

# THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

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

BY ROBERT WILLIAMSON, JR.

LINCOLN, N. C., FEBRUARY 17, 1841.

VOLUME IV, NO. 38.

## NEW TERMS OF THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

**TERMS OF PUBLICATION.**  
The LINCOLN REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 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 at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. 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.

**State of North Carolina, }  
LINCOLN COUNTY.**

**Superior Court of Law—Full Term.**

Sarah Ramsey vs. James Ramsey.

**Petition for Alimony.**

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, in this case, James Ramsey, is not an inhabitant of the State, It is ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Lincoln Republican for three months successively notifying the said James Ramsey to be and appear before the Honorable Court of Law to be held for said County, at the Court House in Lincoln, on the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday in February next; then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition of the said Sarah Ramsey; otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness JOHN MICHAEL, Clerk of said Court, at office the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday in August, A. D. 1840.

JOHN MICHAEL, Clerk.  
Nov. 25, 1840. 26 3m  
Price Adv. \$10

**State of North Carolina, }  
LINCOLN COUNTY.**

**Superior Court of Law—Full Term.**

Peter Hoffman vs. Rebecca Hoffman.

**Petition for Divorce.**

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Rebecca Hoffman, is not an inhabitant of the State, It is therefore, ordered, by the Court, that publication be made in the Lincoln Republican for three months successively, notifying the said Rebecca Hoffman to be and appear before the Honorable Court of Law, to be held for the said County of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincoln, on the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday in February next; then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition of the said Peter Hoffman; otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, JOHN MICHAEL, Clerk of said Court, at office the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday in August, A. D. 1840.

JOHN MICHAEL, Clerk.  
Nov. 25, 1840. 26 3m  
Price Adv. \$10

## Situation Wanted.

I wish to obtain a situation as a teacher of a common English School, in this or some neighboring county. I feel competent to teach the elementary principles of the English language, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric &c. and if required, the rudiments of the Latin and Greek tongues. Address JOHN A. HUGHES, Lincoln, N. C. Jan. 13th 1841.

## TAILORING.

JOHN J. REINHARDT.

BEGS leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from his old stand on the public square, to the West Room of the building occupied by the Editor of the Republican, (on the South side of Main Street—6 or 7 doors West of the Court House,) where he will continue to carry on the business of Tailoring as heretofore.

Having just received from the North his Fall and Winter Fashions, he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with neatness and despatch, and in the latest and most approved style. Being well acquainted with every branch of the business, and determined to attend closely to his shop, he confidently expects to receive, as it will be his constant aim to deserve, a liberal share of the public patronage. His work shall be faithfully done and his prices as moderate as the times will warrant.

Nov. 4. 23—3mo.

## To Tanners.

WE want to purchase 10,000 lbs. scraps of raw hide dried, for which we will give three or a half cents per lb. We will haul them any distance within one hundred miles from Lincoln.

GEO. & D. MOSTELLER.  
Lincoln: Paper Mill, Feb. 27, 1839.

## BOOK BINDING.

WILLIAM HUNTER still continues to carry on the above business in Charlotte, N. C. Persons in Lincoln wishing work done in his line, can forward the same by Mr. Hooper's Store. The work will be punctually finished and sent back by the same conveyance.  
Dec. 23 1840. 30—3

## REMOVAL.

E. B. REVELS.

TAKES this method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lincoln, and the public in general, that he has taken the Store House formerly occupied by Messrs. Johnson & Herndon, as a Dry Good Store, where he is now receiving from the City of Charleston, a large Stock of

**Groceries and Confectionaries,**  
Consisting of the following articles, viz:  
Bloom Raisins, Filberts,  
Cinnamon Bark, Scotch Snuff,  
Sweet Wine, London Porter,  
Philadelphia Ale, Butter Crackers,  
Soft Shell Almonds, Starb,  
Loaf Sugar, Table Salt,  
Oysters, Madeira Wine,  
Dried Soap, Peppermint,  
Spanish Cigars, Cinnamon,  
Oranges, Coffee & Sugar,  
Cheese, British Blacking,  
Fresh Rice, Mackerel Fish,  
Pigs, Prunes,  
Together with many other articles too tedious to mention, which will be sold CHEAP for CASH, or to punctual dealers on time.  
Also, a large supply of assorted CANDIES.  
Lincoln, Dec. 2, 1840.

