

son, and which the Whigs of the South assisted in consummating! The Democratic party predicted that the success of the Whigs would produce these evils. Hear what the Charlottesville Convention said in their Address to the People of Virginia, in September last:

"If we repudiate Martin Van Buren, we paralyze his aid our friends, and we commit our dearest interests to William Henry Harrison's friends, who have hitherto betrayed us. If we elect Mr. Van Buren, the door is still closed to their claim of petition and debate, the country is saved from agitation, and the Union from the danger of dissolution. But the election of his competitor throws open the door to petitions and debates upon the District of Columbia, and it is to this point of the frigate that the artillery of the Abolitionists has hitherto been directed, and will continue to be pointed. Break that rampart down, (the District) and the Union is gone. The very agitation of such a question, if continued from Session to Session, weakens the bonds which unite us. Touch the slaves in the District of Columbia, without the consent of their Masters, without the consent of all the slaveholding States, without engraving the power on the Constitution—nay, open the door to petition, to debate, and to agitation, and this Union may be shaken to the centre."

Such were the predictions of the Charlottesville Convention,—such were the predictions of the Democratic party every where—And how soon they are likely to be verified! In the first ten days of the first Session of a *Whig Congress*, this wholesome rule is rescinded, and the door thrown open to agitation!

The Richmond Enquirer gives the following summary of the vote on this question:

"Of those who voted for rescinding the Resolution, 82 are Whigs, 30 Democrats—and of those who voted against rescinding 55 are Democrats, 48 Whigs, (and Mr. Wise.) And to bring the question still nearer to the test in the non-slaveholding States, of those who voted for rescinding, in other words, against Southern Rights, 78 are Whigs and 30 are Democrats—and in those States, of the members voting against rescinding or in favor of Southern Rights, 3 are Whigs, and 19 Democrats. Thus, the reader will see how much more we are indebted to the Democrats than the Whigs for their co-operation in behalf of Southern Rights—and how much the South has gained as the first fruits of the great Whig victory of 1840.

A motion was subsequently made by Mr. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, to reconsider the decision by which the 21st rule was rescinded; but the majority stubbornly refused!

IDENTITY OF NORTHERN WHIGGERY AND ABOLITIONISM ADMITTED.

Heretofore when the Democratic press and party have insisted that the Whig party at the North were identified with the Abolitionists, they were accused of misrepresentation, and this too for the mere purpose of making political capital for themselves at home.

That our readers may see whether or not, the Democratic party were wrong in what they then averred, we copy a few short sentences from a speech made a few days ago in Congress, by the Hon. Henry A. Wise of Virginia, one of the leading Whigs in the House. It can scarcely be presumed that Mr. Wise would efface the stigma of Abolitionism to his own party, without being well convinced of the truth of what he was saying, or that he would fail to charge his political opponents with the like crime, if he could obtain sufficient evidence to justify himself in so doing.

Here follows the extract:

"We are scarcely seated in this House, before the hideous aspect of Abolitionism rises to drive us from our propriety. The North, the Whig North, the Harrison Whig North, are waiting for—what? They will not proceed to the business of the country until you and I, Mr. Spenser, will consent to receive Abolition petitions. That is the issue. What have we come to? In this most extraordinary and unparalleled period of our country's history, they will not consent to proceed to business until we consent to receive Abolition petitions! Just weigh this matter in your minds. Why tell us there is no apprehension on this subject? Why gratify a few prejudices of your people at home? You have informed your Whig brethren that yours is not the Abolition party at the North. You will not redeem the promises which you—your President made—until Abolition petitions shall be received, reported upon, debated and granted. No business—no practical, salutary relief, is to be granted to the country until the mischief be done."

Does not Mr. Wise here confirm and establish the position taken by the Democratic party before the last Presidential election? If words and arguments can prove any thing, certainly he does.

Mr. Wise sees danger in the bold and open avowals—in the steadfast progress of the Abolitionists, and he is not so wed-

ded to his party, as to be willing to hazard the peace of the country for it; and hence his manly attack at the right point, though he wounds the party with which he has been acting. He seems to be actuated by the correct principle, that the South must take care of, and defend herself.

A REGULATOR.

