again rally to their support as soon as they see fully developed the consequences resulting from a departure from them.

But it was not the purpose of your friends, on this occasion, to awaken political feeling; and, acting for them, we make this general inference to your political conduct only for the purpose of showing the high character of the tribute which they feel to be due you, and to show you how natural it is for them to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by your visit to form a personal acquaintance with you.

May we not, therefore, be favored with your acceptance of the public dinner proposed? You will then realize at the soend table, for better than you can from the formal language of a letter, how cordully welcome you are to the limits of Tennessee, and how true her republican cinzens are to those who fight the good fight in their

We are, with sentiments of great regard,

your obedient servants. G. W. Campbell, Felix Robertson, Robert Weakley, Thus, Crutcher, Wm. Williams, Andrew J. Donelson, Wm. E. Watkins, L. P. Cheatham, Frank. McGavock, Anthony Johnson, Willo, Williams, Thomas Harding, Euoch Easley, John M. Bass, Joseph W. Horton, Robt. B. Turner. Wm. G. Harding, John N. Esselman, V. K. Stevenson, Mason Vannoy, H. Hollingsworth, Robert I. Moore. Timothy Kezer, Joseph H. McEwen, Andrew Ewing, John Waters, G. W. Sloane. J. B. McFerren. C. Connor, To the Hon, M. VAN BUREN.

NASHVILLE, April 29, 1841. GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant; and to return my respectful and grateful acknowledgments to the Democratic citizens of Nashville and its neighborhood, for the cordial, as well as earnest, expression of their approbation of my char-

acter and services generally, but more especially of my official conduct during the most important, and certainly not the least difficult, period of my political life, which you have communicated to me in their be-

Coming from any portion of my fellowcitizens, equally entitled to my respect and regard, such testimonials could not ful of being very grateful to my feelings; but I will not attempt to conceal from you in how great a degree that gratification is increased by the consideration that they have been offered by the immediate neighbors and associates of an illustrious friend, with whose political opinious and public acts by far the most important of mine have been so closely interwoven, and who, above all other men, has had the best means of judging of the motives by which I have been ac-

In the course of my journey, rendered

tuated.

thus far doubly gratifying by the uniform kindness I have everywhere received from my fellow-citizens, I have deemed it most appropriate to the circumstances under which it is made, the position I occupy, and the objects for which it was undertaken, as it certainly is more congenial to my feelings, to abstain from all discussion of political questions. I cannot, I think, deceive myself in believing that, so far as regards myself, no additional declarations can be necessary to enable my countrymen fully to comprehend the principles by which my public conduct has been invariably governed, and the objects I have labored to accomplish. To communicate these freely to the people has been with me a to hope, it is one which has been success-

It cannot, however, I trust, be considered a departure from the line I have thus mark. olina will resist it. at all hazards. Pass to repeal this law; but the Bill to repeal ed out for myself, should I embrace this oceasion to pay a passing tribute of justice, as well as of affection, to the illustrious citizen, now enjoying the repose of a wellspent life in the bosom of your fertile and beautiful State. To him, more than to any other man living, are owing the successful those great principles by which my administration of the Government was directed, and an adherence to which has drawn from you such unqualified approbation. To his joined to a civil courage equal to that he ple of the United States be indebted for the final overthrow of false, and the permanent re-establishment of true principles of liberty, based on the durable foundation of the Constitution. My own efforts while in the directed to maintain the important positions world.

to the end of my journey.

I reciprocate, most cordially and sincerely, gentlemen, your congratulations on the concurring results in every quarter of the Union, so clearly indicating that the late struggle, though apparently successful, on the part of the opponents of our principles, appears only to have paved the way for their speedy and enduring triumph. The people of the United States are as patriotic and decided in their action, as they are sagacious in observation; and the great mass of all parties aim only at the general good, The pride of opinion and the force of prejudice can do much, but it is impossible they can long continue to blind them to the mischiefs of those political errors, originating in false principles, now so clearly demonstrated in the consequences they have produced. Experience and reason, those safe and unerring guides, are now steadily performing their destined work, in produeing a quiet revolution, noiseless in its steps, but swift in its progress-unaccompanied by any other excitement, than the warmth of conviction and the farce of truth.

