

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.

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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.

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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 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.

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Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and Headache, Restlessness, Hiccups, Anxiety, Langor, and Melancholy, Constiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scarcely, Ulcers, Invertebrate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow and Clay Complexions, and other disagreeable complexion, 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 his favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is a fact 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. RAMSOUR,
Lincolnton, N. C.

September 2, 1840.

PROSPECTUS

OF A
POLITICAL NEWSPAPER.

TO BE ENTITLED
THE EXTRA STANDARD,
THOMAS LORING, Editor.

THE EXTRA STANDARD is intended to accommodate those of our fellow-citizens who desire a cheap publication, containing sound political doctrines, and the news of the day; and will be published semi-monthly.

The Editor will endeavor to make this publication acceptable to the public; especially that portion who are friendly to Democratic Republican principles.

The price will be \$1 per year, payable in all cases in advance. As the price is low, the terms must be complied with—no paper will be sent to any one without the amount of one dollar in advance, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless the advance for the second year is sent by the time the first expires.

Twelve copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to different individuals, on the payment of ten dollars in advance.

A specimen number will be issued in a few days.

Should the subscription justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May next.

Raleigh, March 3, 1841.

From the Nashville Union. DECLINE OF PUBLIC MORALS.

"So long as banks shall be allowed to suspend specie payments with impunity, they will prove a course to the rich, a rod of oppression to the poor, and a slur upon the morals of the nation."

This is the closing sentence of a private letter we received on the subject of finance from the hand of John Quincy Adams immediately after the bank suspensions of 1837. Whatever may be the inordinate temper of Mr. Adams on forbidden subjects; erratic, utopian, and impracticable as he is upon many public questions, still he is a man of wide observation and profound learning.

Those suspensions were produced by the movements of the United States Bank, and that Bank is among the first to fall into a heap of financial ruins. The rich are robbed of their stocks, and so are the poor.—It has been a curse and a rod of oppression to both. Under the suspension, in which it took the lead, the whole people are daily defrauded by every business transaction wherein paper money is the instrument of operation. But the loss of property by these fraudulent manoeuvres is but a trifle when compared with the "slur upon the morals of the nation." What can be the opinion of Great Britain, whose subjects held four-sevenths of the stock in our old broken Bank? And what are the effects at home of this general system of legal plunder, adopted by our banking institutions generally?

This swindling in high places has paved the way to almost every species of crime in every gradation of society. A bank officer is detected in making himself a millionaire from the stockholder's vault, and yet he has acted in such a fashionable manner as to be permitted at large to defend the theft through a series of letters addressed to a member of Congress! Fraud by suspension having been tolerated from supposed necessity, a step further is ventured, and that which was wont to be called absolute theft and robbery is resolved into the simple missing of a figure. Now a member of Congress forges drafts on distance, disposes of them, and goes over to Canada to curse his country and partake of British sympathy. Then a grand adventurer starts at New Orleans and passes to the Northeast, forging as he goes along, to the amount of more than a hundred thousand. Every mail brings intelligence of some new deprecation upon bank property, either by the officers, or by knaves who have perhaps deserted an honest occupation under the belief that "grab is the game" most fashionable.

We have cases at home which are directly in point. The clerk of the Union Bank, whose honesty no one was before heard to question; who enjoyed reputable standing in society and in one of our most flourishing churches; had, it seems, been playing this game of "grab" for a long time previous to his detection. The bank, like all other banks, had been constantly issuing "we promise to pay on demand," when indeed it did not intend to pay on demand; and we marvel not that its "illustrious example" was followed by one of its clerks. Our only wonder is, that such occurrences among mercantiles are not more frequent under the rule of precedent.

Another instance at home—an occurrence of the past week—comes up to the help of illustration. A few months ago the sum of nearly \$7,000 was fraudulently obtained from the State Bank at Nashville by a too successful trick practised upon an established rule of the directors. The fraud was detected about a fortnight ago, and a merchant by the name of Moore, at Milton, in Rutherford county, was arrested a few days since upon suspicion of having been concerned in the "transaction." During his examination before a magistrate he asked the privilege of stepping into an adjacent room to write a letter, which was granted. When alone he committed suicide.