It is insisted by the friends of a National Bank, that such an institution would be beneficial in regulating the exchanges, so as to make the local currency of the respective States of uniform value all over the country. But such an argument is absurd, and is contradicted by our past experience on this subject. During much of the time in which the former Bank of the United States had existence, the State bank circulation was more depreciated than it is now; and the merchants sustained heavier losses in the payment of their dues to the Northern and Eastern cities, than they ever did when we were without such an institution. In fact, the operation of that bank, for the first eight or ten years of its existence, seems to have had the effect rather of deranging, than ameliorating, the State of the currency. But the statement of a few simple facts, drawn from the most authentic sources, will be sufficient to place this matter in its true light, and will avail more in the scale of argument than all the windy harangues of those who clamor for a Bank. Mr. Gouge, in his history of Banking, says, that,

In 1824 Alabama bank notes were at a discount in Philadelphia	30 per cent.
In 1826 Kentucky money was	35 1/2
Mississippi money	10 1/2
Tennessee money	10 1/2
In 1825 New Orleans Bank notes	50 1/2
In 1819 N. Carolina money at Balt.	20 1/2
In " Ohio Bank notes	10 1/2
In " Indiana, Illinois, Missouri money	14 1/2
In 1820 the Pennsylvania Bank notes were subject to the annexed discount not in specie but in Philadelphia Bank paper:	
Marica Bank discount	23 per cent.
Centre Bank "	25 "
Allegheny Bank "	50 "
Juniata Bank "	40 "
Union Bank "	50 "

The above facts were noted by Mr. Gouge as they came to pass, and they occurred, as the reader will perceive, when the late Bank was in full operation. Yet, in the face of them, we are told, that another Bank is necessary "to regulate the currency!"

Gales and Seaton, of the Intelligencer, have been elected Printers to the House for the Twenty-Seventh Congress. The vote was, for Gales & Seaton 134, Blair & Rives 73, and Peter Force 6. Blair & Rives were not candidates.

THE FRIENDS OF THE LABORER!

We see it stated in some of our exchange papers, that the Federal Administration at Washington has abolished the ten hour system adopted by Mr. Van Buren, and reduced the wages of the laborers on the public works twenty-five cents per day. And yet these are the men who, before the election, professed such a tender regard for the interests of the "poor laborer," and who promised him higher wages should they get into power! This is another instance of the base hypocrisy of the Federal party. Their acts after an election, are always directly counter to their professions before one, and their promises are worth just about as much as those of their rotten banks.

FOR THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

Dialogue between a Democrat and a Whig on the banks.

No. 2.

Dem. Good morning, neighbor Whig—What do you think of the bank now?
Whig. I confess there is some weight in your observations; but I am told that we must have a U. S. Bank to regulate the State banks, or we will be overrun with worthless paper of their emission.

D. I know, that that is the Federal or "Whig" doctrine, but I know that it is not true; for, in 1819, Tennessee bills were 50 per cent. under par; and several banks got so bad that their bills would not pass at all among the rich, but poor men knowing no better, took them and lost them altogether. You know that the U. S. Bank was then in full operation.

W. But we are to have a better U. S. Bank now.

D. How are you to bring that about?
W. We are to have no foreign stock in our new bank; and we will bind the bank to regulate the State banks.

D. I would like to know how that is to be done.

W. I do not know, but I think there might be some plan fixed to do it; at least, some of the knowing Whigs tell me that we can have such a plan fixed after we get a U. S. Bank, with 75 or 100 millions of capital, put in operation.

D. That is all a humbug to blind us poor farmers—that the rich may get up a shaving machine to shave us poor laboring men. For, depend upon it, it is a very bad mark of the Bankites to promise us a better bank than the old one was, after having condemned Jackson so much for vetoing that "old bank" as they are pleased to call it now.

W. I will see you again, and have more talk on this subject. Good bye!

LISTENER.

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian. SAGE VIEWS.

An esteemed and venerable Democratic friend handed us a few days since the "Speech of Mr. Madison against the Bank of the United States," delivered in Congress in 1791. It will be found on our first page: This speech comes in most opportunely at the present time, when the Federal Party are about to yoke the country to another National Bank, and proclaim it a Republican measure, sanctioned by the "Fathers of the Republican School." The arguments in this speech against both the Constitutionality and expediency of a Bank are perfectly unanswerable; and how Mr. Madison himself got over them, when he afterwards signed the charter of the late Bank, is a mystery to our mind.