Next to the benefits which must always and inevitably result from the triumph of truth over error, will be the gratification which every friend of human rights, and of those who have been their most successful champions, must feel in reflecting that it has occurred in the contest, and has done most in achieving the victory; that it occurs while his mental faculties are as it is my happiness to find them, yet unimpaired by time or disease; his feelings still partaking in all the 'warmth and vigor of youth; his patriotism as ardent as when he so freely risked his life in the service of his country; and his attachment to liberty as strong as when he staked his reputation in its defence; that it has come in season to confirm that generous relunces on the virtue and intelligences of the peopie, which has ever been the basis of his political creed and course; and to close with feelings of enviable satisfaction a long routine of public services which will forever place his name high among the most illustrious patriots of past and future times.

The public dinner which you have so kindiy tendered to me, you must permit me to decline. Without, in the least, doubting that there are occasions on which compliments of that character are not only proper, but desirable; and without designing to question the propriety of a different course when pursued by others, I have. through life, prepared to meet my friends in the less ceremonious and more generally accessible way in which it has been my happiness to receive the greetings and interchange friendly salutations with the citizens of Nashville and its vicinity; and which it will afford me pleasure to continne with its cruzens as long as I remain in the State.

Accept, gentlemen, my warmest acknowledgments for the very obliging and kind monner in which you have discharged the duties assigned to you; and believe

Very sineerely, your friend and obed't

M. VAN BUREN.

From the Richmond Enquirer. OMINOUS!

The Columbia "South Carolinian" calls

the attention of its readers to Mr. Calhoun's able speech on Mr. Clav's resolutions in relation to the protective policy, the compromise, &c.; and then throws forth the following eminous remarks of its

"The false and treacherous policy by which their rights and interests are assailed, never-failing purpose; and, I allow myself is strikingly developed in Mr. Clay's pretended adherence to the compromise, at the fully attained with all who are disposed to very moment that he is preparing to viojudge me fairly. That being done, I am. late almost every provision of it, and renas I have always been, perfectly content to der those designed for the benefit of the leave the final decision of public opinion in South unterly valueless. So far, the adthe hands of those who never fail, in the vantages of it have been wholly on the side end, to render a just and decisive verdict; of the tariffites; and now, just when they and will content myself with the simple are about to accrue to us, they set the obassurance, that the great principles thus ligations of it on their part unerly at naught, proclaimed and acted upon by me are un- and prepare to renew upon us the vile sys changed and unchangeable. The acts of tem of legislative robbery now about to those in whose hands the power of the terminate. And have they the blind har-Federal Government has subsequently been dihood to suppose that the South will placed, and the consequences that have followedly submit to this ?-that, after complylowed, are before the same great tribunal, ing with all our obligations, and submit to whose decision I prefer they should be ting to all the burdens of the compromise, submitted, without any comments of mine; we will permit them to violate theirs, de anxious, only, that the great benefits and prive us of all its benefits, and force upon blessings so liberally promised from the us new burdens as unconstitutional, opdesired change may be fully realized by pressive, and tyronical as those about to my fellow-enizens. In the course I have terminate? Can outrage go farther than thus far pursued, it is my desire to continue this, and is it not an insult to the Southern people to presume thus upon their submission to it? Come what man, South Carthe unconstitutional tau they may, but it will be no law in South Carolina, and soon declared so. The resistance generally, too, will be a very different matter to what it was in 1832."

