

Department of State  
Washington City

# THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

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

BY ROBERT WILLIAMSON, JR.

LINCOLN, N. C., MARCH 24, 1841.

VOLUME IV, NO. 43.

## 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.  
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 75 per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuation. Court and judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. more than the above prices. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. from the regular price 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.

## Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending 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 MOFFATT'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 so frequently 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 intestine. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoeas, 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 ignis fatuus 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 habitual acrids of which entirely depend 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 cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a severe remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Head-ache and Headache, Headiness, Indigestion, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Constiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Greed, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scourvy, Ulcers, Invertebrate, Sore, Scorbatic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaint, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colic 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. Moffatt 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.

**MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL;** designed as a domestic guide to health—this little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 323 Broadway, New-York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt'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. Moffatt's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale by  
D. & J. RAMSOUR,  
Lincolnton, N. C.

September 2, 1840.

"Never despair of the Republic."

## PROPOSALS

FOR A NEWSPAPER IN THE CITY OF RALIGH  
To be called  
**The Southern Times;**  
And to be Edited by  
**HENRY I. TOOLE.**

PROPOSALS of this sort usually abound in promises few will be made in this case, but they will all be redeemed.  
The design of the proposed paper differs somewhat from that of any now published in this City: combining more Literary Miscellany with Politics, than is customary with the party Press. Its main character, however, will be political, and its doctrines of the Jeffersonian school.

The first number will be issued about the Fourth of March next, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to justify the undertaking. As it cannot be regarded as perfectly certain that such will be the case, no subscriber is expected to pay until he receives the paper.

The size will be about the same with the "Raleigh Register," and it will be published twice a week during the sessions of the General Assembly, and weekly at all other times. The price will be Four Dollars per annum.

Every person to whom this proposal is sent, will please, as soon as all have subscribed who may be supposed desirous to patronize the undertaking, transmit their names to the Editor, at Washington, North Carolina.

## DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY 8.

Lord Stanley, seeing the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in his place, rose for the purpose of putting to him some questions of which he had given notice the other evening; and the subject to which the questions referred was of so important a nature, and one so critical at this period, that he felt himself compelled to preface his inquiries by such a statement of facts, and nothing more, as he believed he was by the rules of the house entitled to make. It would be in the recollection of the house that, in the latter part of 1837, at a time when, by the gallantry of our troops, both of the line and the militia, rebellion had been put down in the province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel remained in arms throughout the province, a band of men, consisting partly of Canadians and partly of American subjects, organized within the territory of the United States, possessed themselves of arms by seizing upon arsenals, the property of the United States, and in a day took possession of an island in Niagara river, the property of her Majesty, to which they transported—also in open day—arms, the property of the United States; ammunition, the property of the U. S.; and also brought reinforcements of men to make their possession of it good. From that position, and with those means, they, for a considerable time, fired on the inhabitants of the Canadian territory, which was not more than 600 yards distant, and upon the boats passing up and down the river. The band of men on the island were supplied on more than one occasion by a schooner from the American territories, which was chartered for the purpose, with arms, ammunition, and reinforcements, and on the night of the 20th of December, the American steamer having been employed in the manner stated during that day, a body of men under the authority of her Majesty, and commanded by, or at least under the orders of Mr. McNabb, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, who at that time commanded the militia of the province, acting on behalf of her Majesty, attacked the steamer, which was then moored on the American shore, captured it, and finding it impossible to carry it away in consequence of the rapidity of the current, set fire to it, and suffered it to float down the falls of the Niagara.

