

The Lincoln Republican.

"The tendency of Democracy is toward the election 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.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

AN ACT for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the next annual income of the Literary Fund, (exclusive of monies arising from the sale of Swamp Lands,) shall annually be distributed among the several counties of this State, in the ratio of their Federal population, to be ascertained by the Census next preceding such distribution.

II. Be it further enacted, That the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the Counties which voted for "Schools," under the provisions of the Act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, entitled "An Act to divide the Counties into School Districts, and for other purposes," at the first term which shall be held after the first day of January, in each and every year, or at the succeeding term of said Court, a majority of the Justices of the Peace of said County being present, the said Court shall appoint not less than five, nor more than ten, superintendents of Common Schools, who shall hold their appointments for one year, and until others are chosen.

III. Be it further enacted, That said superintendents shall assemble within fifteen days after their appointment, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court, and appoint one of their number chairman. **IV. Be it further enacted,** That the Clerk of the County Court shall be *ex officio* Clerk of the Board of superintendents, and shall record, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the proceedings of the Board, and such other papers touching the subject of Common Schools, as the Board may direct; and shall safely keep all papers which may be committed to his custody by said Board.

V. Be it further enacted, That the share of the Literary Fund, to which each County may be entitled, under the provisions of the Act, shall be due and payable on or before the first day of September, in each and every year, and shall be paid to the chairman of the Board of superintendents, or his lawful Attorney, upon the warrant of the Comptroller: *Provided,* however, that before such distribution shall be had, the payments which may have been made to the Counties, under the Act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, shall be added to the net annual income aforesaid, in the Treasury; and the amount which may have been paid to any County, shall be deducted from the share of said County, and the excess only paid over.

VI. Be it further enacted, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every County, a majority of the Justices being present, are hereby authorized and empowered to levy a tax in the same manner that other County taxes are now levied for other County purposes, which shall not exceed one half of the estimated amount to be received by said county for that year from the Literary Fund; and the Sheriff is hereby required to collect and pay over the same to the chairman of the Board of superintendents, on or before the first day of October ensuing; and his bond, given to secure the payment of county taxes, shall contain a condition for the faithful collection and payment of the School taxes to the person authorized to receive the same; and for a breach of said condition by the Sheriff, the chairman of the Board of superintendents, shall have the same remedies against him and his securities, as are given to the County Trustee for enforcing the payment of ordinary county taxes.

VII. Be it further enacted, That the Board of superintendents shall have power, and they are hereby authorized, within three months after their appointment, to lay off their Counties into School Districts, and number the same, of such form and size as they may think most conducive to the convenience of the inhabitants of said

County, with power to alter the boundaries of said Districts, causing said boundaries and such alterations to be recorded by their Clerk, in the book in which the record of their proceedings is kept.

VIII. Be it further enacted, That the free white men of the several School Districts, who are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, on the first Monday after the expiration of one month after the said School Districts shall have been laid off, as herein before directed, shall vote by ballot for three men, to be entitled "The School Committee," who shall hold their appointment for one year, and until others are chosen; and that said election shall be held at such convenient place in the School Districts, severally, as the said superintendents may designate; and the three persons having the highest number of votes at such election, shall be declared elected as the "School Committee" of their respective Districts; and the superintendents shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in said Committee, by death, removal or other cause. The chairman of the Board of superintendents shall give public notice in writing, at three or more public places in each District, of the election directed to be held as provided in this section, at least ten days before the day of such election; and the Board of superintendents shall appoint two freeholders of the District to conduct such election of the "School Committee." The said freeholders shall give to the said Board, within three days after such election, a certificate under their hands, of the number of votes received by each person; and the said Board shall declare the three persons receiving the highest number of votes the "School Committee," as herein provided: *Provided, nevertheless,* that whenever the Districts fail to make an election, the Board of superintendents shall appoint the School Committee, who shall continue in office till others are chosen at the next annual election.

