

# The Lincoln Republican.

"The tendency of Democracy 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., DECEMBER 8, 1841.

VOLUME V, NO. 28.

**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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**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

*From the Warrenton Reporter.*  
**DEMOCRATIC MEETING.**

A meeting held in the Court House in Warrenton, on Tuesday the 23rd inst. in order to appoint delegates to the Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, and to take into consideration the proceedings of Congress during the extra session—on motion, Daniel Turner was called to the Chair and Anderson F. Braime was appointed Secretary. The objects of the meeting being explained by the Chairman, Mr. Wm. Eaton, Jr. arose and offered a resolution that the Chairman be requested to appoint a Committee of 7 persons to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Whereupon Wm. Eaton, Jr. George D. Baskerville, Henry Pitts, Sr. William C. Clanton, John H. Hawkins, R. C. Pritchard, and William G. Jones were appointed who, after having retired for a few moments reported the following resolutions and recommended their adoption. The question being taken on the said resolutions, they were unanimously adopted.

1st. Resolved, That we disapprove the call of the late Extra Session of Congress as unnecessary, inexpedient, and calculated to increase considerably the public expenses at a time when rigid economy in every department of the Government was necessary to prevent the imposition of additional burdens of taxation upon the people.

2nd. Resolved, That the late Distribution Law, by which the proceeds of the Public Lands are given to the States is unjust, unequal, and unconstitutional, and that we regard it as an appeal to the venality of the people and not to their reason, and a reflection upon their intelligence and public virtue—That while it pretenses to give to the people—its inevitable tendency is to tax the people, and the reception of this money by the States can only be excused upon the grounds of an obvious necessity of wresting it from the hands of wasteful and extravagant politicians.

3rd. Resolved, That we very decidedly condemn the provisions of the late Tax or Tariff bill, in which gems, tortoise shells, unmanufactured ratans, and other articles which contribute neither to the comfort nor convenience of man, are left free of duty, whilst a tax of 20 per cent. is retained on iron, steel, sugar, and molasses, and a considerable duty is left upon salt and other articles of prime necessity.

4th. Resolved, That we regard a National funded debt in time of peace, as deserving the reprobation of all lovers of a plain and economical administration of the Government, and for this reason we very much condemn the twelve Million Loan Bill lately passed by Congress, and regard, with sentiments of great disapprobation, the intimation lately given out by Mr. Clay, the leader of the Federal forces, of a still further loan of sixteen millions to be attempted at the next session of Congress.

5th. Resolved, That although we had no agency in elevating President Tyler to his present high station—we stand as ready, frankly to applaud his good deeds—as fearlessly to condemn his bad.

6th. Resolved, That in vetoing the Fiscal Bank Bill and the Fiscal Corporation Bill passed at the late Extra Session of Congress, he exercised a high and much valued conservative power—designed as a shield to the people and to public liberty against the rash and vicious assaults of ambition, and in so doing he evinced a manliness of purpose and patriotic devotion to the Constitution.

7th. Resolved, That we deny in the most decided terms that the decision of the people in favor of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, was in any manner, favorable to the establishment of a U. States Bank, and in proof of this position we call upon our fellow citizens of both political parties, Federal and Republican, in North Carolina, to revert to the fact that the late Secretary of the Navy, a gentleman of undoubted abilities, in a public speech delivered at Oxford, in March 1840, which speech was

endorsed by the "Whig Central Committee of this State and circulated from the seaboard to the mountains, most positively asserted that Gen. Harrison was opposed to a National Bank, and denounced the charge of his being friendly to such an institution as "FALSE."

8th. Resolved, That we congratulate the Republicans of the country on their late triumphs in almost all of the States in which elections have been held since the "disclosure of their principles for the public eye" by the Federalists, and that we are confirmed in our opinion, uniformly entertained, that the Federalists can never hold power long in our country, when their measures meet with so prompt and so signal a rebuke at the hands of the people.

9th. Resolved, That the late Bankrupt Law, embracing within its scope all classes of society except the small debtor, is vicious and demoralizing in its tendencies, and destructive of social rights.

10th. Resolved, That we approve the Democratic Convention to be held in Raleigh, on the 10th of January next, and that whilst we very highly commend the virtues and talents of the gentleman preferred by our Republican fellow citizens of Franklin, we deem it unnecessary to make any nomination for ourselves, but submit the whole matter to the wisdom of the Convention.