A representation on the subject of this proceeding was instantly made by the State of New York to the President of the United States, to whom, at the same time, a counter statement was also made on the part of the British authorities in Canada, through the intervention of Mr. Fox, our minister to the U. S. In consequence of the conflicting nature of the evidence on the subject, the President, who was in communication with Mr. Fox, furnished him with the evidence transmitted to the American Government, accompanied by a demand of reparation for that which was characterized as an outrage on the neutrality of the U. S. territory. A counter statement from the Canadian authorities was made the subject of a strong counter representation on the part of the British Minister at Washington, and in the course of January and February, 1838, the whole of the correspondence was transmitted to her Majesty's Government, accompanied with a demand of reparation. Since that period, he believed no information relative to the transaction had been furnished from the Foreign office, but the Colonial office had, in 1838, and subsequently, laid various papers before the House, amongst which were proceedings of the House of Assembly, and a despatch from her Majesty's Lieutenant General in Canada, which strongly supported the view of the affair taken by the Canadian authorities, and as strongly expressed disapprobation of the conduct of the parties who had taken possession of the island, and chartered the American steamer. The country generally believed that the affair was entirely settled; but on the 12th of November last, as he was given to understand, a gentleman of the name of M'Leod, who had been in the service of her Majesty, and had filled the situation of sheriff of one of the counties in Canada, and had been active on several occasions in repelling invasions of the province of Upper Canada; but who, as far as he had been able to ascertain, had not practically taken any part in the affair of the capture of the Caroline, was seized in the State of N. York on a charge of murder and arson—founded on his assumed participation in the seizure and destruction of the vessel, under the sanction of the Canadian authorities in repelling the invasion of the Canadian territory, and under the immediate command of the gentleman to whom the command of the military forces of her Majesty in the province was at the time entrusted. Mr. M'Leod was about to be tried by a jury of the State of New York.

He (Lord Stanley) hoped he was stating the facts correctly; if not, he trusted the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs would put him right. Upon the meeting of Congress that body called upon the President to lay before it certain communications with the British Government with reference to this subject. The President, in compli-

ance with this application, laid before Congress certain papers, and amongst them a strong remonstrance, which Mr. Fox, as British Minister and representative of her Majesty, had felt it his duty to make against the apprehension and intended trial by the State of New York, for an offence, if it were one, which had been committed under the sanction of the British authorities, which was, at the time, under the consideration of the two Governments, and had been for three years the subject of negotiation. The answer of the President was a refusal to admit the validity of the claim of Mr. M'Leod to liberation, partly on the ground that the Federal Government had, in such a case, no power to interfere with the authority of the independent States, & even if they had, the present was not a case in which it would be right for them to exercise that power, inasmuch as the President was not aware of any principle of international law which entitled Mr. M'Leod to impunity because their acts had become the subject of diplomatic discussion between the two Governments. Mr. Fox closed the correspondence with a strong expression of regret at the view the President seemed inclined to take. He said he was not authorized to express the views of her Majesty's Government; but for his own part he entered the strongest protest in his power against the course taken, and would take the earliest opportunity of communicating with her Majesty's ministers.

Thus, then, was the case. A British subject had been arrested in November, & the seizure, he (Lord Stanley) was given to understand, took place in this present month, February. At this hour, therefore, and that was his vindication for interfering in any way when the relations between two great countries were in so critical a state—at this very moment the life of a British subject might be in jeopardy for having acted in defence of his country, and under the authority and commands of those to whom he was compelled to give obedience in repelling invasion. (Hear.) The question he wished to put to the noble lord, inasmuch as negotiations had commenced as early as January, 1838, was, in the first place, whether he had any objection to lay upon the table of the house the correspondence that had taken place between her Majesty's Government and that of the U. S. States, relative to the destruction of the steamer Caroline; also, whether the noble lord had received a copy of a despatch from Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth, in which he stated he had transmitted to his Government the correspondence relative to the apprehension of Mr. M'Leod, and which despatch he presumed had been received. He wished also to inquire whether her Majesty's Government had taken any steps, and if so, what steps, for the liberation of M'Leod. He begged likewise to ask, whether the noble lord had any objections to lay upon the table of the House the correspondence between her Majesty's representative at the United States and the British Government.