There can be no doubt of the fact that nothing has ever occurred in this country so fatal in its effects upon "the morals of the nation" as the utter faithlessness of the institutions established to furnish a representative of the wealth, labor, and industry of the people. Followed as it was by the immoral (not to say disgraceful) scenes of the elections of 1840, when fraud and unexampled corruption stalked abroad at noon-day—we are not so much astonished at the manifest decline of public morals as we are that its causes are not more clearly seen by all parties, more frequently spoken of by the wayside, in the language of denunciation, and more effectually guarded against in the essays of statesmen, political economists, and moralists.

Mr. RITCHIE closes a fine analysis of the late message with the following well put interrogatories. A very few days will answer them, by showing whether the President means to set up for himself on his own principles, or to become an instrument in the hands of Mr. Clay, to carry out the principles of Federalism, and so close his

life in subserviency to a party, which he obtained all his reputation by opposing. *Globe.*

"But will John Tyler carry out his old State Rights principles, and manfully throw himself into the raging sea of the Whig party? Will he act like a Roman—or rather, in the still higher style of man, the stern, high-minded Virginian, will he nobly stem the current of consolidation, and the fury of Clay and his clique, and risk himself for the great principles of the Constitution? Will he do this, and entitle himself to the support of every State Rights Democrat in the Union? Or will he be at tempt to whip around the difficulty, and sanction a bill that establishes a large bank in the District of Columbia, with the power of branching off in the States, without or with their consent? Letters in this city from Washington, hint that he is in favor of such a proposition. The Washington correspondent of the Savannah Georgian writes, on the 25th, "In regard to the first of these propositions, (the establishment of a National Bank,) it is said that Mr. Ewing will submit a plan to Congress, proposing the establishment of a twenty million bank in this city, with branches in such States as may wish to enjoy its benefits, or suffer from its rascalities. The object in locating the Bank here, is to soothe the consciences of those Whigs who pretend to believe in the unconstitutionality of such an institution." It would, indeed, be whipping the devil round the stump.—It would be adding hypocrisy to usurpation. If Congress cannot directly establish a bank in a State, what right has it to establish a branch, indirectly, through a bank in the District? Or what right has it to establish one with the consent of a State? The States may enlarge the powers of the Federal Government by the assent of three-fourths to an amendment of the Constitution, but not otherwise. If Congress can place their lever on an inch of ground in the District to move the Union, they might be always violating the Constitution. They might establish incorporations there for commercial, manufacturing, or religious purposes, and tempt single States to admit them into their bosoms, and thus indirectly cover the country with charters, when the power to establish incorporations was asked for and expressly refused in the Federal Convention. Besides, how alarming the consequences of establishing a monstrous money King with thirty or fifty millions, in the immediate vicinity of the Executive; and, with all its corruptions, next door to the members of Congress—and "controlling the interests of individuals, as well as of the States."

"We pause for further developments. We wait for Mr. Ewing's propositions.—He may uncease the lion, though Mr. Clay does not seem willing to wait for the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. We expect nothing good from that quarter. The Cabinet is Federal. Mr. Webster rules them; and the master spirit of Henry Clay rules him. If Mr. Tyler had the stern stuff and the noble pride of his illustrious father, he would not be ruled over, by Mr. Clay; but throwing himself upon his generous and enlightened countrymen, would either raise himself upon his affections—or sacrifice himself, like Curtius, for the cause of his country."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Abhorred conjunction!—The Baltimore American goes for a National Bank, and as an auxiliary to it, a high Tariff! Here indeed is a double remedy for the times, worse by far than the disease itself. It admires Mr. Clay's promptness in bringing forward a National Bank as his "fiscal agent"—but declares, "that a National Bank, indispensable as it is to the restoration of a sound financial state, will yet avail but little unless some decided change is made in our regulations of trade." "What can a Bank do without specie? And how can we retain specie in the country enough to constitute the basis of currency, while a constant drain is going on under our existing commercial regulations, the inevitable result of which is to take specie out of the country?" The American, therefore, goes for severe restrictions upon our commerce, in order to check what it calls "excessive importations." "The doctrine is not a new one—for, we have lately heard a Tariff recommended, almost amounting to a prohibition, for the purpose of keeping the specie at home, in order to assist a National Bank. And these recommendations, so well worthy of the most benighted days of Old Spain, and more than a century behind the present age, are urged by the ablest Whig paper in the commercial City of Baltimore. What are we coming to? How far are the Whigs retrograding from the wise genius of the age, and the solid interests of such a young and growing country as the United States? It was but the other day, that the Richmond Whig ridiculed "the abstraction of free Trade" and the modification of the Corn laws of England; one of the best reforms which could happen to every planter and farmer in the grain-growing regions of America. Well, here