11th. Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to appoint 12 delegates to represent Warren County in said Convention.

12th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Warrenton Reporter, and the Republican papers of this State, and, likewise, the Richmond, (Va.) Enquirer be requested to copy.

In obedience to the 11th resolution the Chairman appointed the following persons as delegates:—Gen. M. T. Hawkins, Henry Pitts, Sr. Dr. A. Hall, Wm. G. Jones, Saml. T. Alston, Thos. J. Jenkins, James Clanton, Dr. Peter Hawkins, Washington Vaughan, Wm. C. Davis, Edward Alston, and Whitmel H. Kearney.

DANIEL TURNER, Chm.  
A. F. BRAIME, Secretary.

*From the Globe.*  
**MONEY MILLENNIUM.**

The organ of the Administration gives us a happy prospect of a Government regulation for the currency, which will conciliate the conflicting interests of the various classes who seek privileges in money making, and of those who want a simple standard of value as a medium of exchange for the products of labor. Our motto is "the world is governed too much." We think the Constitution is law enough upon this subject—but if more and better can be done than giving the constitutional standard—the sound standard of actual value, (not credit,) and leaving every man free to apply it to the best advantage, we hope it will be accomplished constitutionally and by constitutional provision; for currency is an element which cannot be committed to the hands of individuals or classes to be increased and diminished at pleasure without inevitably subjecting the rest of the community to fraud and robbery. To express our opinions to our Democratic friends briefly, clearly and with emphasis, we resort to a letter under date of the 11th October, from one who is the great light of the age—the Champion of the cause of equality in political, civil, and social rights—of freedom as the guarantee of all; a man opposed to privileges of all sorts, and especially to such as enable bodies politic or corporate, by force of law, to impose on the people that which is intrinsically worthless as something possessing the highest value.

[EXTRACT.]

"I cannot think that Mr. Tyler will recommend a Fiscal Agent in the shape of a Bank, with individual stockholders. There is no such power granted to Congress; nor can Congress, consistently with the Constitution, create any fiscal agent, and place it beyond the legislative power of Congress. The Federal Government is clothed by express grants with full power to preserve itself, and to carry into effect all the objects for which it was established: it therefore cannot place the fiscal means beyond its legislative control. Hence, I say, that no fiscal agent can be established by Congress, that it cannot alter or repeal at pleasure; and more particularly, when Congress violates the Constitution and its duty, in placing its revenue in deposits beyond its legislative control. Congress cannot constitutionally pass any law authorizing the receiving in payment of the revenue any thing but gold and silver coin. The Government cannot pay the debts of the Union in any thing but gold and silver—What absurdity then to argue that Government, clothed with the power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, to collect taxes, imposts, &c. &c. to pay the debts of the Union, and provide for its defence, can receive these imposts, taxes, &c. &c. in paper currency, in which it cannot comply with the injunctions of the Constitution. Sir, I tell you that the eyes of the people are getting wide awake to these absurdities, and it behooves the Democratic papers to bring to their view the real constitutional

powers of Congress with regard to the revenue, its collection and safe keeping; and I vouch for it, that in less than one year, the Independent Treasury bill will be revived by the voice of nine-tenths of the voters of this Union.

"My own opinion is, that Mr. Tyler's fiscal system will be substantially the Sub-Treasury, with power to the keepers of the public revenue upon the deposit by individuals of sums of money, to give a Treasury draft for a like sum on the place where the individual wants the money thus deposited. This would be a very questionable policy, and might lead to a substitution of Treasury notes for Treasury drafts, and introduce thereby a Government paper money instead of specie, which would soon depreciate, and be a great curse, instead of a blessing, to the country.

"The sages who framed the Constitution wisely intended commerce, and all other branches of business, to rest upon their own capital and credit—protecting all, and granting exclusive privileges to none.—This is the true policy, and, when once adopted, we will have purity of legislation and prosperity in all branches of business, with a happy and contented people. To control the over-banking of the States, the Federal government must exercise all its constitutional power, which is, to extend the bankrupt law over them. This will put an end to over issue and to suspension, and nothing short of this will effect it."

*From the Globe.*

The National Intelligencer of this morning has an article about the late Federal discomfiture, imputing it altogether, not to its want of power, "but to its loss of temper," and it congratulates the party on the result, because, as it says:

"It is surely much more auspicious to the continued success of the principles which triumphed at the last national election, that it should have happened thus early, than that it should have been postponed till the next year, when more important elections are to be held, upon which disgust and apathy, such as has been lately evinced by the Whig party, would have exerted an influence fatal to its ascendancy."