Viscount Palmerston said that the noble lord opposite had adverted with great skill and discretion to a subject of extreme interest, and one which, from the great delicacy of its nature, involving as it did considerations of the gravest character to the two countries, the house would see that it ought to be touched upon with the greatest reserve, either by the noble lord in inquiring, or himself in answering. (Hear, hear.) The statement made by the noble lord of the transactions which had led to the particular circumstance that had been adverted to was, he (Viscount Palmerston) believed, as far as his memory served him, strictly correct. He would in the first place, answer the questions of the noble lord before making any remark on the case itself. He thought it would not be expedient, in the present state of the discussion between the two Governments as to the capture and destruction of the Caroline, to lay before the house that correspondence. Whenever it might be brought to a close, there could, of course, be no objection to so doing. Her Majesty's Government having received within the last few days despatches from Mr. Fox, enclosing copies of his correspondence with the authorities of the United States, which correspondence had been furnished to the public in the American papers, there could be no objection to lay before Parliament those documents that were already before the public. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But it would be a departure from what he considered an important and most essential rule in regard to international affairs, and one which might operate very injuriously to national interests, to lay before Parliament documents relating to pending discussions—(cheers) but, as he had before said, as some of those had been already published, as respected them there could be no objection.

He thought it important to make, with reference to the notice to Mr. Forsyth, one observation. The noble lord had said he believed Mr. M'Leod was not one of the party by whom the Caroline was attacked. Now his (Viscount Palmerston's) information went precisely to the same conclusion; but with regard to the ground taken by Mr. Forsyth, in replying to Mr. Fox, he thought it right to state that the American

Government undoubtedly might have considered this transaction either as a transaction to be dealt with between the two Governments, by demands for redress on the one hand, to be granted or refused on the other, and dealt with accordingly, or it might have been considered, as the British authorities consider proceedings between American citizens on the British side of the border, as matters purely to be dealt with by the local authorities. But the American Government had chosen the former course, by treating this matter as one to be decided between the two Governments, and as the ground on which they were entitled to demand redress from the British Government for the acts of its subjects. He was sure the House would feel that on a matter of such extreme delicacy it would be improper for him to enter into further remarks or observations. He had, therefore, contented himself in answering the noble lord's questions, by stating the matters of fact he had just adverted to.

Lord Stanley said that, although the noble lord had answered some of his questions, he had omitted to notice one. He, Lord Stanley, had put a question which he considered of extreme importance; it was, whether the Government had taken any, and if so, what steps for the protection and liberation of Mr. M'Leod. Viscount Palmerston replied, that a case somewhat similar in principle to the present had been expected a year or two ago. Instructions were sent out to Mr. Fox, upon which he had founded the communication he had made to the American Government. Of course the House would suppose—at least he so trusted, that her Majesty's Government would send, indeed they had already sent, certain instructions; but, until the conclusion of the correspondence, it was impossible those instructions should be final. He trusted the House would believe that the Government would forthwith send to Mr. Fox such further instructions as they might deem it their duty to give, but he hoped the House would see that it would not at present be proper for him (Viscount Palmerston) to state what the nature of those instructions would be.

