

THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

ROBERT WILLIAMSON, Jr.,
Editor & Proprietor.

"KNOWLEDGE IS IN EVERY COUNTRY, THE SUREST BASIS OF PUBLIC HAPPINESS."—WASHINGTON.

VOLUME 3,
NUMBER 34.

LINCOLN, (N. C.) JANUARY 23, 1840.

NEW TERMS OF THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
The LINCOLN REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday at \$2.50, if paid in advance, or \$3 if payment be delayed three months.
No subscription received for a less term than twelve months.
No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.
A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted conspicuously for \$1.00 per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33 per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

The number of insertions must be noted on the manuscript, or they will be charged until a discontinuance is ordered.

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

From the Microcosm. A WORD TO PARENTS ON EDUCATION.

The notion is too generally prevalent among parents that children should be sent to school before they can speak distinctly—or even before they are fairly out of the nursery. The little creature is posted off to the teacher—his brain is vexed with hexagons and parallelograms—and if its mind do not embrace and retain at a glance every complicated principle of science, the knowing ones are quick to call it a dunce—the parent is discouraged—the teacher frets and appears to be sorry—when, in fact, he often knows the uselessness of the task he is attempting—and the child either drags itself through a course of studies or is taken from school and is placed as a forlorn hope in a shop or behind the counter.—Now this is wrong. Let the children play when they ought to play. Do not hope or attempt to make men or women of them too soon. Their minds, to a certain extent, are too weak to receive instruction—or if strong enough are diverted from their studies by the novel things of nature, and of the world. Do not suppose any child a dunce because it rejects its books—or even because it seems dull and devoid of perception. In our boyhood days we are interested by a thousand objects which lose their novelty when we attain maturity age. We love the things of nature—we delight to stray by the banks of streams—to construct our mimic dams—to bathe in the cooling floods—or to pluck the flowers that bend over the waters. We look with emotions of astonishment upon the mountain—we reason in our minds about houses and woods and fields—and even our young imaginations go forth among the deils and rocks and caverns of the woods, and we exult when we hear the wind whistle above the rustled grass or roar in advance of the coming tempest. From each and all of these objects, and from a thousand more, the young mind learns much—treasures up much—because they address themselves to nature—because they stand out to its view—and the memories of these things never fade from the mind. In more advanced life, they embellish the imagination—and by the power of association, strengthen and correct the judgment.—There is something so noble in the following lines that we transcribe them for the benefit of those parents who are so exact and rigid as to frown down the laugh and shout of youth, as wanton and mischievous:

"There's something in a noble boy,
A brave, free-hearted, careless one,
With his unchecked, unbidden joy,
His dread of books and love of fun,
And in his clear and ready smile
Unshaded by a thought of guile
And unexpressed by sadness,
Which brings me to my childhood back,
As if I trod its very track,
And felt its very gladness."

But when the time for merriment—and the hours which brought to the child's mind charm and novelty have passed away—then begin to give it instruction. Like a flower-seed thrown into a benighted soil, it will grow and expand and spread its beauties to the eye. Health, secured by such a course, will render every physical

labor easy, and support the body under every effort of the mind. "Let children have their play out."—Let them be children when they ought to be children—and be assured, if properly managed afterwards, they will be men—and noble men, in due season. If this course were adopted universally, we should hear fewer complaints against good teachers—bad teachers would be thrown aside as useless lumber—and our children would no longer be obnoxious to the charges of ignorance, imbecility, or stupidity.

CONGRESSIONAL.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS,
FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE,
FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1840.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky gave notice, that to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill in relation to copy rights.

Mr. Clay stated that he regretted that he was detained by indisposition this morning, and prevented from being present when the bill was introduced by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. CALHOUN] for ceding the public lands to certain States within which they are situated. He had wished to suggest some other reference of it than to the Committee on the Public Lands; but, unless some Senator would move a reconsideration of the order or reference to that committee, he could not offer the suggestion on which he wished to make.

Mr. Southard then moved the reconsideration.
Mr. Calhoun remarked that he hoped the Senate would not agree to the motion, unless some good reason should be assigned why the bill should not be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. It was the appropriate committee, and the bill referred itself to it as a matter of course, unless there should be some specific and sufficient objection.