One fact stated by Mr. Madison, stamps the character of a National Bank as a palpable violation of the Constitution. He says:

"In making these remarks on the merits of the Bill, he had reserved to himself the right to deny the authority of Congress to pass it. He had entertained this opinion from the date of the Constitution. His impression might perhaps be the stronger, because he well recollected that a power to grant charters of incorporation had been proposed in the general convention and REJECTED."

Mr. Madison was a prominent member of the Convention which framed the Constitution, and fresh from his labors when this speech was made. These same sentiments are reiterated in the celebrated Virginia Resolutions of '98, and again in his *Veto* on the first Bank Bill that was presented to him—which show his objections to the use of the power strong and well founded. And even when, seduced by the blandishments of wealth, and persuaded by evil counselors; he signed the charter of the late Bank, it was with great reluctance, expressed at the time and afterwards. And yet many professed Republicans (the crucifiers of the principles they profess) cite this one great error in the life of Mr. Madison, which contradicts all his previous and subsequent history on the subject, to prove that the power to charter a Bank is recognized by the Constitution.

They may succeed;—this one hasty and unfortunate act of Mr. Madison, done under the dangerous plea of "necessity," may enable the Federal Party of this country to do what they could never otherwise have accomplished—upturn our beautiful structure of free government, manacle their energies and load the laboring classes with intolerable burdens, by entailing upon us a vicious, rapacious monied oligarchy.

In his Message, Mr. Tyler says the Banks in 1816 were "forced to suspend specie payments by means of the war which had previously prevailed with Great Britain." Will Mr. Tyler be good enough to inform the country, what "war" it was that compelled the Banks to suspend in 1817, '38, '39, '40, and '41, and still keeps them in a state of suspension?"—ib.

Two shares in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road were sold a few days since at Tarborough, for thirty-six dollars per share! The fostering hand of our last Federal Legislature seems to have done but little towards helping this Road out of its difficulties.—ib.

All the Honors!—The Senate of the U. S. have balloted in the Chairmen of the Standing Committees. All are Administration men except Messrs. Linn (of the Committee of Agriculture, and McRoberts (of Enrolled Bills.) It is a little extraordinary, that the strongest Whig in the Senate, in the Administration, or the country, Mr. Clay, should have been elected Chairman of the Committee of Finance, by a smaller vote, (23) than Mr. Rives of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, or perhaps the Chairman of any distinguished Committee, except Mr. Berrien. The inferior officers of the Senate are not yet appointed. The Washington scribbler of the Baltimore Patriot has marked the accomplished Secretary (Mr. Dickens) for proscription.

Mr. Clay is driving on for a thorough National Bank, with a hundred horse-power. His first stroke is at the repeal of the Independent Treasury, and then jehu for the Bank! But Mr. C.'s argument in favor of the preliminary repeal of the Sub-Treasury, is as preposterous ("putting the cart before the horse," Burke's definition on the trial of Warren Hastings,) as his figure is inappropriate. "As the architect

(says he) before he erected a building, first cleared away the rubbish which occupied and cumbered the ground on which it was to stand, so the friends of a National Bank desired first to remove the Sub-Treasury clear out of the way." But who ever left his head unsheltered, by pulling down the house in which he was living, without first building another? And when many families lived together, who ever undertook to pull down the whole block, without satisfying the others, that the new architecture was superior to the old?

Richmond Enquirer.

North Carolina University.—The Commencement Exercises at our University began on the 24th ultimo, and continued until the 24 inst. The Address delivered on the occasion before the literary Societies of the College by Wm. H. Haywood, Esq., of Raleigh, is highly spoken of by a writer in the Raleigh Register. The graduating class was unusually large, forty-three in number. We subjoin their names:

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.
Benjamin F. Atkins, Thomas L. Avery, Robert R. Bridges, John W. Broad-ay, Robert Burton, Arch'd H. Caldwell, Wm. J. Clark, John S. Dancy, Leonard L. Dancy, Wm. E. Dancy, James Allison Delk, Robert D. Dickson, John Willis Ellis, John S. Erwin, Chalmers W. Graham, Stephen Graham, Wm. W. Green, Atlas O. Harrison, John D. Hawkins, Jr., R. B. Haywood, John F. Hoke, Angus R. Kelly, James A. Long, Hector McAlister, Vardry A. McRee, Montfort McGeehe, Andreas F. McRee, Samuel B. McPheeters, Stephen A. Norfleet, Francis M. Pearson, Richard M. Pearson, Charles Phillips, Samuel F. Phillips, Horatio M. Polk, Thos. Ruffin, Jesse G. Shepherd, R. Strange, Jr., James F. Taylor, James H. Viver, Samuel H. Walkup, Thos. B. Westmore, John C. Williams, James Williams.

