The Lincoln Republican.

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

BY ROBERT WILLIAMSON, JR.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., AUGUST 11, 1841.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

From the Globe. "ALL THE LITTLE ONES AT ONE FELL SWOOP."

The small fry of clerks, whose avocations have confined them to their desks-who have never voted at an election-whose poor salaries have barely furnished them and their families a support-whose political opinions, if known at all, could not possibly have the slightest influence on public affairs, as they are certainly not known beyond the limits of a District which is itself distranchised-those clerks had supposed that the poor employments they held would depend on the question, "is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful?" They had the written assurance of the President for this; and as it was found that the removals among this class of offlcers huberto, had been confined to those holding confidential relations with the Heads of Departments, and some wanting qualifications, it was generally supposed that there would be no sweep of those minor officers, simply on the ground of their political sentiments.

But a day or two since, the butcher Ewing was seen, directly after the induction of Mr. Huntington into the place of Mr. Whitcomb, as Commissioner of the Land Office, to enter the new Commissioner's room, and take with him the Chief Clerk, J. M. Moore. The long session which these worthies had then together. was considered ominous. Moore was known to be a vindictive Federalist, and an enemy of both General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. Yet, as he was competent for the daties of the station he held, he was retained by all the successive Democratic Commissioners; and when the office he held was abolished on the reorganization of the Land Office, and the employment raised in grade and pay, General Jackson reappointed him, and many others of his own eral feeling was well known, his long closeting with the butcher Ewing was looked upon as ominous to the Democratic subal. terns. Accordingly, when his secret session was over, Mr. Ewing took a short sally to Baltimore, and on Friday last-hangman's day-no less than thirteen Democratic clerks were set down for execution the next day. . To the credit of President Tyler, we must state, that as soon as he heard of this general extermination of Democrats from the Land Office, where so many Federalists had been tolerated during the twelve years' rule of his predecessors, he instantly interposed, and directed that they should be reinstated. He would not suffer such a hecatomb proscription without an inquiry as to personal or official delinquency in the individuals sacrificed-and this made under the order of a Secretary who had brought a resolution into the Senate denying expressly the constitutional power of the President himself, much less his Secretary, to remove public officers, at pleasure, without even consulting, much less obtaining, the concurrence of the Senate, which Ewing had once declared to be essential. This interposition, on the part of the President, was due alike to his own personal, as well as his official character .--He stood piedged that officers should not he removed without cause. Yet here was an upstart and heardess subordinate in his Cabinet, who held his own place by preeisely the same tenure as the officers whom he undertook to remove, who strikes off their heads without asking the President's pleasure !! It was at his will they held office, (if at the will of any body, which Mr. Ewing once so boldly denied, and yet Mr. Ewing usurps the function the Presidential office, and executes a power which he said belonged only to the President and Senate ! The rebuke which this coarse-miniled and vulgar man received from the President would have induced any one of elevation of sentiment and sensibility of feeling, to have resigned instantly. But the man who could hold a place in the Senate, obmined by the compulsion of one or two

for another, and who forced Ewing upon ism and the advocate of all its odious mea- nearly all the citizens of this place, withthem as the only alternative, having resol- sures. The following are the words he us- out distinction of party, respectfully reved to vote for a political opponent, if the ed in 1811 : majority refused Ewing-the man who

held his place in the Senate to pass laws It is emphatically Federal, vested with an creating scrip, in which it was his purpose aggregate of specified powers for general to speculate-the man who held his place purposes, conceded by existing sovereignin the Scuate as a devoted partisan of the ties, who have themselves retained what Bank of the United States, and received is so conceded. It is said there are cases money from it to prosecute the specula- in which it must act on implied powers .tions for which he had legislated-the man This is not controverted, but the implicawho, as Secretary of the Treasury, would tion must be necessary, and obviously flow hang on to the Hockhocking speculating from the enumerated power with which it company in which the official speculators is allied. The power to charter companin the Bank of the United States are understood to be concerned, as partners, tend is of a nature not transferable by mere would not hesitate to hold to an office in the Cabinet of the President, who had so signally rebuked his want of principle, his of this gigantic power we have seen an presumption, and cruelty-and he would East India Company created, which has do it, as we have no doubt Ewing does, carried dismay, desolation, and death, for the purpose of betraying his chief, on the first favorable occasion.

Repartment of the

From the Raleigh Standard. THE REPEAL.