IX. Be it further enacted, That each Committee of the several School Districts shall be, and is hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "School Committee of District number" of the County of " " as the case may be; and in that name shall be capable of purchasing and holding real and personal estate for School purposes; of selling and transferring the same and prosecuting and defending all suits for and against said Corporation.

X. Be it further enacted, That whenever suit is brought against any "School District," the process shall be by summons; a copy of which shall be left with some one of the Committee of said District.

XI. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the School Committee to designate and purchase, or lease, a suitable site for a School House, as near the central part of each District as may be convenient; to hire, purchase, or build a School House of such form and dimensions as they may deem suitable; and to use, for the procuring of a site and School House, such funds as the superintendents may place in their hands for these purposes.

XII. Be it further enacted, That the School Committee shall, in one month after their appointment, report in writing to the chairman of the Board of superintendents the number and names of the white children in their districts of five and under twenty-one years of age.

XIII. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of School Committees to contract with a suitable teacher for their respective Districts, for such time as the monies to which said District may be entitled will permit; and to pay him, by giving an order on the chairman of the Board of superintendents.

XIV. Be it further enacted, That any branch of English education may be taught in said Schools; and all white children under the age of twenty-one years, shall be permitted to attend the School of their District as Scholars, and receive instruction thereon.

XVIII. Be it further enacted, That the School Committees shall annually, on or before the first day of October of each and every year, make a report to the Board of superintendents, showing the number of children in their respective Districts who have received instruction at their Schools the preceding year; the length of time the same was kept up; and such other facts in relation to their Schools as they may deem expedient.

XIX. Be it further enacted, That the chairman shall annually, within fifteen days after the first day of November, report in writing to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, or such other officer or Board as may be appointed by the General Assembly to manage said fund, the amount of money he may have received the preceding year, and from whom, and to whom he has paid it, setting forth the name of each individual, and the amount paid to him; the number of children who may have been taught in the Schools of his County the preceding year; for what time the Schools may have been kept up in the several Districts; with such other facts and suggestions as he may deem useful—and he shall make two copies of so much of said report as relates to the monies received and disbursed by him; one of which he shall file with the Clerk of the Board of superintendents, and the other he shall put up for public inspection in some conspicuous place in the Court house of his County.

XX. Be it further enacted, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions which shall appoint the Board of superintendents shall have power to require the person who may be appointed chairman of said Board, before he enters on the duties of his office, to give bond and security for the faithful application of the funds which may come to his hands, in such penalty as said Court may prescribe; which bond shall be payable to the State of North Carolina, and shall be approved and received by a majority of the superintendents; and shall be filed by them with the Clerk of the County Court: *Provided however,* that when the chairman is required to give bond as aforesaid, he shall be allowed to retain five per cent. of the monies which shall pass through his hands, as a compensation of his services.

XXI. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs of the Counties in which a majority of the votes, under the provision of the Act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, were for "no School," when they advertise the next election for members of Congress, to give notice at the same time, by public advertisement in every election precinct, that an election will be held to ascertain the voice of the people upon the subject of Common Schools; and all persons who may be entitled to vote for a member of the House of Commons, shall be entitled to vote in said election; and every voter in favor of the provisions of this Act, will deposit his vote with the word "School" upon his ticket; and those opposed to it, will vote "No School" on their tickets. And it shall be the duty of the poll-keepers to count the votes given at such precinct for "School" or "No School," and to return the same to the Sheriff, who shall count together all the votes, and certify the number for "School" and "No School" separately, to the Governor, within twenty days after said election, and to the County Court of his County next ensuing said election; and any Sheriff failing to comply with the requisitions of this Act, shall suffer all the pains and penalties imposed by law for failing to discharge his duty in any election for members of Assembly.

XXII. Be it further enacted, That the County Courts of the Counties in which a majority of the votes were for "No School," under the Act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, shall not appoint superintendents, or take any other action on the subject of "Common Schools," until a majority of the people of such County shall have voted for the system agreeably to the provisions of the preceding section.