we have another branch of the monstrous Whig doctrine—that a National Bank can avail but little without the concurrence of a restrictive Tariff. Either of them separately is abhorrent to the genius of the South. Their conjunction is portentous and abhorrent to all our principles in the last degree.

Washington, June 9.
From the *Globe.*

SENATE.

Mr. Clay gave notice that he would, on tomorrow, introduce a bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands.

Mr. Rives moved to refer that portion of the President's message touching the foreign relations, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which he is chairman. This is the ordinary course of business, but their exists a motive for setting it aside. Mr. Webster's correspondence with Mr. Fox, will not bear the scrutiny to which it is likely to be subjected in the Senate. The majority, therefore, under the lead of Mr. Clay, who moved the postponement of Mr. Rives's proposition, will not willingly permit an immediate consideration of the motion of reference, until the interest which attaches to the recently published correspondence passes away, and it may escape the full effect of the animadversion of the representative bodies to which it has been communicated, while the public attention is alive to it. The tactics of the Federal party, we think, will be found throughout to take the character of the leader to whose dictation it has evidently submitted itself. Mr. Clay has certainly an absolute control over a majority of the Federal majority in Congress. The system of caucus management which is resorted to by him, in regard to every measure, great and small, makes his will absolute over the whole party, by the perfect subserviency of the greater part.

This was made still more manifest in the next subject which was immediately brought up—the bill to repeal the Independent Treasury. But a few days ago, a portion of Mr. Clay's party acceded to Mr. Calhoun's amendment, to remove the disabilities which circumstances have imposed upon the greater portion of the State banks, and on which the repeal of the Independent Treasury law will devalue the fiscal agency of the Government. The majority of the Senate refused to repeal the State bank system as established in 1836. Some of the Senators in the Administration ranks declared that the repeal of that system would leave no regulated system, and that it would be a violation of all the principles avowed by the Whig party during the late struggles, to abandon all legal regulation, and leave the public money at the discretion of the President and his Secretary—yet, in the face of all this, confirmed by the vote of the majority, a few nights' caucusing has enabled Mr. Clay to accomplish what was contemplated by his rejected amendment. It is admitted on all sides that without a removal of the disabilities of the State banks, which was first carried by the adoption of Mr. Calhoun's proposition, many will be incompetent to take the public deposits; and yet the same men who voted that it was indispensable to preserve Whig principles, that there should be a regulated and adequate fiscal agency, independent of executive discretion, left to manage the finances in the interim after the repeal of the Independent Treasury, united under Mr. Clay's lead to reject every proposition looking to the maintenance of their avowed principles.

Mr. Woodbury entered upon an exact and unquestioned detail of the condition of things, upon supposition of the repeal of the Independent Treasury, without further legislation to make the revived State bank system feasible; and showed conclusively that every thing would be thrown into confusion, and that it was calculated to make the course of the Department as lawless as that of the Bank of the United States, in the management of the public money.—He brought in view, in the course of his remarks, a multitude of very interesting facts in relation to the past conduct of the finances.

Mr. Calhoun, in a few brief remarks, enforced the views of Mr. Woodbury. Mr. Benton made a distinct proposition to recommit the proposed measure of repeal, with instructions that the Finance Committee originating it, should bring in some legally regulated substitute, to take charge of the public treasure, which, on the abrogation of the Independent Treasury, would fall from the hands of the receivers general, the collectors, the officers of the mints, and receivers at the land offices.—He urged his proposition in a short and pertinent argument.