Some of the Federal leaders affect to be horrified at the promised repeal of the Charter, should a National Bank be established. The doctrine of the sanctity of charters is derived from our British ancestors, and the impulses are strong in its favor by many of our lawyers and other admirers of Bruish jurisprudence. How far this doctrine of "special grace" is consonant with our republican principles and agreeable to our institutions, is a matter that it will be time enough to discuss when the occasion calls it up. Whether the liberties of 17 millions of people and their posterity, are to depend on monarchial customs or common law technicalities, is a question that may be decided at a future day. Our present business is not with the sanctity of charters, but with a charter obtained by fulse pretences; and whatever may be the veneration of some for these high bequests, none will dare to contend that there is sanctity in circumvention, fraud, deceit and treachery. Charters granted by the King were null and void, if there had been misinformation or deceit practised in obtaining them. How much more, then, shall a free people be entitled to the exercise of the sovereign authority, in the repeal of a charter obtained by gross misrepresentation and high-handed fraud.

What a spectacle does our country present ?- Twenty-six sovereign States, and 17 millions of people are expected to bow the neck to the conditions of a piece of parchment, concocted in the rankest vilainy and consummated in forgery !-The charter of our liberties, more precious than all the diadems of Europe, is to be desecrated and its principles rendered abortive, through the ile contrivances of interested speculators and ambitious and unprincipled politicians. Surely the Shylocks have forgotten of what stuff American freemen are composed, if they expect them to submit to the caste in politics. Yet, as this man's Fed- dictum of this unhallowed combination; and wicked aspirants have failed to remember that in this country they are accountable to the people. The present is an auspicious time to teach British and American politicians and stockjobbers, that the true issue must be presented to the people, to ensure an abiding support to the successful party. That they will not permit a Bank to retain its charter, when the idea was held up that there was no intention of establishing such institution. Nor will the leaders of the federal party have just cause of complaint. imbued as they are in moral wrong and polucal turpitade, they will have justice done them. The matter will be submitted to the sovereign people. If they have been deluded and betrayed, as we assert, they will vote for those who insist on the repeal If they have concluded to be cheated with a shew of liberty, and are ready to yield to the domination of aristocrats and moneyed lordlings, they will vote for the Bankites and we shall have an early solution of the problem of man's capacity for government. The Federal notions about the right of the "rich and well-born" to govern the rest of mankind, will be acceded to; and the aristocrats will have nothing to do but to command, and the people no other alternative but to obey.

"What is the nature of this Government?

ies is not specified in the grant, and I con-Implication. It is one of the most exalted attributes of sovereignty. In the exercise widow of the fate President Harrison, throughout one of the largest portions of the habitable world a company which is in itself a sovereignty-which has subverted

empires and set up new dynasties-and has not only made war, but war against its legitimate sovereign ! Under the influence Company and a Mississippi Company, that distracted and convulsed all Europe, and menaced a total overthrow of all credit and confidence, and universal bankruptey. Is it to be imagined that a power so vast would have been left by the wisdom of the Constitution to doubtful inference ?"

He here says that the power to charter tion, and contends that it is not transferable by implication. What was truth in 1811 is truth now. What was constitutional at one period is constitutional at another. Bank fees may alter a man's notions about matters and things, but they cannot change fact into falsehood or falsehood into fact.

But it will be observed that the apos tate republicans now in the Federal ranks have other pleas for violating the Constitu-They now talk of precedent and the tion. "lights of the republican fathers." . Let us hear what Mr. Clay said on this subject. The following are the Dictator's own words :

"When gentlemen attempt to carry this measure upon the ground of acquiescence or precedent, do they forget that we are not in Westminister Hall? In courts of justice, the utility of uniform decisions exacts of the judge a conformity to the adjudication of his predecesors. In the interpretation and administration of the law, this practice is wise and proper, and, without it, every thing depending upon the caprice of the judge, we should have no security for our dearest rights. It is far otherwise, when applied to the source of legislation. Here no rule exists but the Constutution, and to legislate upon the ground, merely that our predecessors thought themselves to be authorized, under similar circumstances to legislate, is to satisfy error and perpetuate usurpation. * * doctrine of precedents, applied to the Legislature, appears to me to be fraught with the most mischievous consequences. The son of Solomon, they turn round and tell great advantage of our system of govern- the people-"My father put a heavy yoke ment over all others, is, that we have a written Constitution defining its limits, my and prescribing its authorities; and that, but I will scourge you with scorpihowever for a time faction may convulse ons." the nation, and party prejudice sway its functionaries, the season of reflection will recur, when calmly retracing their deeds all aberrations from fundamental principle will be corrected. But once substitute practice for principle-the exposition of the Constitution for the text of the Constitution, and in vain shall we look for the instrument itself ! It will be as diffused and intangible as the pretended Constitution of England-and must be sought for in the statute book, in the fugitive journals of Israel. Congress, and in reports of the Secretary of the Treasury ! I conceive, then, Sir, that we are not empowered by the Constitation, nor bound by any practice under it, to renew the charter of this Bank." Do the people require any thing plainer than this, to conceive them that Clay is a traitor to the Constitution ! What a remarkable difference there is between Henry Clay, the champion of the rights of the people, and Henry Clay the Bank Attorney.