Mr. Hume wished to ask one question of the noble lord, but before doing so he must request the House to suspend their judgment on the case brought before them by the noble lord, till they had before them the whole of the papers on the subject. The question he wished to ask was this:—It appeared by the papers which he had in his possession, that January, 1840, a motion was made in the House of Representatives, calling upon the President to place on the table of the House all the correspondence respecting the Caroline, that had taken place between the Government of the United States and that of Britain. In consequence of that motion, certain papers which had been received from Mr. Stevenson had been laid on the table of the house on the 15th of May, together with a long letter from that gentleman, dated in May, and stating that agreeably to the order he had received from the President, through Mr. Forsyth, he had laid before the noble viscount (Viscount Palmerston) a copy of that letter. That letter called upon the British Government to state whether the affair was an enterprise of robbers, or whether it had the sanction of the Government. From May up to the present hour, he (Mr. Hume) was not aware that any answer had been given to that letter. Indeed, Mr. Stevenson, in a letter to Mr. Forsyth, dated July 2, 1839, said: "I regret to say that no answer has yet been given to my note in the case of the Caroline. I have not deemed it proper, under these circumstances, to press the subject without instructions from your department. If it is the wish of the Government that I should do so, I pray to be informed of it, and the degree of urgency that I am to adopt." By what had taken place in the Congress it appeared that the American Government were ignorant of any proceeding by the British Government which should warrant them either in considering the enterprise as one of robbers or as sanctioned by the Government. That he believed was the ground upon which Mr. Forsyth had proceeded. He considered this matter as one of the utmost importance, and trusted the house would not enter into discussion upon it until the whole of the documents had been laid upon the table. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount Palmerston believed that the honorable gentleman would find that the correspondence contained a recommendation to Mr. Stevenson to abstain from bringing forward the question again. With respect to the letter referred to, the principle stood thus: In the case of the American citizens engaged in passing into Canada, the American Government disavowed their acts, and stated that the British authorities might deal with them as they pleased. (Hear, hear.) and that they were not pursued either in any way to the protection of the United States. In the other case, the American Government had assumed the case of the Caroline to be one that was to be dealt with as a Government transaction; and until those persons were disowned by the British Government in

the same manner as the American Government in the other case had disavowed the acts of their citizens, he conceived the American Government could not change their ground upon the point. (Hear.)

Sir R. Peel wished to ask the noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies, one question on a simple matter of fact; it was whether there were not officers holding commissions in her Majesty's army and navy engaged in the affairs of the Caroline, and who had received pensions corresponding in amount with those they would have received if they had suffered such wounds to regular service?

Lord J. Russell said that he had understood that officers of her Majesty's army and navy were employed on that occasion, under the orders of the Colonial authorities, and that some of them were wounded in that service; but he had not heard that they had received any pensions.

## AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS Made at the 2d Session of the 29th Congress.

Partial support of Government (Congress)	\$410,000
For Civil and Diplomatic expenses	8,030,005
For the Navy	5,926,358
For the Army	5,411,919
For Fortifications	485,510
For the Military Academy	100,522
For Pensions	1,144,155
For the Indian Department	875,250
For delegation of Western Seminoles	15,000
For destitute Kirkcubbin, removal of Saan Creek and Black River Indians	22,000
For survey of Northeastern Boundary	75,000
For Lunatics in District of Columbia	3,000
For refunding duties on French ship Alexandre	1,050
For Avery, Salomax and Company	9,779
For private claims (not pensions) amounts specified	4,915

Amount of definite and specified appropriation \$22,756,193  
In addition to the above, claims are to be examined, and the amount found due to be paid, viz:

Claim of the corporation of the city of Mobile.	
Claim of Clennens, Bryan and Co.	
Clerks on Chickasaw treaty business.	
Officers of the customs, arrears of compensation for 1839.	
Arrears due to clerks of Boston custom house from 1832 to 1837.	
These may take, in the aggregate, about	150,000

\$22,756,193  
For which deduct the sum appropriated for the Post Office Department, which is to be paid from the revenue of the Department exclusively, 4,812,620

Leaving to be provided from the common Treasury, exclusive of the redemption of Treasury notes and sundry standing appropriations, such as \$200,000 annually for arming the militia, and other annual charges \$17,943,573

From the Globe.  
CORRESPONDENCE.  
WASHINGTON CITY,  
February 22, 1841.

To Mr. VAN BUREN.

President of the United States.  
SIR: The undersigned Democratic members of the 29th Congress, in common with other of their fellow-citizens, your political friends, are anxious to have an opportunity to testify their respect for you before your departure from Washington City; and, for that purpose, invite you to accept a public dinner on such day as may suit your convenience about the time of the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

Occupying a position to have been close observers of your conduct, both public and private—witnesses of the ability, patriotism, frankness, and disinterestedness with which you have pursued the straight path of the public good—approving the great measures and principles of your Administration—admiring the frankness and decorum of your personal deportment in all the trying scenes through which you have passed—and entertaining for you the highest degree of respect and esteem—the undersigned would not be reconciled to their feelings being separated from you without soliciting an opportunity of giving a public and formal expression to the sentiments of respect, confidence, and approbation with which your conduct has inspired them.