The article concludes with the following very comfortable assurance:

"That influence has now spent its force upon the whig phalanx with no worse effect than a wavering in its ranks, which indicates surprise, and some want of confidence, along with a vexed spirit, rather than any change of mind or want of resolution. The reaction is to come. That it will come, we have entire confidence. With means of information surpassed by few, we are satisfied that the great mass of the whigs, in all parts of the country, unshaken and unchanged by any thing that has happened, will rally to the rescue, and when the signal is given for the elections of the next year, bear themselves as gallantly, and sustain their cause as gloriously, as when, just one year ago, they proved to their opponents that the strength was theirs, and that the will only was wanting to insure them the victory."

The sanguine temperament of Federalism was never more strongly manifested. The suggestion that its defeat "indicates surprise and some want of confidence," "rather than any change of mind," shows an absolute blindness to the history of Federalism in this country. It has thrice, by stealth, reached power in the Government, and never retained public confidence an hour after it was compelled, in the course of its administration, to disclose its principles. The first Adams was in a minority among the people in the first year of his administration. The second Adams was in a minority immediately on the publication of his first message. The extra session put a still more sudden extinguisher upon the last Federal accession to power brought about by fraud and chicanery; and yet the National Intelligencer, which knows that Federalism has never been able to command confidence a moment after it was exposed, talks about reaction in its favor, as if its principles had ever been in the ascendancy. One would suppose, from the tone of the Federal press every where, that the party had never known what it was to be out of power, and yet they have never known what it is to be in; for its installation has always been followed, almost instantaneously, by the loss of public confidence. And what is place, unsupported by public opinion?

**Right of Search.**—Official Letters between our late Minister, Mr. Stevenson, and Lord Palmerston, relative to the seizure of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Africa, have been published. They show that Mr. Stevenson has been an efficient and faithful representative of his government in this [as in every other case. The correspondence arose from the fact of the seizure of the American brig Douglas, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, by the British brig Termagant, in the month of October, 1839. The Douglas was bound to the river Brass, with a cargo of merchandise and several passengers. The brig was boarded by Lieuten-

ant Segrant off the African coast, her papers overhauled, the American flag taken down, the hatches broken open, and a British master and crew put on board. For five or six days the Douglas was thus held in charge of the cruiser, when, on the 29th of October, to the westward of Popoe, on the African coast, the Captain was ordered on board the Termagant, his papers were delivered to him by Lieut. Segrant, and he was allowed to pursue his voyage. Mr. Stevenson demanded reparation for this outrage, as the United States have never entered into any convention with other powers by which the right of search on the coast of Africa is admitted. Lord Palmerston's reply is conciliatory. He assures Mr. Stevenson that the British Government is desirous of preventing any violation of the Flag of the United States by officers of the British Navy. He also states, that the officer in command of the Termagant will be subjected to an examination; the British Government having ordered a prompt and searching inquiry into the facts of the case.  
*North Carolina Standard.*

*From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*  
**CLAY AND A NATIONAL BANK THROUGH OVERBOARD.**

The Albany Evening Journal, the prime organ of Federalism in New York, after advising Mr. Clay to resign his seat in the Senate, and relieve the party of the odium attached to him as a leader, thus abandons the cause of the Bank—hitherto the darling measure of Whiggery:

"We did not go to Washington for any such purpose as the Argus charges. Nor when there did we urge or ask the President to sign a 'Fiscal Corporation.' We were openly opposed to the Extra Session of Congress and openly opposed to the movement in favor of a bank. The whig party has struggled for ten years with a bank mill stone to its neck. We have labored hard to cut it loose but it has stuck to us like a poisoned shirt. For one we are resolved to carry this load no farther. Those who have 'stomachs for the fight' may go floundering on till the sky falls if they choose, but this lark is not to be caught again in a bank trap."

We hope our North Carolina Federal Whigs will not follow the example of their Albany collaborer, in "cutting the Bank mill-stone" from about their necks. Stick on to the monster, Whiggery—monopoly is the soul of your creed.