Are the madcaps at Washington prepared to raise up another storm in the South? progress and ultimate re-establishment of Will they violate the compromise, and raise the tariff, before they give back the public lands to supply the wants of an impoverished Treasury! Will they go on to multiply further and grievous and sen integrity, firmners, and perseverance, sinve questions upon the States-as, for example, the proposed feature in the apporhas so often displayed in the field of battle. | tionment bill, which assumes the new powmore than to any man living, will the peo- or of forcing the State Legislatures to district their States for the purpose of electing members of the House of Representaexecutive chair were, in a great measure, Constitution to Congress, of regulating the this attempt to throw a portion of the rehe occupied on his retirement from public lives, was intended to be used only in the attempted by the whigs until they discov-

these madesps are hurrying on to create new heart-burnings on the part of certain States, and producing new contentions between them and the United States. If Congress can, in ordinary cases, direct the States to district their territory, they may take another step, and undertake to lay off the districts themselves. If they may regplate the monner in one way, why should they besitate to regulate it in another way?

The ayes and noes upon the district clause of the bill, show the character of the parties by whom the clause was supported or opposed. The clause was carried by two majority only. Of the 101 aves, 23 were Federal Whigs, 2 Republicans only; and Mr. Cushing, whom the correspondent of the New York American called a Tyler man. Of the 99 mays, 82 were Republicans, 14 Whigs, and Messrs. Wise, Proffit, and Irwin.

Thus it is, as it always is-the Federalists, with rare exceptions, going for a strong Federal Government, at the expense of the States; whilst the Democrats, with very rare exceptions, are in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution; and, as Mr. Houston of Alabama says, they are for "restraining the action of Congress within narrow and predent limits, and confining its legislation to but few objects."

Of the Virginia Representatives, six vo ted for the clause, viz : Messrs. Barton. Botts, Powell, Swart, Summers, and Taiinferro; and twelve against it, viz; Messrs. Cary, Coles, Gilmer, Goggin, Goode, Harris, Hopkins, Habard, Hunter, Jones, Smith and Wise.

But the obnoxious innovation is not vet fastened upon the States. The Senate has not yet passed upon it; and the thunderbolt of the President may yet dash it in

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian. THE BANKRUPT LAW : OR GENERAL "BEPUDIATION ACT" +OF

WHIGERY. Since the Federalists have found this edious law to sponge out all debts so unpopular with the people, they are denying that it was a party measure, and assert that all parties supported it in Congress. This is common expedient with our opponents. They make a monte ever to gain popularity: but if they happen to touch the wrong chord-Oh, it was the locofocos did it!or it was no party measure! But, as on most all such occasions, when we turn to the records to ascertain the paternity of this national repudiation act, we find, all the proofs against poor, sinning Whigery. It was the Whig party who introduced this Bankrupi Law into Congress; they passed it, and for all its dire consequences, the ruin, distress and villany it has and will produce in the country, they and they ALONE, are responsible. The records settle this question.

The Bill was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Headerson of Mississippi, a wing; and it was passed through that body by the following vote:

Year. - Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berries, Choate, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mcrrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smath of Ia., Southard, Tallmage, White, Woodbridge, (all Whigs) and Mouton, Walker, Williams, Foting.

Nays, - Messre, Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Caihoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Lum, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pearce, Sevier, Smith of Coun., Storgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright, (all Demoerats) and Archer Bayard, Graham, Pren-

tiss, Rives, Whigs.
Two of the Democratic Senators who voted for it were instructed so to do by their Whig Logislatures, (Monton of Louisiana and Williams of Maine;) and Mr. the Bill, but voted for it in obedience to what he believed the will of his constituents. So out of the twenty-two Demoeratic Senators, only one (Mr. Walker of Missp.) was in favor of this Whig panacea for hard times.