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a large and splendid assortment of new Goods, which he purchased in Philadelphia and New York, entirely for Cash, consisting of

**DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,**  
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Paints, Drugs,  
Saddlery, Crockery, Groceries,  
And a very extensive assortment of PLATED  
SABRETT, HARNESSES, MOUNTING, and  
COACH TRIMMINGS, which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.  
C. C. HENDERSON.  
October 28. 22—6t.

## Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indicated for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form, and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the beneficial action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The bladder which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming child.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Tremor, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Gonorrhoea, Diarrhoea, Clap, Fever of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scarcity, Ulcers, Inveniente, Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—For sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale by

D. & J. RAMSDELL, Lincoln, N. C.

September 2, 1840.

## Boots and Shoes.

EVERY kind and quality, on hand and for sale by

JOHN T. HAUSER, Lincoln, Oct. 21, 1840. 21—2t.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

**LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES**  
PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF  
THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 1.]

AN ACT making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government for one year eighteen hundred and forty-one. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For pay and mileage of members of Congress and delegates, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That a sum not exceeding twelve thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the sums due by law to the several messengers of the respective States, as compensation for conveying to the seat of Government the vote of the electors of the said States for President and Vice President of the United States.

R. M. T. HUNTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RD. M. JOHNSON,  
Vice President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, December 18, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 2.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, shall be so construed as to abolish imprisonment for debt, on process issuing out of any court of the United States, in all cases whatever where, by the laws of the State in which the said court shall be held, imprisonment for debt has been, or shall hereafter be abolished.

APPROVED, Jan. 14, 1841.

[PUBLIC—No. 3.]

AN ACT further to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," approved March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall and may be lawful for such of the assistants to the marshals, in the respective States and Territories, who have not, before the passage of this act, made their respective returns to such marshals under the act hereby amended, to complete their enumerations and make their returns, under the said act, at any time before the first day of May, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and for the marshals of such States and Territories to make their returns to the Secretary of State at any time before the first of June, eighteen hundred and forty-one: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to release such marshals and assistants from the penalties contained in the act aforesaid, unless their returns shall be made within the time prescribed in this act: *And provided, further,* That no person be included in the returns made under the present act, unless such persons shall have been inhabitants of the district for which such returns shall be made, on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the eleventh section of the act making the sixth census as applies to the printing, under the direction of the Secretary of State, of the aggregate returns received from the marshals, be so construed as to apply equally to the census of pensioners, and the statistical aggregates returned said marshals: *And be it further provided,* That for arranging and preparing the census of pensioners required by the thirteenth section of the act for taking the sixth census and for the compiling and supervision of the printing of the statistical

returns taken under said act, there be allowed to the superintending clerk, upon the completion of the work, such compensation as the Secretary of State may deem just and equitable, not exceeding the rate heretofore allowed for compiling the statistics of the third census; and that an allowance be made to the disbursing agent of the Department of State for the extra duties which have been, or may be, imposed upon him on account of the sixth census, in relation to its preparatory measures, the accounts of the marshals, and the disbursements, at a rate not exceeding that allowed him for his services in relation to the fifth census, according to the time he shall have been engaged in such duties.

APPROVED, January 14th, 1841.

[RESOLUTION. PUBLIC—No. 1.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to present incorporate universities, colleges, &c. with copies of the catalogue of the Library of Congress.

*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That one copy of the catalogue of the Library of Congress be presented to each of the universities, colleges, and historical societies of the United States, not exceeding three hundred in number, and to the American Antiquarian Society.

APPROVED, Jan. 14, 1841.

From the Globe.