Another New York whig paper thus speaks of the causes of their late defeat in that State:

"The Election.—The election in this State seems to have resulted in the general success of the Loco Foco tickets. The party will have a majority in both branches of the legislature. To us this does not seem so appalling as might at first be supposed. In the first place, it will teach the whigs the necessity of being democratic whigs as well in action as in profession. It will teach ancient Federalism that its notions are altogether too antiquated for modern political tactics, and as the recent sweep has generally driven them from the councils of the state, we trust that our friends, reorganizing the party for future operations, will select men of known republican principles; for nothing appears to be more positively settled than that the nation in its length and breadth is essentially democratic. And wisdom has long since demonstrated, that any party to retain power, must conform to the expressed will of the people, and avoid all hazardous experiments."

The Federalists about Raleigh lately gave Mr. Geo. E. Badger a public dinner, in order, we suppose, that he might have a chance to dole out his account of the blow up of the Cabinet, the death of the "Fiscalities," and the wreck of Whiggery in general. The toasts on the occasion are of the true-grit federal, anti-Tyler, Clay order. Gov. Morehead was present and toasted himself—as nobody else would do it; and Mr. Mangum, who could not be present, sent a letter, with the request that it might not be published! Very well thought of, Willie!—there's already more of your writings and doings on record than is very creditable to your consistency or political integrity. This effort to excite a little sympathy for Mr. Badger, and make political capital for waning Whiggery out of his misfortunes, will be "no go." And we advise our opponents to put off any more feasting until after the next summer elections, when Gov. Morehead, and the whole posse of Federal leaders in this State, will be in a better frame of mind to sympathize with Mr. Badger, and when all their sorrows may be drowned in one general frolic. We charge nothing for this advice.—ib.

Some of the Whig papers bear their late defeat with a great deal of equanimity and good temper, and occasionally perpetrate some excellent witticisms at the expense of their party—as, for instance, the follow-

ing from the New York Commercial Advertiser.—ib.

"Amusing.—The Boston Mercantile Journal closes some just reflections upon the injudicious course of certain newspapers, by the remarks—'Such conduct must result in the destruction of the Whig party.' 'My conscience!' exclaimed a rogue in the city of Houston to his lawyer, who advised him to run away; 'ain't I in Texas already?'"

**ELECTIONEERING.**—The extra gag Congress appropriated about FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to pay for the stationery, "blanks, paper, and twine," used by the infamous Federal Congressional Executive Committee in superintending the Pipe Laying operations in 1840, for Tip and Ty. Mr. Wright stated on the floor of the Senate that he had investigated this item, and found that all or most of it was produced by stationery used DURING THE RECESS of Congress, last year. These are the licensed robbers who cut down the wages of laborers at Springfield, and the other public works, thirty per cent. and who have abolished the ten hour system to keep up an empty appearance of economy. But their duplicity and knavery are well understood and condemned by a discerning people.  
*Salem Advertiser.*

The Washington Globe, speaking of the rumored resignation of Mr. Clay, says:

"Mr. Clay, during the extra session, gave the Democratic members, who complained of the intolerable fatigue of sitting from ten in the morning until the sultry night brought up the dog star, a recipe against the disease they apprehended.—(Rise as I do, said Mr. Clay) before the sun in the morning—spread an hour or two in exercise on horseback or on foot—then make a toilette (with the aid of a man Charly, we suppose,) and be ready at ten for business in the Capitol, and I will insure against the maladies threatened by the tide water swamps of the rivers that surround the Capitol even in the dog days, and the exhaustion of our long sessions.—At all events, I will pay the doctor's bills. To these remarks, which we well remember, Dr. Linn replied with a warning; and it would seem that fate has taken Mr. Clay at his word, and that he will have the doctor's bills to pay. We wish most sincerely, however, that he may be only sick of politics—sick of the work of the extra session, and that he is not really suffering in his health, impaired by his intense labors and anxieties at the extra session." We trust that, like old Northumberland, he is only 'crafty sick'; but if it be otherwise, and he should visit Cuba for his health, we cannot give a better proof that we do not bear him malice than by recommending him to consult the distinguished Cuban physician to whom we feel that we are indebted for the fortunate result of our last year's visit to Cuba. He will find Dr. Meikleham of Havana, a man of genius and profound skill in his profession, and adorned with many of the noble traits of character which, belonged to his near kinsman, Sir Walter Scott. And, what we know will be a still greater motive with Mr. Clay to make his acquaintance, he will find him the husband of Mr. Jefferson's youngest granddaughter, one of the most amiable and excellent of her family race, who, by some strange fatality, are all, for the most part, banished from the country—the independence of which Mr. Jefferson declared and ably contributed to maintain—to seek their fortunes in lands lying under the most despotice rule."

