the Speaker had not, as in the case of the land bill, stated that if there was no objection the bill would be read by its title, he (Mr. T.) called for the reading of the bill. This the Speaker refused to permit to be done; stating that he would presume that the House had agreed to read the bill by its title only. And the bill was not read. This, said Mr. T. was depriving the minority, of all their right—that the gag had been put in their mouths to stop them from talking—and that the Speaker had, by this decision, corked up their ears, to prevent them from hearing and knowing the provisions of the bills which they were required to vote on—that if these gags and corks were to be continued, the Democratic party—the minority in this House—being thus deprived of every vestige of right on this floor, had as well go home, for they could not, under these circumstances, be of any service to the country.

Mr. T. said he then resolved to bring this question before the House the first opportunity, and to have a final decision of the question so as to secure to the minority some rights in this House; and he therefore availed himself of the opportunity of doing so when the reading of the resolution was called for by the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Adams,] and that when the Chair overruled his objection, and decided that a member had a right to have a proposition, on which he had to vote, read, that this was a favorable time to draw the corks out of their ears, and to secure to the minority the poor privilege of knowing the provisions of the measures they were required to vote on, and to prevent any mistake in future, and to place this decision on the journal of the House. He appealed from the decision of the Chair; but now, by falsifying the journal, he will be defeated of the object of his appeal.

Mr. Speaker now made a statement, in which he said he had made the correction himself, under the rules of the House, which gave him the power; and that the Clerk's minutes were incorrect.

Mr. Chs. Brown of Philadelphia, Mr. Hopkins of Virginia, Mr. Briggs of Massachusetts, and Mr. Oliver of New York, sustained Mr. Turney in his views of the case.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee said that he should vote to amend the journals as proposed by his colleague. That he had noticed the motion of his colleague to have read the distribution bill, and the decision of the Speaker struck him with surprise. That he was present and noticed particularly the application of the gentleman from Massachusetts to have read the resolutions and amendments—the decision and appeal. That his recollection corresponded with that of the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Hopkins.] That no question was taken save on the appeal of his colleague, and no question taken to have the papers read upon the application of the gentleman from Massachusetts, that he was further confirmed in his recollection from the fact, that at the time the decision was made it became a subject of conversation between himself and other members around, and the consequences which would follow from such a decision, to wit: That every paper read to the House, might be read two hundred and forty times upon application of the different members. That he thought the decision wrong at the time. That he thought the record made up wrong and he vote should to amend it, so as to conform to what he believed to be right.

Mr. Butts of Virginia said, to prevent a tempest in a tea-pot, he moved to lay the whole matter upon the table.

Mr. Adams asked him to withdraw his

motion, so as to allow him to make an explanation.

Mr. Butts, after some demurring, gave way.

Mr. Adams then sustained Mr. Turney in every important particular; and said that the blame all rested upon him, for having been absent from his seat at the meeting of the House. Mr. Adams concluded by stating that he should not vote either way.

Mr. Butts then renewed his motion.

Mr. Turner wished to set Mr. Adams right in regard to his motions on Friday.—Mr. Butts said as he had spoken twice, he could not permit it.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Butts, and the amendment was laid upon the table by—yeas 100, nays 80.

The House then went into committee, Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts in the Chair.

Mr. McKay of North Carolina addressed the committee at length on the bill.—He commenced by saying, that although a motion had been made to strike out the enacting clause, he did not suppose there was a single member of the House opposed to all fortifications. But, under present circumstances, he doubted whether such large appropriations ought to be made.—He wanted to see something like a system before he voted for such large appropriations. He stated that in 1794, \$76,000 was the annual expenditure on fortifications. In 1809 it ran up to \$450,000, exclusive of the appropriations for chains across the harbor of New York. Under Mr. Monroe's administration, a board of engineers was appointed to ascertain how much money it would take to finish the fortifications, and it reported in 1819 that \$17,000,000 would be sufficient. About \$16,000,000 had been expended since that time, and a report from the Engineer Department stated that it would take \$29,000,000 to finish them.

He further showed that the present Chief Engineer was one of the board who considered \$16,000,000 sufficient in 1819, and now he considered \$29,000,000 more necessary. Thus the fortifications that were to cost but \$17,000,000, have cost \$16,000,000 already, and will cost \$29,000,000 more. He showed by the Secretary's own report that the amount of the appropriations of the last Congress for fortifications was sufficient to last out the present year. The Secretary said the expenditure of the quarter ending July 1, 1841, was \$248,000, and that was an unusual expenditure. We had now \$35,373 unexpended. If one quarter required \$248,000, two quarters will require \$496,000. So on the 1st of January, 1842, with the amount already appropriated, we shall have a balance of \$39,373. This was a fair calculation, for the expenditure of the quarter ending July 1, 1841, was \$248,000, and that was unusually large.

Mr. McKay showed, also, that the amount of expenditures for fortifications for the last twelve years, was greater than the amount expended for forty years previous. He showed beside that in Mr. Monroe's time he was accused of spending too much upon fortifications, when the amount was but \$500,000 per annum; and that when Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren spent \$700,000 per annum, they were accused of neglecting fortifications, and spending too little. Mr. McKay then showed that the Whigs, and among them the members of the present Cabinet, voted against the appropriations last year.

Mr. McKay then answered the remarks of Mr. Mason of Ohio made on Friday last. Mr. Mason of Ohio answered Mr. McKay, and said, that in his remarks of a few days since, he meant no individual on this floor, but only alluded to the great party then in power.

Mr. Littlefield of Maine now obtained the floor. He criticized the conduct of gentlemen who, under the one hour rule, felt bound to speak the hour out, whether they had anything to say or not. Mr. L. showed that the member from the Cumberland District, Mr. Fessenden, had opposed the introduction of an amendment to appropriate \$6,600 to repair the forts in Portland harbor, much to his astonishment; and he hinted that this bill had been considered in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the of Whig party; and that it was not considered necessary by the majority to consider the bill in the committee of the Union. He was quite severe upon the Opposition, and closed by stating that he should vote for the bill.

Mr. Fessenden replied to Mr. Littlefield. Mr. Profit of Indiana spoke in favor of the appropriations and against the war panic. He said the Whigs did make war speeches last year, and he opposed them. He thought it ungalant for a gentleman New York, Mr. Goran, to attack Queen Victoria in her delicate situation. He thought the panic makers in the House were something like the little boy, who while his father was disputing with a man, asked him to call the man a rascal. "Why so, son?" said the old man. "Because, father," replied the boy, "if you don't call him a rascal, he will call you one."

Mr. Wise denied that he was ambitious to defeat the bill; he was ambitious only to defend the country and assert her rights.—

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