How was it in the House of Representarives! The bill was brought up there by Mr. Barnard, of New York, a Whig; and ne sed by year 110 to pays 106. Of the 110 yeas, three only were Democrats-Dawson of Louisiana, and Wood and Hoosevelt of New York; while of the 106 nays, 87 were Democrats and 19 only were Whigs. Does this look like a no party measure-only one Democrat in the Senate and three in the House in lavor

The next move of the Democracy was, it was voted down in the Senate by year 21, nays 23-of the 21 year, fifteen were Democrats and six Whigs;-of the 23 mays, twenty one were Wings, and two Democrats. Mr. Clay, the favorite champion of our North Carolina Whigs, voted against the repeal, though the Legislature of Kentucky, (one house) had instructed him to vote to the contrary.

The next movement was, to postpone the operations of the law to July, 1842, For this, every Democrat in the Senate voted, and also Mr. Graham of this State, Whigi-while twenty three Whigs voted against and defeated the postponement,

In the language of a cotemporary-"With the foregoing evidences staring them in the face, how can our opponents tives? We shall republish some of the declare that the Democracy are just as respeeches in the House, for the purpose of sponsible for the passage of the Bankrupt showing that the power reserved in the act as their adversaries? The truth is, time and manner of electing Representa- sponsibility upon their opponents, was not life; and the result is known to the case where the States neglected or refused ered the unpopularity of the national reput

ted, by any cause, from passing a law to sides, the whig members of Congress, in the best way for the Editors to have made we obtain our rights. The opposition to regulate the manner for themselves. Yet their Address, at the close of the extra Session, spoke of it as one of their grand "relief" measures-as one of the national schemes contemplated by the party while electioneering for power and place !"



THE REPUBLICAN.

LINCOLNTON,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1842

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. For Governor. LOUIS D. HENRY, OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The present No. of the Lincoln Republican completes its fifth Volume; and as indicated by the new proposals, issued some time since, its publication will for a time be discontinued. To the terms of these new proposals, we now refer our readers, and the public generally.

It now remains to be seen whether the party interested in a paper of the character of the Lincoln Republican, will sustain it under the arrangement now proposed. If so, subscribers may expect the 1st no. of the sixth volume as soon as a sufficient number of names has been obtained.

The present subscribers will remember, that the paper will be sent to no one, who does not comply with the terms below.

We annex the new prospectus in order that the attention of all our readers may be again called to this subject.

NEW TERMS

OF THE

LINCOLN REPUBLICAN

HE Proprietors of the Lincoln Republican Press, finding it impossible to continue long he present system of credit have determined to issue proposals under which that paper will be conducted after the close of the present Volume. And with the view of rendering its circulation as wide as possible, they offer it to the public on the following terms, viz:

At Two Dollars a year, payable in advance.

The names of the present subscribers, will, conequently, at the expiration of the present Volume be stricken from the list, unless the advance payment for the ensuing year be made before the first number is issued.

The Proprietors deam it unnecessary to offer any rguments to show the necessity of keeping the Republican in operation. It is the most Western paper in the State devoted to the cause of Repub ican principles, while there are two other Preservices of opposite politics still to the West of Lincolnton And it must be apparent to every one, that the Democratic population of Lincoln and the surrounding Counties, require an organ through that there were ladies in attendance at the which their doctrine and sentiments may be advo-

The Proprietors have no pecuniary interest in view-they seek no gain for themselves, but have been induced to make these proposals solely by the desire to render the Press more efficient in the cause in which it is engaged.

Those persons to whom a Prospectus is sent are requested to return it to the office by the first day of Jane next. And immediately after the receipt Totang of Illinois said i.e was opposed to of the first number they will transmit the amount received.

> Should the number of names thus returned, be sufficient to warrant the Proprietors in commencing although he spoke under the belief that no another Volume, the subscribers may expect the ladies were present, we have not been able first No. within a few weeks after the termination if the present Volume.

Lincolnton, April 13, 1842.