FOR THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

TO PRESBYTEROS.

DEAR SIR: It is an easy matter to take isolated passages from an author; and without explaining the context, these passages will seem to bear a meaning directly opposed to his opinions. This is precisely the way you have done in the case of Jerome, who is "remarkably explicit on the point" of Episcopacy. Had you read more about Jerome than you could have read in Dr. Miller's letters, you would not have fallen into such a mistake. Let us see if we cannot make Jerome a consistent advocate for Episcopacy; Jerome becoming incensed at the treatment he received from the Deacons of Rome, (who on account of the wealth of the city had become a little arrogant) endeavors to show them the superiority of a Presbyter; and he does this by comparing them with the Bishops. And this accounts for the language which you have quoted. But even the quotation you have given is a poor

compliment to Presbyterianism. "Before there were" (says the author alluded to) "by the devils insinuating parties in religion, and it was said among the people, 'I am of Paul and I of Apollon, &c., the Churches were governed by the common council of Presbyters.'" So then, according to Jerome, Bishops were chosen to check schism among Presbyters. For he expressly declares "Afterwards (viz: after the schism among the Corinthians,) when every one thought that those whom he baptised were his rather than Christ's, it was determined throughout the world that one of the Presbyters should be set above the rest that seeds of schism might be taken away." Now here Jerome, if he says any thing about Presbyterian government, surely shows that it had been fairly tried and that its fruit was schism: to remedy which the order of Bishops was introduced. But you think it was not introduced immediately, although Jerome says it was when the people declared "I am of Paul and I of Apollon, &c." Now this state of things existed in the time of the Apostles. And if, according to Jerome's own words, Bishops were made to check schism, any man can see that the remedy ought to be applied when the evil existed, and that it would be folly to wait

for two or three hundred years before this remedy was used. Such an explanation renders Jerome consistent with himself. This testimony amounts to this: The Apostles at first governed the Churches, and then Bishops and Presbyters were synonymous terms and governed the Churches under their (viz: the Apostles) care or in subordination to them. But when each Presbyter began to claim the persons he baptised as his own, (which took place in the time of St. Paul and other Apostles,) there was one of these Presbyters set over the rest, as Timothy over the Elders or Presbyters of Ephesus and Titus over those of Crete. And if you will consult any good author on Chronology, you will find the appointments of Bishops took place about the time of this schism among the Corinthians; thus showing that Jerome was correct. Now, that Jerome believed that Bishops did have authority from the Apostles and were superior to Presbyters, is shown from his writings. He says "The Apostles were thy Fathers because they begat thee. But now that they have left the world, thou hast in their stead their sons, the Bishops." Does not Jerome here plainly declare the Bishops to be in the stead (or successors) of the Apostles? Again in his Epistle to Evagrius, he asks, "What does a Bishop do that a Presbyter may not do except the power of ordination?" Again "It is the custom of the Church for Bishops to go and invoke the Holy Spirit by imposition of hands on such as were baptised by the Presbyters and Deacons." Here is the rite of confirmation performed by the Bishops. Now what more does Episcopos or any other Episcopalian ask for a Bishop. Jerome declares he differs from a Presbyter in his possessing the high power of ordination and confirmation. This is all we ask. You lay much stress on the opinion of Sherlock and others who think the Fathers contradicted themselves, and you try to bring ridicule on Episcopos by comparing him with them. Did Episcopos say they never contradicted themselves? Did he not expressly declare that he did not place such great confidence in their opinions. I believe, (if this will relieve you from your embarrassment) that the Fathers contradicted themselves in their opinions; but they do not conflict with each other as to the fact that Episcopacy was the government established by the Apostles. And who said that the Bishops were not ambitious in the time of the authors you have quoted? Sir, you have in this part of your letter only knocked down the phantom you thought was before you. They were ambitious, but all that Episcopos said was, that this ambition was not in itself sufficient to prove they usurped their places. The authors you quote bear testimony to the ambition of Bishops. But do they say their ambition enabled them to take from Presbyters the right given them by Christ, and that the Presbyters silently submitted to their usurpation? do they say, that the Bishops had at first no authority, but be-