questing, that if this removal is still deemed expedient, some regard will be had, if not to the voice of the whole community, at least to the opinions of those who are attached to the Whig party .- ib.

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

P The Relief Session .- This Extra Session of Congress was called by the Whigs, as they said, to relieve the country, restore prosperity and revive business. Well, the two Houses have been in session two months, and what have they done in the way of relief, &c. ! We will tell you, reader: In the shape of a gift to the they have relieved the country of \$25,000 !

By a bill to pay themselves their mileage, and per diem allowance, and to pay for printing, &c., they have relieved the country of

\$381,000 !

And i' the session continues many days under this head to upwards of \$400,000 !

They have relieved the indebted country by passing a Bill to create a National Debt

\$12,000,000 !

And will further relieve the People, to companies is not specified in the Constitu- pay the interest on this debt, of the sum

> \$2,520,000 ! These are all the relief bills they have actually passed ;-but they have sundry others under consideration, and in embryo, estimated in all, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to amount to upwards

\$31,000,000 1

In addition to this, it is proposed to increase the Tariff, by laying an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. on all articles now free, or on which the duty is under this standard. This will relieve the laboring man by compelling him to pay as much for five pounds of coffee or sugar for his family as he now pays for six-or, take from

he buys! Add to these the Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands at a time when the Treasury is declared to be empty, and the proposition to violate the Constitution and the rights of the People by chartering a mammoth Bank, to be owned by domestic Shylocks and Foreign money-changers, and you have the results and designs of this relief and reform Extra Session of Congress.

These boasted "Whig Reformers,"these champions of "Relief," were loud in denouncing the extravagance and prodigality of Mr. Van Buren; and for these if we now owed any body a cent for ei-"This denunciations, the people turned him out ther that or the fourth instalment. You and put them in power; and now behold must try again, gentlemen. their relief and reform : Like the degi upon you, I will put more to your yoke; father chastized you with whips, No doubt Jeroboam had been as loud in his denunctations of his father's oppressions upon his people before his father's death, as the Whigs were of Mr. Van Buren's extravagance before they got into office, and they still seem to be following up the example of this wicked son of Solomon; -but we hope the consequences of their short reign will not prove as disastrons to the welfare of our country as his did to the

that the "general welfare" demands a restoration of this country to the British crown, or that it is necessary to have a sprig of the blood royal of turbulent France to reign over us instead of a Republican President,

and a contract made to effect their purpose, but would the People submit ? No; they would say these are contracts which Congress had no right to make, and they must, therefore, be repealed. So with the Bank charter-it is unconstitutional, and, if passed into a law, its repeal will be demanded by every Democrat in the land .- ib.

SUPPLEMENTAL CARD.

In my "Card" of the 23d instant, I stated, that after Mr. Clay had "resied so long bill of Exchange for \$45, and would comunder the most injurious imputations, without demanding reparation" as "an tonorable man," I could not listen to his call, should he make one, after my publication, and that I would take no other notice of him, "than to correct any misrepresentations he may attempt to make." In ma king this declaration, I proceeded according to the strict rules of the "code of honof this power, we have seen a South Sea longer, they will have to increase the relief or" in such matters; and I spoke of myself "as an honorable man" conforming to that "code." It was not my wish that Mr. Clay or the public should understand by those remarks, that I had not the right to waive the rule. For fear that such construction may be given to my declaration, I say, that whatever others might determine in a similar case, 1 hold myself open to Mr-Clay's call.

WM. L. BRENT. WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 26, 1841.

From the Globe. "DEBT OR NO DEBT."

The friends of the Treasury Department do not yet appear to be satisfied with all the efforts of the Secretary and his satellites to work up a debt to be charged to the past Administration.