XXIII. Be it further enacted, That in each of the said Counties, where a majority of the votes shall be for "Schools," such County shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges, and the County Court shall perform the same duties, and be invested with the same powers as in the Counties where a majority of the votes were cast for "Schools," under the provisions of the Act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid; and any County Court in said Counties, subsequent to said election, a majority of the Justices of said County being present, shall have power, and they are hereby required, to appoint superintendents of Common Schools agreeably to the provisions of the second section of this Act.

XXIV. Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, as soon as it shall be ascertained what Counties vote against the provisions of this Act, shall vest so much of said Fund as said Counties would have been entitled to receive, under the ratio provided for in the first section of this Act, in the Stock of

any of the Banks of this State, or of the United States, or to loan the same to individuals, upon such terms as may, in their opinion, be best calculated to improve the value thereof.

XXV. Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund shall prepare proper forms, to enable the chairman of the Board of superintendents and the School Committee men to make the returns required of them by this Act; and shall cause the same to be printed and distributed to the Counties which have voted, or may hereafter vote, for Schools; and shall defray the expense incurred in the printing and distribution of such forms, out of the Literary Fund.

XXVI. Be it further enacted, That if any superintendent or Committee man, appointed agreeably to the provisions of this Act, such superintendent or Committee man having accepted the appointment, or any Clerk of the County Court, shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties required of him by law, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the State, in any Court of record in this State; and such penalty, when recovered, shall be paid over to the chairman of the Board of superintendents of the County in which said default may occur, to be appointed as the other monies which shall come to his hands from the Literary Fund and the County; and it shall be the duty of the County Attorney for the State to prosecute suit in all such cases, for and on behalf of his County.

XXVII. Be it further enacted, That if the chairman of the Board of superintendents shall fail or neglect to pay, on demand, any draft which he may be lawfully bound to pay, he shall be liable to suit before any tribunal having cognizance thereof, in the name of the person in whose favor said draft may be drawn; and the Plaintiff shall be entitled to recover, over and besides the amount of said draft, twelve per cent. damages for its unlawful detention.

XXVIII. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall not be so construed as to prevent any County which has levied and collected a tax, agreeably to the provisions of the eighth section of the Act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, upon complying with the other requisites of said Act, from drawing from the Literary Fund, at any time before the first day of September next, the amount to which said County may be entitled under the provisions of said Act; such payment, however, to be deemed in the nature of an advancement to said County; it being the true intent and meaning of this Act to make all the Counties, favorable to one system of Common Schools, as nearly equal as possible, by the distribution to be made from the Literary Fund by this Act, under the ratio provided for in the first section.

XXIX. Be it further enacted, That the teachers of any Common Schools shall be exempt from performing military duty, working on the road, or serving on the jury, whilst engaged in teaching in said Schools.

XXX. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[Ratified this, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1841.]

From the Raleigh Standard.

THE UNITED STATES BANK.
That the friend of the United States Bank would establish such an institution, manage the will of the people, no one who knows the principles which govern them, could for a moment doubt. Such "great financiers" as Nicholas Biddle, and others of his stamp, do not believe the "servile route" capable of judging in such matters; which are, therefore, to be left to the control of "gentlemen who know each other by instinct," the "rich and well-born" and the like.

It is not at all wonderful, that men who cherish such notions, should bring the trickery of the stock and exchange market into the political arena. That they should divert the public attention from the true issue, and by false pretences, chicanery and corruption, abuse the channels of public intelligence, and resort to falsehood, when truth would bring confusion to their ranks. Nor is it wonderful that men who have been guilty of political crimes of the blackest dye, should covenant with the "whig" presses to hold them up to public view as "high minded and honorable men," who would not stoop to any species of baseness; to surround them with a degree of sanctity, based on the *purity of private reputation*. But it remains to be seen, if men of this character can sustain their standing with the people, while they show that they neither "fear God nor regard man," in their political manoeuvres; while they desecrate religion, morality and social order, to accomplish partisan purposes; and who, claiming to be honest christians and honorable gentlemen, outside the veriest blackguards in palpable, wilful and atrocious political lying.