Mr. Young of Illinois urged some views, showing the necessity of providing some security for the funds which would be in the hands of persons, whose bonds would lose their obligations by the repeal of the statute under which alone they existed.

Mr. McRoberts of Illinois made a proposition, also, to secure the public revenue accruing during the interval elapsing between the repeal of the present system

and the establishment of another. He enforced his views by reference to the practice of the Department, and the decisions of the courts. All these well meant provisions were voted down by a fixed caucus-packed party vote, without a reason assigned—Mr. Clay simply giving occasional signals, by word and action.

Mr. Wright, towards the close of the sitting, entered upon a comprehensive argument of the whole matter, as presented for instant decision.

Mr. Wright was followed by Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Clay of Alabama, who, at 5 o'clock, made a motion to adjourn, which was put down by the Whig majority. Mr. Benton then addressed the Senate for about an hour in opposition to the bill, and when he had closed, the question was taken on its passage and decided in the affirmative—ayes 29, noes 18.

Washington, June 10.
From the *Globe.*
SENATE.

The promised bill for the division of the spoils of the public lands among the States, by way of reconciling them to the ruin of the Confederation which they had been surrendered to consent, was introduced by Mr. Clay this morning. After the reading of the bill by its title, he instantly proposed second reading in the same way. Mr. Woodbridge of Michigan hoped the bill might be printed. But Mr. Clay thought this might arrest its rapid flight through the body, and said it was the old bill, which had been printed some years ago. This admonished Senators that some printed copy might be found among the files of the Secretary's office, and that it would be needless to incur the delay which the printing might occasion, before the reference of the bill, a motion for which he designed should follow the second reading by the title only. Mr. Woodbridge, although of Mr. Clay's party, was opposed to this hot haste, and insisted on the printing; and Mr. Benton had the hardihood to refuse his assent to the reading by the title twice on the same day, to give wings to this measure of waste and corruption. As a single negative was sufficient to arrest this setting aside of the rules of legislation, the second reading was not allowed, but Mr. Clay said that he would profit by the impediment thrown in his way. His hint was designed to let the minority know, that if they insisted on the regular progress, according to the rules of the House, he would make them feel the power he commanded, in such way as to indemnify for such resistance to his arbitrary pleasure.

The land distribution bill being thus disposed of, for the day, the proposition to refer the portion of the message in regard to foreign relations, brought on a debate in regard to the correspondence of Messrs. Fox and Webster, and our relations with Great Britain. Mr. Buchanan opened the debate by a brief statement of the facts concerning the murder of a part of the crew and the burning of the Caroline, and contrasted the posture taken by the last Administration with that assumed by Mr. Webster in relation to this subject. He made a very clear exposition of facts, and we think with a liberal and impartial spirit we might say with a delicate and tender regard for Mr. Webster, and the station held by him, representing the country and its honor—presented an aspect of the late diplomacy, which must make the nation sensible that it must make a new character, if it expects to preserve its rights or its standing. We shall not do Mr. Buchanan the injustice of attempting to give a sketch of his course of argument—of the sentiments he proclaimed, or the principles asserted. In a few days we shall be able to present the whole speech to the public, which cannot be abbreviated. We will accompany it, if possible, with Mr. Rives's reply, and defence of Mr. Webster's doctrines. These mental efforts of the two Senators will be found to bear about the same proportions that their persons do to each other.

On the conclusion of Mr. Rives's speech, Mr. Choate, the Senator from Boston, who holds Mr. Webster's place there, rose also to reply, probably under the impression that Mr. Buchanan had not been fully answered. He was not prepared to go on, being inclined to consult Mr. Webster on the mode of managing the field before him. Although at a later hour yesterday Mr. Clay of Alabama, who was unwieldy, begged time until to-day to be heard upon the repeal of the Independent Treasury, & was denied by the Federal majority, yet the minority in the Senate cheerfully acceded to the inclination of Mr. Choate for an adjournment.