Mr. Clay said he was indifferent as to the disposition of the matter, but, as the Committee was constituted, four of its five members were from the new States. He meant to offer no disrespect to them, but he must say that this was a measure which, disguised as it may be, and colorable as its provisions were, was, in effect, a donation of upwards of one hundred millions of acres of the common property of all the States of this Union to particular States. He did not think it right that such a measure should be committed to the hands of Senators exclusively representing the donees. He thought that a committee ought to be constituted in which the old States should have a fuller and fairer representation. We should at least preserve the decorum of legislation, and not violate the decencies of justice.

Whilst up, Mr. Clay would be glad to learn whether the administration is in favor of or against the measure, or stands neutral and uncommitted, this inquiry he should not make, if the recent relations, between the Senator who introduced this bill and the head of that administration, continued to exist, but rumors, of which the city, the circles, and the press are full, assert that those relations are entirely changed, and have, within a few days, been substituted by others of an intimate, friendly, and confidential nature. And shortly after the time when this new state of things is alleged to have taken place, the Senator gave notice of his intention to move to introduce this bill. Whether this motion has not any connection with that adjustment of former differences, the public would, he had no doubt, be glad to know. At all events, it is important to know in what relation of support, opposition, or neutrality, the administration actually stands to this momentous measure; and he (Mr. C.) supposed that the Senator from South Carolina, or some other Senator, could communicate the desired information.

Mr. Calhoun replied, that this was not the proper occasion to discuss the merits of the bill; but if it were, the task would be an easy one, to show that the Senator had most erroneously characterized it. The question at issue is on the reference, and he must express his surprise at the reason assigned by the Senator why it should not be referred to the committee to which it had been. His reason is that the committee was, for the most part, composed of members from the new States, and who would, therefore, be too favorable to the bill. No one knew better than the Senator that all bills should be referred to committees favorable to them. There is no principle better established in the parliamentary code. It follows, that the very reason he has assigned for not making the reference, is the strongest to prove that it should be made.

But the Senator did not limit himself to objections to the reference. He introduced other and extraneous personal matter; and asked whether the bill had the sanction of the Executive, assigning as a reason for his inquiry, that, if rumor was to be credited a change of personal relation had taken

place between the President and myself within the last few days. He (Mr. C.) would appeal to the Senate whether it was "morally proper that his personal relations should be drawn in question here. Whether he should establish or suspend personal relations with the President or any other person, is a private and personal concern, which belongs to him individually to determine on the propriety, without consulting any one, much less the Senator. It was none of his concern, and he has no right to question me in relation to it.

But the Senator assumes that a change in my personal relations involves a change of political position; and it is on that he founds his right to make the inquiry. He judges, doubtless, by his own experience; but I would have him to understand, said Mr. C. that what may be true in his own case on the memorable occasion, is not true in mine. His political course may be governed by personal considerations, but mine; I trust is governed strictly by my principles, and is not at all under the control of my attachments or enmities. Whether the President is personally my friend or enemy, has no influence over me in the discharge of my duties, as, I trust, my course has abundantly proved. Mr. C. concluded by saying, that he felt that these were improper topics to introduce here and that he had passed over them as briefly as possible.

Mr. Clay wished it to be understood, that his objections were not because the committee was composed of a majority who were friends of the measure, but that a majority were from the new States, who were deeply interested and that this majority were to judge of the terms on which they would receive this magnificent donation. He contented that his question, as to whether this was an Administration measure or not, was a proper one, as it was important for the public information. He again referred to the rumors of Mr. Calhoun's new relations with the President, and supposed from the declarations of the Senator, that these rumors were true; and that his support, if not pledged, was at least promised conditionally to the Administration. Was it of no importance to the public to learn that those pledges and compromises had been entered into—that the distinguished Senator had made his bow in token, kissed the hand of the monarch, was taken in favor, and agreed henceforth to support his edict?

Mr. Calhoun said the Senator had spoken much of pledges, understandings, and political promises, and sudden change of personal relations. He (said Mr. C.) is much more experienced in such things than I am. If my memory serves me, and if rumors are to be trusted, the Senator had a great deal to do with such things, in connection with a distinguished citizen, now of the other House; and it is not all surprising, from his experience then, in his own case, that he should not be indisposed to believe similar rumors of another now. But whether his sudden change of personal relations then, from bitter enmity to the most confidential friendship with that citizen, was preceded by pledges, understandings, and political compromises on the part of one or both, it is not for me to say. The country has long since passed on that.