## THE ENEMIES OF THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

For a month past the Federal press has been busy circulating a tale, (originating with some of their own coiners,) that Gen. Cass had become their champion abroad, and denied, through Galligan, the election frauds and corruption, not only charged, but proved upon the Federal party. The name of Gen. Cass was used for the double purpose of getting his high official station to add some authority and respectability to their defence, and to make the impression that trends to the Administration revolved at the impatience, as if it were one which rested upon the whole country. This is the trick of the guilty managers, who have brought infamy on themselves. They hope to repel it as brought upon the country; and while they thus spread out the impeachment, they suppose they may not only escape the immediate disgrace themselves, but by exalting the whole public to resent it as a national dishonor, they will turn the obloquy from their own side to its opposite; and, therefore, a national representative at the first court in Europe is made to represent Federalism in this particular. Without having it in his power to know any thing personally of the offences committed, or the proof which establishes them, he is presented as at once denouncing them as a national scandal. How perfectly in keeping with the character of upstart and dishonest men, to seek a screen under the authority and influence derived from high station! "Gen. Cass, Minister of the U. States at the court of Louis Philippe, King of the French, has vindicated the honor of his country, and denied that there was any fraud in suppressing the official returns of the New Jersey election—the corruption, fraud, and contemplated treason, by which it was attempted to set aside the Pennsylvania elections and usurp the Government—the Glenworth frauds, and all the rest!!! This was the proclamation of the Federal press, and this was enough to wipe out as mere slanders of the Globe, the flagrant crimes established by the judicial and legislative records of the country.

We thought it somewhat strange that Gen. Cass would undertake to controvert facts of which he had no personal knowledge, and which he saw verified in the legislative and judicial proceedings, given in the public prints. And lo! now we perceive the journals of Whiggery, which recently made Gen. Cass comparative general for their party, resuming the honor given him. This, it seems, is a matter of necessity; for "a gentleman from Paris," who knows the truth, has made it necessary that these Editors should now all in. We find the following in the National Intelligencer of this morning:

"A gentleman from Paris informs us that the article in Galligan's Messenger, repelling the charge of election bribery in our elections, was not written by Gen. Cass, but by 'Mr. Walsh.'—*Savannah Rep.*"

And who is this Mr. Walsh? The alleged testator of Mr. Walsh's Intelligence, and, like his 2d, a mere name, the friend of the Bank of the State of Philadelphia, who has been notoriously the fountain of wide-spread corruption, and who has prostituted the press for election purposes, but entering into every species of corrupt practice by which money could be made to tell upon the ballot boxes.

From the Old Dominion.

## WHY NOT GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL?

We have had but one opinion, from the very first respecting the salutary operation of the Independent Treasury bill. We

have all along been firmly impressed with the idea of its paramount importance to the nation; that it was particularly well adapted to promote the permanent prosperity of this great family of Republics. We have seen no cause for a change of opinion; indeed, experience, short as it is, but the more strongly confirms our previous impressions. To the Farmers and Mechanics, the great producing classes of our nation, the system commends itself to their most cordial approbation and support; it is the very thing, of all others, they should cling to for safety and success.

But happy as are and have been the operations of the Sub-Treasury, rumor says that the federal party have determined it shall be repealed; that an extra session of congress is to be called for the express purpose, at an enormous expense to the people, and a monarchy-paper money Nat. Bank chartered in its stead, bringing upon the land another system of panics, pressures, and distress; overthrowing our prosperity and undermining our liberties. We would ask of the candid, why not give the Sub-Treasury a fair trial before it is condemned and repealed? Why not test its efficiency, and allow its good or evil consequences fully to develop themselves, before it is destroyed? Do our political opponents go for a change simply for the sake of change, without the slightest reference to utility?

One of the strongest objections to the present administration which the federal party raised, was, that defaulters have run away with the public money. Will those who have been influenced by this consideration, have the patience to read the two following provisions of the Sub-Treasury bill, and see how fully, completely, and effectually they guard against the possibility of loss by a defaulter—or rather, how effectually they prevent the possibility of there being defaulters?

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at as early a day as possible after the passage of this act, to require from the several depositaries hereby constituted, and whose official bonds are not herein before provided for, to execute bonds new and suitable in their terms to meet the new and increased duties imposed upon them respectively by this act, and with sureties, and in sums such as shall seem reasonable and safe to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and from time to time to require such bonds to be renewed and increased in amount and strengthened by new sureties, to meet any increasing responsibility which may grow out of accumulations of money in the hands of the depositary, or out of any other duty or responsibility arising under this or any other law of Congress.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That all officers charged by this act with the safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public moneys, other than those connected with the Post Office Department, shall be required to keep an accurate entry of each sum received, and of the kind of money in which it is received, and of each payment or transfer, and of the kind of currency in which it is made; and that if any one of the said officers, or of those connected with the Post Office Department, shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan with or without interest, any portion of the public moneys intrusted to him for safe keeping, disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, or loaned, and which is hereby declared to be a felony, and any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act, being convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than six months nor more than five years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled.