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Most of our readers have doubtless by this time perused the Message of Mr. Tyler published in our last, and formed of its contents their own opinions—if any definite opinion can be formed of the "milk and water," style of most its recommendations. It seems to our mind a labored effort to shuffle off upon the shoulders of Congress all responsibility in regard to the measures they may adopt. Probably Mr. T., since his unnatural nesting with "strange bed-fellows," has been so stung with his former independent, open, and frankly expressed republican sentiments, (so commendatory of the men and principles he is now found countenancing) that in his first Message he determined to embody nothing which could in future be called up in judgment against him.

It will be seen—and we call to it the attention of our "Whig" friends who were induced to vote for "Tip and Tye" because they promised to practice economy—that the President recommends legislation for the relief of the family of the late General Harrison—or, in other words, recommends Congress to carry out the preposterous scheme of giving to his "personal representatives" a hundred thousand dollars of the People's money. We prophesied this, & now mark the fulfilment of our prediction.

The only distinct recommendation in the Message is, the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, because, he says, it was condemned in the late elections, "in a manner too plainly to be doubted." "The late election," he says, "which terminated in the elevation of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, was decided on principles well known and openly avowed." Now, if the great and all-absorbing question of the currency and the employment of a fiscal agency for the Government was openly canvassed before the People in the late elections, and the Sub-Treasury condemned "in a manner too plainly to be doubted," how can Mr. Tyler say in the very same sentence—"yet no other system of finance seemed to have been concurred in?" Did the People, like madmen, destroy a plan for conducting the most important, intricate, and responsible branch of the public service, without preferring any other scheme in its stead? We deny it; and Mr. Tyler knew better when he penned the sentence. The truth is, the present Federal administration came into power, not on principles "well known and openly avowed," but upon a studied concealment of all principle, as a party. In one section of the Union the advocates of the hard cider reform, were for a Bank, in another section they professed to be against it;—there for the Tariff, here against it;—in the North and West, for Internal Improvements, in the South they were against them;—in the old States they were for a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, in the west for pre-emptions, and so on throughout the whole catalogue of great questions which agitated the country.

Mr. Tyler says much about a fiscal agent for conducting the finances of the Government, yet, unlike all former Presidents, leaves the subject in the hands of Congress without at all signifying the plan he considers it for the interests of the country to adopt;—in concluding his views on this subject, however, he throws in a hint which affords some hope of safety, to wit:—that he reserves to himself "the ultimate power of rejecting any measure which in his view of it may conflict with the Constitution, or otherwise jeopardize the interests of the country." The Giver of all Good send him a happy deliverance in rejecting the monster Bank which the Federalists are concocting to scourge the country.

His suggestion concerning the adoption of some measure to restrain the unlimited chartering of Banks by the States, we heartily concur in, though the exercise of such a power would involve deep and weighty consequences, and require much calm and serious reflection to mature a remedy for the evil.

To us, however, the most objectionable portion of the Message is that in which the President treats of an assumption of the State Debts, and a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. Among the questions which, he says, will restore prosperity to the country, would be "a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands,"—and why? Because it "would act as an efficient remedial measure by being brought in direct aid of the States,"—that is, pay their debts, and yet he says he repudiates, "as a measure founded in error, and wanting constitutional sanction, the slightest approach to an assumption by the Government of the debts of the States!" What contradiction and hypocrisy! In the first part of his Message, he makes out by the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the accruing revenue of the present year (including the sales of the public lands) will fall short about eleven thousands of dollars in being sufficient to meet the current expenses, yet he "sees much to recommend a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands," by which near five millions of dollars will be annually extracted from our already deficient revenue—this must be done, too, to relieve the debtor States by paying their debts, yet he "repudiates" as unconstitutional, the slightest approach to an assumption of the State debts.

"BECAUSE WHY?"

The Collector of the Port of New York removed thirty deputies on Wednesday last—thirty in one day—for being Democrats. No proscription under this administration.—Old Dominion.



MARRIED.

In Caldwell County, on Thursday the 3rd inst., by Harrison Turner, Esq., Mr. JOHN STAFFORD, to Miss SINEY LUNSFORD.



DIED.

In this place, on Friday the 18th inst., ELI B. REVELS, aged about 32 years.