But, said Mr. C. I will assure the Senator, if there were pledges in his case there were none in mine. I have terminated my long suspended personal intercourse with the President, without the slightest pledge, understanding, or compromise, on either side. I would be the last to receive or exact such. The transition from their former to their present personal relation was easy and natural, requiring nothing of the kind. It gives me pleasure to say, thus openly, that I have approved of all the leading measures of the President, since he took the Executive chair, simply because they accord with the principles and policy on which I have long acted, and often openly avowed. The change then in our personal relations, had simply followed that of our political. Nor was it made suddenly, as the Senators charges. So far from it, more than two years have elapsed since I gave a decided support to the leading measure of the Executive, and on which almost all others since have turned. This long interval was permitted to pass, in order that his acts might give assurance whether there was a coincidence between our political views as to principles on which the Government should be administered, before our personal relations should be changed. I deemed it due to both thus long to delay the change, among other reasons to discountenance such idle rumors as the Senator alludes to. That his political course be judged (said Mr. Calhoun) by the object he had in view, and not the suspicion and jealousy of his political opponents, he would repeat what he had said, at the last session, was his object. It is, said he, to obliterate all those measures which had originated in the national consolidation school of politics, and especially the Senator's famous American system, which he believed to be hostile to the Constitution and the genius of our political system, and the real source of all the disorders and dangers to which the country was, or had been, subjected. This done, he was for giving the

Government a fresh departure, in the direction in which Jefferson and his associates would give, were they now alive and at the helm. He stood where he had always stood, on the old State Rights ground. He change of personal relation, which gave so much concern to the Senator, so far from involving any change in his principles or doctrines grew out of them.

Mr. Clay said he had understood the Senator as felicitating himself on the opportunity which had now been afforded him by Mr. C. of defining once more his political position, and Mr. C. must say that he had defined it very clearly, and had apparently given it a definition. The Senator now declared that all the leading measures of the present Administration had met his approbation, and should receive his support. It turned out, then, that the rumor to which Mr. C. had alluded was true, and that the Senator from South Carolina might be hereafter regarded as a supporter of this Administration, since he had declared that all his leading measures were approved by him, and should have his support.

As to the allusion which the Senator from South Carolina had made in regard to Mr. C's support of the head of another Administration, (Mr. Adams,) it occasioned Mr. C. no pain whatever. It was an old story, which had long been sunk in oblivion, except when the Senator and a few others thought proper to bring it up. But what were the facts of that case? Mr. C. was then a member of the House of Representatives, to whom three persons had been returned, from whom it was the duty of the house to make a selection for the Presidency. As to one of those three candidates, he was known to be in an unfortunate condition, in which no one sympathized with him more than did Mr. C. Certainly the Senator from South Carolina did not. That gentleman was therefore out of the question as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy; and Mr. C. had consequently the only alternative of the illustrious individual at the Hermitage, or of the man who was now distinguished in the House of Representatives, and who had held so many places with honor to himself, and benefit to the country. And if there was any truth in history, the choice which Mr. C. then made was precisely the choice which the Senator from South Carolina had urged upon his friends. The Senator himself had declared his preference of Adams to Jackson. Mr. C. made the same choice; and his constituents had approved it from that day to this, and would to eternity. History would ratify and approve it. Let the Senator from South Carolina make any thing out of that part of Mr. C's public career if he could. Mr. C. defied him.

The Senator had alluded to Mr. C. as the advocate of compromise. Certainly he was. This Government itself, to a great extent, was founded and rested on compromise; and to the particular compromise to which allusion had been made, Mr. C. thought no man ought to be more grateful for than the Senator from Carolina. But for that compromise, Mr. C. was not at all confident that he would have now had the honor to meet that Senator face to face in this national Capitol.

The Senator had said that his own position was that of State Rights. But what was the character of this bill? It was a bill to strip seventeen of the States of their rightful inheritance; to sell it all for a mess of pottage; to surrender it for a trifle—a mere nominal sum. The bill was, in effect, an attempt to strip and rob seventeen States of this Union of their property, and assign it ever to some eight or nine of the States. If this was what the Senator called vindicating the rights of the States, Mr. C. prayed God to deliver us from all such rights and all such advocates.