But reckless and abandoned as are the political leaders of the miscalled whig party, they are not so insensible to the spirit of our institutions, as not to desire the ap-

pearance of moving in accordance with the will of the people. They would "assume a virtue, though they have it not." Hence the pretence now set up that the vote given for Harrison was the test vote in regard to a Bank; when the leaders know that no such issue was ever submitted to the people. It would be passing strange if the people of the United States should consent to the establishment of an Institution, a counterpart to the one whose deformities, whose monstrous iniquities are seen and acknowledged by all. Although the "whigs" know that restrictive measures will be useless, yet under that pretence they secure the public that no danger is to be apprehended. And how is this Bank to be sustained? On the money and credit of the people! The United States Bank of Pennsylvania, rotten and worthless as it is, could have still held up its head if supported in this way, and its paper stood to specie value—so would the paper of the poorest individual in the Union when thus sustained. But are the people willing to support an Institution that shall corrupt the press and the people with the public money?

And what is the word of the "whig" leaders worth, let them say what they may about the Bank they intend to establish? They said that the old Bank was the best conducted institution and Biddle one of the greatest financiers in the world. And yet this Bank has swindled the widow and the fatherless, set at naught the obligations of its charter and plundered the community, and the "whigs" themselves now admit that it interfered in elections, purchased presses and bribed members of Congress! These scenes are all to be acted over again, under the auspices of Federalism, and the public money is to sustain the iniquity. And what is promised in lieu of this—endangerment of public liberty and corruption of private morals? A regulation of the currency and exchanges, by giving a fictitious value to its paper; a measure which no United States Bank ever did or will accomplish, even under this unjust bolstering of its credit. We have shown, time after time, that the exchanges were as much disordered, and that there was as great an inequality in the value of Bank paper, when the United States Bank was in the full tide of successful experiment, as at any other period. What then is the object of the friends of the Bank? To control the political as well as the monetary affairs of this country. To raise an "imperial in imperium" that shall tell us when and against whom to declare war, and when to make peace—that shall designate who shall be the officers of the government; that shall control the public press, and guide the public councils, by bribery, or by that coercion that shall "bring the people by suffering to submission." And what is the incentive of all this? That passion so prevalent in the human heart, in every age and in every country, the love of wealth and power. There is a class among us who are tired of the republican simplicity of our institutions, and are desirous of something more splendid. They love the systems of their British masters, and would adopt them, "monarchy and all." And so it is—we have passed through a contest between the money power and the general welfare; between the exclusive privileges of corporations and the rights of the people. The aristocracy have triumphed—but whether this triumph shall endure, is a question, thank God, which the people may yet decide. The time has just passed which was foretold by the elder Adams when the aristocracy, failing in all other means, would court the people with success they would "stoop to conquer" and "move heaven and earth" rather than fail in their purposes.

The charges against the United States Bank are as well established as any truths on record. There is a million of money unaccounted for, in the exhibit lately made public. What has become of it? Can any one doubt but it has been used to buy up political presses; to circulate political speeches and pamphlets—to few special pleaders on chicanery tours, and to besot the people, so that they might become an easy prey to the artifices of ambition and corruption?