As we shall not issue another paper for some three or four weeks, we would remind our friends in Lincoln, and that part of Cleaveland attached to Lincoln, that there will be a meeting in this place, on the Wednesday of the next June Court, to nominate a Democratic ticket for the

All persons indebted to this office for subscription, Job Printing, Advertising, or blanks, are hereby notified, that they must make payment inimediately. Heavy debts have been incurred to the prosecution of our business; to meet which, will require all that is due us. We must have our money against the June Court. Persons living at a distance, can remit to us through Post Masters, who are nothorized by law to frank remittances to Newspaper publishers. We make this demand thus peremptorily because the demands upon us are peremptory. If it is not attended to, we will be compelled to resort to still have a right to assemble together, to con- brought up to the great city, and the feds harsher, and more effectual measures to enforce our just rights.

us of "a perversion" in commenting upon we have commenced to obtain a redress .- and great horns, he was angry and over set an article which appeared in that paper We have enlisted "during the war," and him; and said unto the feds, "ye do ex-

out their charge, if true, would have been our comments; but instead of that, they only refer to it. We have lost the number of the Messenger containing the article referred to, or we would assist them in their work. We do not now recollect the precise language of that article; but we know, that in assigning the Editors the position we did, we only gave the impression which a perusal of their article made upon our mind.

The Editors affect the most holy horror no candor-no sense of propriety-no con sciousness of the claims of moral justice!" Hypocrites I how dare they talk to us of candor, of propriety, of the claims of moral "standing army" humbog, the "Hooe case" humbug, and all that! verily is this be put to shame, insomuch that the good the age of bronze.

Nothing interesting from Congress this week.

CHARLOTTE MAIL.

The following is the schedule for route No. 21 72, (between Charlotte and Lincolnton.) recently ordered by the Postmaster General.

Leave Charlotte Mondays and Thursdays at 4 a. m., arrive at Lincolnton same days by 12 M.

Leave Lincolnton Sundays and Wednesdays at 8 a. m., arrive at Charlotte same days by 3 p. m.

The Highland Messeager reiterates its assertion that there were ladies present on the occasion of Mr. Henry's addressing the people at Ashville, and that they were forced to leave the assemblage by some low expression which felt from Mr. Henry in the course of his speech. Now, we have the evidence of Mr. Henry and two other highly re-pectable gentlemen, that they saw no ladies there; besides, we are informed by the Editor of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, that he "heard a highly respectable Whig, and one high in the confidence of his party, who was present during the whole of Mr. Henry's speech at Ashville, say positively that no ladies were present during the delivery of any portion of that address." Strange, it there were any ladies present that all these witnesses should have been there, and not seen them! As to the "issue of veracity," the Editors of the Messenger will see that it has been made, not by us, not by Mr. Henry nor the two other gendemen referred to by us, but by "a highly respectable Whig, and one high in the confidence of his party."! They must settle it with him as best they can. What we say is, that Mr. Henry had not any knowledge time he was addressing the people at Ashville, (and the Editors of the Messenger do not now pretend that he had,) and that if there were, and he, unconscious of the fact, dropped any expressions offensive to female delicacy, it was mean and contemptible in those Editors to seize upon the occurrence, & herald it abroad to his injury.

But what were the low expressions used by Mr. Henry? The Editors of the Messenger entrench themselves behind their modesty (oh, la !) and refuse to tel!! Now, to hear of any expressions which he made use of, but such as female delicacy, unless over-nice, could have stood. We are therefore inclined to think that the "modesty" of these Editors is all affectation, put on to enable them to inflict a deeper wound upon Mr. Henry's reputation: At least, it cannot be considered very uncharitable to ascribe such a piece of peny hypocrisy to men, who procured subscribers to a political paper under the promise that it should be mainly religious in its character.

FOR THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN. Mr. EDITOR, I see published, in the Republican of the 11th inst, the proceedings of a meeting held in Lincolnton on the The Highland Messenger accuses sider, that we labor under grievances, and saw this great monster and its cloven foot to discharge their duties, or were preven- diation act in all parts of the country. Be- some weeks since. It seems to us, that do not intend to lay down our sems until ceedingly ser in your ways: for ye do that

us, need not be so vigorous against the dito have republished their article along with vision, until they know where the division line will be defined.