Mr. CALHOUN said, that he would not be forced, at this stage, into a discussion on the merits of the bill; but when the proper time arrived, he would show that the Senator was entirely mistaken as to its character, in supposing it made a gift of the public lands to the States in which they lay. So far otherwise, it secured one-half of the whole of the gross proceeds of the States to the Government, throwing the whole burden and expense of administration on the new States. He would not be surprised, if, on a fair statement of the account, the Government would receive as much, under the bill, as under the present system. It was, besides, not only consistent with State Rights, but grew out of them; while, at the same time, he verily believed the measure was essential to the peace and harmony of the Union.

The Senator has said, Mr. President, that I of all men, ought to be grateful to him for the compromise act.

[Mr. Clay. I did not say "to me,".]
The Senator claims to be the author of that measure, and, of course, if there be any gratitude due, it must be to him. I, said Mr. Calhoun, made no allusion to that act, but as the Senator has thought proper to refer to it, and claim my gratitude, I, in turn, now tell him I feel not the least gratitude towards him for it. The measure was necessary to save the Senator politically; and as he has alluded to the subject, both on this and on a former occasion, I feel bound to explain what might otherwise

have been left in oblivion. The Senator was then compelled to compromise to save himself. Events had placed him flat on his back, and he had no way to recover himself but by the compromise. This is no after thought. I wrote more than half a dozen of letters home at the time to that effect. I shall now explain.

When a minority forces a dominant majority, (which has converted power into an instrument of oppression,) by State intervention, or nullification, if you please, to take that by force which they had taken under color of law, those who receive the least share of the spoils, will not be disposed to resort to the hazard of force.—Such was the case of the Senator's constituents. They received, under his American system, a miserable pittance, or rather no pittance at all; and he would have found it a difficult task to bring them to sustain his system by force, as he must have clearly seen.

But this was not the only, or even the principal difficulty with him. The proclamation and message of Gen. Jackson necessarily rallied around him all the steadfast friends of the Senator's system. They withdrew their allegiance at once from him and transferred it to Gen. Jackson. The Senator was thus left in the most hopeless condition with no more weight with his former partisans than this sheet of paper, (raising a sheet from his desk.) This is not all. The position which Gen. Jackson had assumed, necessarily attracted towards him a distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, not now here. [Mr. WEBSTER.] who, it is clear, would have reaped all the political honors and advantages of the system, had the contest come to blows.—These causes made the political condition of the Senator truly forlorn at the time.—On him rested all the responsibility, as the author of the system; while all the power and influence it gave, had passed into the hands of others. Compromise was the only means of extrication. He was thus forced by the action of the State which I in part represent against his system, by my counsel to compromise, in order to save himself. I had the mastery over him on the occasion. I have never taken any credit for my agency in the compromise act. I claim a higher—that of compelling the compromise; and I would have dictated my terms, which was to allow to the year 1840 for the reduction, taking off one-seventh annually of all duties above fifteen per cent had not circumstances, not proper to explain here, prevented it. My colleague knows, I believe, to what I allude, though I am not certain. I never contemplated a sudden reduction of duties; I knew it would be ruinous. I never desired to destroy the manufactures, and at no time contemplated a full reduction under six or seven years.

But although I feel none of that gratitude the Senator claims, yet I am willing to acknowledge that he is not without merit for his course on the occasion. It was something to serve the country, though it was necessary to save himself from political ruin. Accordingly he conceded to him cheerfully the sagacity of seeing what was necessary to himself, and the skill and judgment with which he united it with a measure highly beneficial to the country. But his course on this and another memorable occasion has cancelled what claims he may have had on me, and, I might add, on the State I represent, and the whole South.

Mr. CLAY was sorry to be obliged to prolong this discussion; but the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina rendered it necessary to add a few remarks in vindication of himself. He made no allusion, he said, to the compromise bill, till it was done by the Senator from South Carolina himself; he made no reference to the events of 1825 until the Senator himself had set him the example; and he had not in the slightest and the most distant manner alluded to Nullification until after the Senator himself himself had called it up. The Senator ought not to have introduced that subject especially when he had gone over to the authors of the force bill and the proclamation. The Senator from South Carolina said that he (Mr. C.) was flat on his back, and that he was my master. Sir, I would not own him as my master. He my master! and I compelled by him!—And, as if it were impossible to go far enough in one paragraph, he refers to certain letters of his own to prove that I was flat on my back! and, that I was not only on my back, but another Senator and the President had robbed me! I was flat on my back, and unable to do any thing but what the Senator from South Carolina permitted me to do!