Here it will be seen, that if a public agent shall use one single dollar of the public money in any shape, manner, or form, for any possible or conceivable purpose, he shall be declared a felon, and all persons advising or participating in the act shall be sentenced to imprisonment; and the bondsmen compelled to pay the fine, (if the sub-treasurer is unable,) of an amount equal to the sum used or embezzled. Whenever the duties increase, the eighth section provides for additional securities from time to time. Now, we ask if it is possible to frame a more perfect system for the safe-keeping of the public money? Is it possi-

ble to lose a single dollar while this system continues in operation?

There must be some way of keeping the money of the people; suppose the whigs succeed at their extra session in repealing the Sub-Treasury, how do they propose to keep the public money? Will they loan it to the banks?

MR. CALHOUN.

We copy from the Washington Globe an article from the Whig, an able Democratic paper, published at Eaton, Md. in relation to the speech of Mr. Calhoun upon the move of Mr. Clay. The remarks of the whig are able, and meet our unqualified approbation.

Every day brings us additional expressions of public opinion favorable to the well earned reputation of the above named distinguished statesman. They are grateful to our feelings, because we know they are richly deserved.—Through all the vicissitudes of a lengthy political career, Mr. C. has ever been the firm friend of the people. His great moral courage, wonderful perseverance, sound Republican principles and superior mental powers, have admirably qualified him to fill the various public stations he has occupied with honor to himself and benefit to the nation. But his greatness has not been so conspicuously manifested in any other department of public life as when advocating the cause of the people, and protecting their constitutional rights from Federal usurpation. This seems to be the station nature intended him to fill, and faithful has he proved to her intentions. At all times has he been found at his post, but more particularly so in times of doubt and darkness, when politicians possessing less moral courage, were disposed to shrink from the performance of their duty. On such occasions, the posts of danger were the stations he preferred to occupy; and well has he sustained himself against the assaults of powerful foes.—ib

## HOW IS THIS!

It was said by the Whig Prophets, that the election of Gen. Harrison would work as a charm upon the distresses of the country. What a new stream of prosperity would burst upon us?—and Mr. Crittenden said, the very day after his election, there would be 100 millions added to the value of our property. But what is the gloomy picture drawn the other day by one of the organs (the Richmond Whig?)—"The whole Union is laboring under panic, pressure, and extreme embarrassment, first from the protraction of the Federal Government, and secondly from doubt and apprehension as to what the future financial course of that Government is to be."—And yet Gen. H. is President Elect.

We recollect, too, how earnestly our Whigs denied that a law had been passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, to sanction marriages between blacks and whites. They were right in the fact—and right in the sentiments they expressed but what will they now say to the law, now before the Legislature of that State, and which has obtained a considerable majority in one House, for legalizing such marriages between blacks and whites?

Richmond Enquirer.

## WHITFIELD.

Once upon a time, when the celebrated Whitfield was addressing an immense crowd with his accustomed fervor and eloquence, under the shades of a venerable tree in the meadows at Edinburgh, a poor creature, thinking to turn him into ridicule, had perched himself on one of the hanging over boughs right over the preachers head, and with monkey-like dexterity mimicking his gesticulations endeavored to raise a laugh among his audience. Guided by the looks of some of his hearers, Whitfield caught a glance of him, but without seeming to have noticed him, continued his discourse.—With the skill of a practised orator, he reserved the incident for the proper place and time. He was expatiating at the moment on the power and the sovereignty of Divine grace. With gathering force and earnestness he told of the unlikely objects it had often chosen, and the unlooked for triumphs it had often achieved. As he rose to the climax of his inspiring theme, and when in the full sweep of his eloquence, he suddenly paused, and turning round, and pointing slowly at the wretch above him, exclaimed in a tone of deep thrilling pathos—"Even he may yet be the subject of that free, that resistless grace." It was a shaft of the Almighty. Winged by the divine Spirit, it struck the scowler to the heart and realized in his conversion the glorious truth it conveyed.