It is contended that the new Bank will have power to regulate a currency. But if the power be granted, we have no security that it will be exercised to the public advantage; indeed, dear bought experience with two United States Banks teaches us that we have nothing to hope in the case. So far from being the regulator of credits, they have been the leaders in expansions, overtrading and speculation, and the cause of the consequent revisions, panics and distress. A National Bank builds up, that it may show its power by pulling down. Mr. Wright, the talented Senator from New York, says: "In all great irregularities the Bank was usually the first to move, to expand, to practice excesses itself and promote them in others; and, when the scale had reached its height, it was usually the first also to sound the alarm, to countermand the course, to take in sail, and fly for the harbor; resting upon the strength of the credit of this Government and the revenues of this Government

to keep it afloat and bring it to land; and entirely regardless of the wrecks and ruin and destruction of local banks and private merchants and traders left upon its trail, and which must strew its track towards self-security. So long as that institution continued to hold the revenues of the United States, it could practice these irregularities in comparative safety; but when both were surrendered by compulsion, and, with the same name and same capital, under a State charter, it undertook these bold flights, it too fell among those which had formerly been its victims, and now remains dead and motionless, the worst wreck upon an over-burdened shore."

Whatever the "whig" legislators in Congress, and their partisans elsewhere may say, it is a fact, known every where, that a large majority of the people of the Union are hostile to the establishment of a National Bank. They believe, and the belief is grounded in sad experience, that it will bring evil rather than good upon the country and that its tendency is to derange rather than regulate its monetary affairs; that it is unstable and unworthy of trust; and that in a political sense it is a dangerous power to be connected with the General Government—and these opinions are formed with the iniquitous practices of the late Bank, both in political and financial matters, before them; and in view of its crimes, its vices and its insolvency.

Hear what General Harrison said in one of his speeches to the people, when he was electioneering for the Presidency.

"I am not a bank man. Once in my life I was, and then they cheated me out of every dollar I placed in their hands."

Can any thing be more conclusive than the inference to be drawn from this remark! Did the people vote for Gen. Harrison as a Bank Man, when he declared before them; *I am not a Bank Man?*

But let us look to the hypocritical bank purchased Henry Clay. He declared on the floor of the Senate of the United States, at the time his party were opening the hard cider campaign, "that it was not the intention of the whigs ever to think of chartering another National Bank!" And yet he commands the President to call an extra session of Congress, that he may command Congress to establish a National Bank! Do the people think any blessing is to come upon the country under the management of such gross deception? Can the people of the United States sustain such a man as the Dictator of the Republic! If they can, we may well exclaim with the poet:

"O, judgment, then art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason!"

But we can do no more than expose the danger and recount the peril. The seat of the General Government is now a sink of political corruption and moral baseness. It is idle to look to Congress for political salvation. Home is our bulwark. We must rely upon the States to shelter us in the impending storm, and to shield us in this hour of danger. The good work must commence, be prosecuted and perfected in our Legislatures—or else we may soon deplore the wreck of all our hopes—and find no more within our borders a good government and a happy people.

Severe but just reproof.—The Federalists in South Scituate, Mass., were caught in their own trap the other day, by inviting the Rev. Mr. May to deliver a discourse on the death of General Harrison. A correspondent of the Boston Post says: "He told them that Gen. Harrison did not live his appointed time; that no sooner had those who elected him got through with their rejoicings, that they beset him by thousands, and teased him morning, noon, and night until they killed the good old man; that all their professions of attachment to principle and the good of the constitution and country, were sheer hypocrisy. The spoils of office, it had been proved, had been their only object, as declared by their opponents. Such horrible scenes and elongation of countenances, were never witnessed here before."

Jackson's Timely Warning.—The Del- (Rep.) Journal says:—

Gen. Jackson in his farewell address to the people of the United States, warned the laboring man against laying down his arms too soon. The money barons, he said, would make one more prodigious effort to enslave those who labor. No money, no pains, nor means of any kind do they spare to do this. Jackson saw the desperate game, and gave the timely warning.

Here it Comes!—Mr. Ewing asks Congress to create a National Debt to enable him to enlarge the expenditures of the Government, of

He asks for U. S. Bank stock, an addition of	\$10,000,000
He asks to buy bank stock for the use of the States,	6,000,000
	9,000,000
Total,	\$31,000,000

So, the first six months of "White Reform" is to entail on the country a permanent debt of Thirty-one Millions of Dollars!—Kendall's Expositor.