Why, sir, (said Mr. C.) I gloried in my strength, and was compelled to introduce the compromise bill; and compelled, too, by the Senator, not in consequence of the weakness, but of the strength, of my position. If it was possible for the Senator from South Carolina to introduce one paragraph without showing the egotism of his character, he would not now acknowledge that he wrote letters home to show that he (Mr. C.) was flat on his back, while he was indebted to him for that measure which relieved him from the difficulties in which he was involved. Now, what was the history of the case? Flat on he was on

his back, Mr. C. said he was able to produce that compromise, and to carry it through the Senate, in opposition to the most strenuous exertions of the gentleman who, the Senator from South Carolina said, had supplanted him, and in spite of his determined and unceasing opposition.—There was (said Mr. C.) a sort of necessity operating on me to compel me to introduce that measure. No necessity of a personal character influenced him; but considerations involving the interests, the peace and harmony of the whole country, as well as of the State of South Carolina, directed him in the course he pursued. He saw the condition of the Senator from South Carolina and that of his friends; he saw the condition to which he had reduced the gallant little State of South Carolina by his unwise and dangerous measures; he saw, too, that we were on the eve of a civil war; and he wished to save the effusion of blood—the blood of our own fellow-citizens.—

That was one reason why he introduced the compromise bill. There was another reason that powerfully operated on him. The very interest that the trifling laws were enacted to protect—so great was the power of the then Chief Magistrate, and so rapidly was that power increasing—was in danger of being swept away entirely, and probably at the next session of Congress, by the tremendous power of the individual who then filled the Executive chair, and he felt that the greatest service that he could render it, would be to obtain for it "a lease for a term of years," to use an expression that had been heretofore applied to the compromise bill. He saw the necessity that existed to save the protective system from the danger which threatened it. He saw the necessity to advance the great interests of the nation, to avert civil war, and restore peace and harmony to a distracted and divided country; and it was therefore that he had brought forward this measure. The Senator from South Carolina, to betray still further and more strikingly the characteristics which belonged to him, said, that in consequence of his (Mr. C's) remarks this very day, all obligations towards him on the part of himself, [Mr. Calhoun] of the State of South Carolina; and the whole South, were cancelled. And what right had the Senator to get up and assume to speak of the whole South, or even of South Carolina herself. If he was not mistaken in his judgment of the political signs of the times, and if the information which came to him was to be relied on, a day would come, and that not very distant either, when the Senator would not dare to rise in his place and presume to speak as he had this day done, as the organ of the gallant people of the State he represented. As to cancellation of obligations, he was not one of those looking out to see what would ensue to him in consequence of them; but he contented himself with having performed his duty to the best of his ability, and that was the highest reward that his ambition ever aimed at. His race was nearly run—run by the course of nature—run, if you please, by the course of political events; and he had nothing to ask for from South Carolina, the South at large, or the whole country—nothing. But he should go, when he chose to do so, into retirement, with a consciousness, that, during the period of a long and eventful life, he had served his country faithfully, zealously, without being influenced by hope of reward, or any other motives than a sincere desire to promote its best interests; and whatever the Senator from South Carolina might say as to the cancellation of obligations, he could not deprive him of that delightful consciousness.

Mr. CALHOUN. The Senator brings against me the vague charge of egotism.—He would appeal to the Senate, in order to repel it, whether there is any member of the body more exempt from speaking of himself than he was, unless when attacked. How stands the fact? The Senator has made it his practice of late to give all his discussions with him a personal turn.—What was he to do? If he repelled his attacks, he was forced to speak of himself, and to expose himself to the charge of egotism from the Senator; or, if he remained silent, to stand convicted of his charges.—Is that fair? He has another practice, not less unfair, to make an attack on him, and to turn round and accuse him of making the attack, when he simply repelled it, as in the present instance.

He accuses me of reverting to the part he took in the transactions of 1825. He mistakes my object entirely in referring to those old transactions. It was not to make a charge against him, but to make him feel that he was the last man who ought to make an accusation he has on the present occasion. The course of the Senator, and that of myself, is directly the opposite.—He has a land bill of his own. He brings it on the floor, he refers it to what committee he chooses, without any interference on my part, or any personal attack on him; but I cannot make a move without his interference and attack. But enough of this. I rose simply to supply some remarks which I intended to make when last up.—The Senator said, as I understood him, that it was a matter of history, that I prefer-