WAS TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this County, a MULATTO BOY, who calls himself Thaddeus and says he belongs to John Neil, of Fairfield District, South Carolina. Said boy is about 24 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, well formed, and has a small scar on each arm, which he says were caused by shot. He is intelligent but rather slow of speech, and had, when he was taken, a forged pass. He wears a cotton shirt and white linen-drill pantaloons. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take him away or he will be disposed of as the law directs. PAUL KISTLER, Jailor. Lincoln, June 23, 1841.

WE are authorized and requested to announce JOHN MICHAL, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk for Lincoln County.

Police.

I SHALL expose to public sale on the 22nd day of July next, at the late residence of Henry Caudle, dead, about five miles South of Lincoln, all the personal property belonging to said Estate—excepting the widow's year's support and the negroes. The property will consist of Horses, one Mule, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, a first rate set of MILL WRIGHT TOOLS, a Wagon, Blacksmith Tools, and many other articles too tedious to mention; where due attendance and twelve months credit will be given. MICHAEL REINHARDT, Adm^r. June 16, 1841.

TAKEN UP.

ON the 9th day of May, by Peter Beam, on the Waters of Buffalo creek near Jos-bus Beam's State, one SORREL MARE, 8 or 9 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, with a star in her forehead, a switch tail, two white spots on the back bone supposed to be caused by a saddle, one small white spot on the left side of the neck, some white on the left hind foot at the edge of the hoof, an old pair of shoes, with no corks on, before; and she has the appearance of having been lately worked. Said Mare was appraised, on the 20th May 1841, by Charles M. Royster and Peter Beam, at \$25.00. JOHN J. GLADDEN, Ranger. Cleveland Co. N. C. June 2, 1841.

ATTENTION



TROOPERS!

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at the Court-house in Lincoln on Saturday, the 3rd of July, at 10 o'clock precisely, armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill. As there is to be an election for Captain, and other important business transacted, a full attendance is requested. By order of W. M. LITTLE, Lieut. June 16, 1841.

State of North Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY. Equity Office.

David Smith, et al. vs. Alexander Smith, et al. O. B.

COMPLAINANTS having filed their Bill in this office and it appearing upon the affidavit of Paul Kistler, one of the complainants in this case, that Robert Alexander and wife Mary, two of the defendants, are not inhabitants of the State; publication is therefore hereby made, that unless the said Alexander and wife appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County Lincoln at the Court-house in Lincoln, on the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday in August next, and then and there plead answer or demurrer, judgment pro confesso will be entered against them and a decree made accordingly. Witness, W. WILLIAMSON, Clerk and Master in Equity, for said County, at office the 15th June, 1841. W. WILLIAMSON, c. x. r. Price adv. \$5 62 1/2.

Superior Cotton Yarn.

For Sale Cheap for Cash, by D. & J. A. RAMSOUR. Lincoln, N. C.

D. & J. A. RAMSOUR take this means of informing the Citizens of Lincoln and the surrounding Counties, that they have just received from the Concord Cotton Factory, Twenty-five hundred pounds of Cotton Yarn assorted, from Nos. 5, to 10, both inclusive. This stock of Yarn is received to sell on Commission; and will be disposed of very low for CASH. They will warrant this Yarn to be of a very superior quality. June 2, 1841. 1—3mo

State of North Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1841. Margaret I. Adams, vs. Wm. E. Adams. Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, Wm. E. Adams, resides without the limits of this State. It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for three months in the "Lincoln Republican" and "Western Whig Banner," notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Court-house in Lincoln, on the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday in August next; and then and there, to answer the several matters set forth in plaintiff's petition; otherwise, said petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered accordingly. Witness, JOHN MICHAL, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday in February, 1841. JOHN MICHAL, Clerk. Lincoln, March 24, 1841. 43—3mo. Printer's fee 10.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

The high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost every intelligent person. They became known by their fruits—their good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the faith of dulcet theories. In cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, Impure State of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sickness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these Medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitution. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at WM. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New York. N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fac simile of John Moffat's signature. The Life Pills are sold in boxes—Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each, according to the size; and the Phenix Bitters in bottles, at \$1 or \$2 each, with full directions. FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION—An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "Moffat's Medical Manual, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent disease, and the most approved remedies—by WM. B. MOFFAT." Apply to the Agents. D. & J. A. RAMSOUR. Lincoln, January 6, 1841.