The undersigned know full well that it has not been your custom to accept public dinners, or public marks of respect of any kind—that your aim has been to discharge the duties, and to avoid the honors of your exalted station—and that nothing could be more agreeable to your own feelings than to leave the high office which you have filled, with the same modest, noiseless, and unambitious steps with which you entered upon and passed through it. The undersigned know this; but they hope that you may find, in the circumstances of the present occasion, an inducement for departing from a general rule, and that your friends may have the gratification which they have asked, of meeting you at a public dinner.

We have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your friends and fellow-citizens.  
[Signed by all the Democratic Members of Congress.]

WASHINGTON, March 1st, 1841.

Gentlemen: Your letter, inviting me to a public dinner previous to my departure from this city, as a testimony of respect from the Democratic members of both Houses of Congress, and others of their fellow-citizens, my political friends, was delivered to me by the committee appointed for that purpose.

It can scarcely be necessary for me to express to you the feeling of profound gratitude with which I receive it, and of my continued respect and confidence. Always regarding the office from which I am about to retire, as a trust to be administered for the general benefit of others; I have endeavored, as far as possible, to associate my own personal interest in its possession closely and inseparably with what I have ever believed, and still believe, to be the best interests of the great body of the people, and to discharge the highly responsible duties committed to the Chief Magistrate of this great Confederation in conformity with the opinions and principles of those who honored me with their confidence.

No one, gentlemen, however sagacious, can penetrate the future, or clearly predict the prospective results of great public measures; more especially is this true of one who has had an active personal agency in their maturity and adoption. Making, however, every reasonable allowance for this consideration, I cannot hesitate to avow my entire confidence in the complete success and salutary consequences of the important measures I have felt it my duty to recommend, and which have received the sanction of Congress.

The testimony of so large a portion of the representatives of the divided Democracy of the United States, conveyed in your address, added to the warm support of a most generous number of independent suffrages than that by which I was elected, leave me without apprehension as to the opinion which has been formed in respect to my official conduct by those who made me the depository of their confidence.

These objects accomplished, I retire from the high and honorable station bestowed upon me by my countrymen, without a single personal wish unsatisfied. I find myself, gentlemen, incapable of doing justice to the feelings awakened by the eloquent expressions of regard and confidence with which you have honored me. Let it therefore suffice to say that they are received with heartfelt pleasure, and will be long and gratefully remembered.

You have done justice to the motives by which I have been guided in heretofore always declining testimonials similar to that now offered, from a source which calls for every effort of self-denial, and I coincide fully with you in the opinion that the present occasion is one in which a departure from a uniform course in this respect, would be proper and consistent. If I were to consult my own gratification alone, I would gladly accept your invitation; but when I call to mind that the period to which, from considerations of official propriety, I should be obliged to defer a compliance with your request, must interfere with the natural desire of the members of the House of Representatives, who will be at liberty to return in their homes, I am unwilling to subject them to a delay which they have generously overlooked in their wish to do me honor.

You will, therefore, I hope, indulge me in respectfully declining the public dinner you have tendered.

Yet, although we may not meet at the festive board, I cannot but hope that the gentlemen who have offered me this assurance of confidence and attachment at a moment which renders it peculiarly grateful to my feelings, will, before I leave the city, afford me an opportunity to take them by the hand, assure them of my hearty good wishes for their future welfare, and bid them farewell.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your friend, and obedient servant

M. VAN BUREN.  
To the Hon. Messrs. Wm R King, Geo. L. Benton, John M. Robinson, Henry Hubbard, Wm. H. Roane, A. Anderson, and others, Washington.

Be independent—fear no man, but respect all.