THE HOUSE.

We passed an hour in the gallery of the House, after the adjournment of the Senate, listening to the speech of a new member from Kentucky—the Hon. T. F. Marshall—in reply to the Hon. J. Q. Adams. We think the old teacher of rhetoric had never such a lesson before from a young scholar of his own Federal school. Mr. Adams and his Abolition friends having gained a signal triumph in the organization of the House of Representatives,

have grown presumptuous upon it. We apprehend that there has been a little of the tactics of "the Puritan and Blackleg" brought to bear in this business in more ways than one. It will be observed that Mr. Clay's particular devotee is made Speaker of the House, and that Mr. Adams's particular coadjutors in the House are put by him at the head of all its leading Committees.

William Halstead the Abolitionist, for whom Mr. Adams fought such a taste as temporary Speaker, in the organization of the last House, is made Chairman of the Committee of Elections—the very tribunal which he sought to disgrace by making the fraudulent commission of a Governor prevail with it, instead of the legal popular suffrages recorded on the polls.

Millard Fillmore, another Abolitionist, returned from one of the strongest Abolition districts of New York, is put at the head of the principal committee of the House at this juncture—the Committee of Ways and Means.

Joshua R. Giddings, another flaming Abolitionist from Ohio, is put at the head of the Committee of Claims. Before this committee will come all claims for lost property in slaves and otherwise, growing out of the Florida war; upon which, and all its kindred subjects, Mr. Giddings delivered a speech at the last session, which shows that he has prejudged every question that can arise, and against the rights and interests of the people of Florida.

George N. Briggs, a Massachusetts man, and friend of Mr. Adams, personal and political, is put at the head of the influential Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Daniel D. Barnard, another coadjutor from Albany, New York, is put at the head of the Judiciary Committee.

Hiland Hall, another Abolitionist from Vermont, is at the head of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Ieverett Saltonstall, the mover of the Hartford Convention in the Massachusetts Legislature, and the coadjutor of Mr. Adams on the tariff question, is put at the head of the Committee on Manufactures.

John Q. Adams, who, when President, invoked higher authority than the Constitution in favor of the Indians, against Georgia, as he does now in favor of the negroes against the whole South, is himself put at the head of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, another of the Boston stamp, and notoriously active in the effort to force the five million French spoliation claim through Congress, is put at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the position to give the greatest influence over the demands for which he is, and has been, a sort of attorney.

Calvary Morris, another Abolitionist, is at the head of the Committee on Pensions.

Thomas B. Osborne, a Connecticut Abolitionist, is at the head of the Committee on Patents.

William W. Boardman, another of the same breed, of Connecticut, is at the head of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Osman Baker, a Massachusetts man, is at the head of the Committee of Accounts.

The universal preference of Abolition and Adams men on all the principal Committees of the House, could not have been accidental. It evinces an understanding, something like the "bargain, intrigue and management" of yore, between the Kentucky Speaker and the black Partisans of the present day.

The next triumph which followed this success of the Abolitionists, in appropriating the powers of the committees, was the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms of their choosing.

After this followed, on the motion of Mr. Adams, the repeal of the 21st rule—the rule which inhibited the reception of Abolition petitions, and the agitation of the subject they would introduce.

The motion to reconsider the vote carrying the repeal of the 21st rule, brought out all Mr. Adams's dangerous principles. He avowed, on the floor of the House, in case the negroes were roused to insurrection, that it would authorize the interposition of Congress on the subject of slavery that it would authorize the free States to make emancipation the condition of bringing the force of the Union to the rescue; that while it would authorize the free States to take part in the war by the terms of the Constitution, it would authorize the Government by the terms of a treaty, to abolish slavery, and enforce upon the South the principle of universal emancipation.—This declaration of Mr. Adams called out Mr. Marshall in a speech of great power, which we hope to see reported and universally disseminated. It will do good North and South.

TIT FOR TAT.

The Bank of Frederick, Md., has been robbed to the amount of nearly \$200,000. Served it right. It has been robbing the community for years—"turn about is fair play."—*Old Dominion.*