A CITIZEN OF LINCOLN COUNTY.

FOR THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN. 5th Chapter of Chronicles.

Now it came to pass, in the first year of the reign of Federalism, in the first month of said year, that William the Chief ruler in the land of liberty, put forth his decree: Calling upon the rulers and wise men, saying unto them "ye must come up to the at our course, and exclaim, "Has the man great city Washington, and ye must do great things for all the people of this land: for ye have promised them many fine things, and good times; and if ye do not those things for them which ye have promised, justice! men who perverted so many of then they will rise up and drive you out the acts of Mr. Van Buren-used the of office, and put good Democrats in your places; and they will cause all the feds to

people of the land of liberty will not believe

your false promises any more: and they

will hearken unto the Democrats of the

But before those wise men were gathered

and and follow after them."

together at the great city, it came to pass that the Lord called William the Chief ruler of the land away from them and he slept with his Fathers; and was buried in the city of Washington, in great pomp and royalty by the feds; insomuch, that the good people of the land murmured greatly ngams) them; saying, "ye have done evil in the sight of the Lord; and in the sight of all the people." And Capt. Tyler the next chief to William, reigned in his stead. But it came to pass, when the wise men, and the great men, were gathered together as William the great had commanded them. that they were divided; and when the Feds saw that they could not give unto the people of the land these fine good things and good times which they had promised unto them, they began to cry out against Martin and against his friends, and say many hard things against them; and they bro't up maay false charges against Martin and against nis friends, and against Andrew the great; but the people said, nay, ye have promised us those good times, and if you do not give them unto us as you have said, we will rise up against you and cause you to be put out of office," And the feds were confounded and began to fear greatly .--But Henry of the west, rose up and opened his great mouth, and said unto the feds; 'Be not discouraged but hearken unto me, and I will tell you what we must do .-And the feds with one accord said," speak on, master, and we will hear thee, and we will obey thy voice, for who is like unto Henry in all the land of Federalism? And Henry opened his mount, and said unto them, "ye must put out all the officers and chief men of Martin, and ye must set up feds in their places, and ye must throw down his Sub-Treasury, and do away all his hard money humbugs; and we will set up our great monster in its staed, even that great monster which Andrew the great did cause to be thrown down; and ye must call on all the people of the land to bow down and serve this great monster by giving unto it a tenth port of all they possess, and we will make the people believe they cannot live without this great monster to reign over them and regulate their trade and money concerns; and moreover, ye must borrow all the Gold and the Silver of the Nations round about, that we may be able to set up and feed this great mouster and we (the feds) will live well on the fat things which the monster doth throw away: and ye and your wives and your little ones need not work any more." And many of the feds shouted and said, "great art thou, Henry, & thou shalt be our next Chief ruler in this land of Federalism !"

But one of the wise men of Democracy rose up, and said unto Henry; "you do exceedingly err. in your counsel; for the people of our happy land will not have you nor your monster to reign over them; neither will they hearken unto your voice; for ve do speak contrary to the laws of our land, and the liberties thereof, and your counsel leadeth unto monarchy, and despot-3d and 7th inst., which I have no objections ism. But Henry was angry and said unto to only the word "disorganizers" being all the Democrats, "we (the Whigs) will applied to the people who wish a division do as we please; for we have all power in of the County. Now I contend, that the our hands, and we will compell all the peomeeting held at D. Hoffman's Esq. on the ple to obey our voice and serve this mon-30th olt., was in accordance with the broad ster." And the feds said unto H., "speak basis of the Constitution of the State of on, master, & we will obey you." Henry North Carolina, which says, (in the declar- eaused Martin's Sub-Treasury to be thrown atin of Rights, 18 sect) that "the people down, and caused the great monster to be sult for the common good, to instruct their | called on Capt. T; ler the chief ruler of the Representatives, apply to the Legislature land, to come up and help them to set up for redress of grievances." Now we con- this great monster; but when Capt, Tyler