The National Intelligencer, in a third semi-official effort this morning, is attempting to make up for its former failures m swelling the debt to only between two and three millions. Now it attempts, by a new process; to augment it to seventeen or eighteen millions. And how, genile reader. him by a tax, one pound out of every six do you suppose this has been effected?-Why, to be sure, by reviving a part of Mr. Ewing's exploded debt of thirty-one miltions, which was abolished so fully by Mr. Woodbury's exposition. The Intelligencer now gravely inserts the fourth instalment

to the States of nine millions, as a part of the debt due, when it is our own money, and always has been, and has been expended for our own purposes, as directed by Congress. And, to make his seventeen millions, adds eight millions more, collected from the United States Bank for the stock we owned in it; as if the stock was not ours. and the money received for it ours; and as

Congress might take it into their heads, Democracy of our be'oved country to come to the rescue, and preserve, sustain, and defend the constitution from the assaults of its violators.

> "Reduce the expenses." That was the word six months ago. Let us see whether it will be the word two months hence. These whigs have talked about retrenchment and reform long enough. The time has come for them to show their hand.

Farmers ! read this .- "Every bale of cotten you make, weighing 500 lbs., would be virtually, in the absence of all banks, a mand the premium you are compelled to pay upon paper. Are you aware how much of this \$45 is abstracted out of your pockets by the various schemes, without your being the better by it ?

John C. Calhoun.

CLAY AND RANDOLPH.

We give below the words which produced the challenge between John Randolp and Henry Clay, in 1825. They were uttered in secret session. and we do not know how they got into the newspapers. Verba volent was however a favorite expression with the Virginia Senator. We doubt whether, in the whole range of letters, not excepting even the withering sarcasms of Junius, there can be found such bitterness of invective and reproachful scorn as in the following words extracted from the speech of the orator of Roanoke, in the Senate of the United States.

"This man-(mankind, I erave your pardon)-this worm-(little animals, forgive the insult)-was spit out of the womb of meanness-was raised to a higher life than he was born to, for he was raised to the society of blackguards. Some fortune-kind to him-cruel to us-has tossed him to the Secretaryship of State.

"Contempt has the property of descending, but she stops far short of him. She would die before she would reach him; he dwells below her fall. I would have him if I did not despise him. It is not what he is, but where he is, that puts my thoughts in action. That ALPHABET which writes the name Thersites of blackguard, of squalidity, refuses her letters for him.

"That mind which thinks on what it cannot express, can scarcely think on him. An hyperbole for meanness would be an eclipse for CLAY."

There is no room to doubt the integrity of the Democratic Republican party in this measure. If we may trust our own eves and ears; if we can rely on facts as clear as the sun at noon-day, we know the people have been deluded. Gen. Harrison declared he was not a bank man-Mr. Budger said that any one who charged Gen. H. with being in favor of a United States Bank, asserted a falsehood. Mr. Clay denied in the Senate of the U. States, that his party had any wish to establish a Bank, Mr. Tyler demounced it as unconstitutional-while the host of stump oraiors who traversed

the country and the "whig" presses, were either silent on the subject, or else spoke against it. We are thus not only jusufied in making an appeal to the people, but we known wishes of the people it has been sre required to do so by every principle of public justice and private virtue.

join their party in their decided perference Mr. Clay, the created leader of Federal- been sent to President Tyler, signed by considered sacred?

PROSCRIPTION.

We learn by the Tarborough Press of the 24th inst. that Mr. James M. Redmond has been removed from the office of Postmaster at that place and a "whig" appointed in his room. Mr. Redmond was a faithful officer and is an intelligent and honest man, and in the whole range of the a Bank Bill becomes a law, they will in-"ruthless" proscription of the party in power, we have found but few cases of maignant tyranny more odious than this .-The Press says: "we hazard but little in that would have advised this removal .--Yet, in defiance of these expressed and consummated. We dare not attempt to

Repeal !- This is now becoming the watchword of the Democracy in all parts of the country; and should the Bank Bill of Clay, or even the Secretary of the

Treasury's plan of a Bank, become a law, either will go into operation and the Stock be taken in the face of the warning, that the Democracy will never cease their exertions until the charter be Repealed !-- until the foul blot upon our statute book is wiped out. The Democratic party in Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York, Virginia, and probably other States, have, in public meetings, raised the banner of Repeal, and the Democratic press every where re-echo the sound. Notice has been given on the floors of Congress -by Mr. Allen in the Senate, and Mr. Ingersoll in the House, that the very day

troduce a bill to repeal it. The"Whigs" seem to be greatly horrified at this doctrine of repeal-they call its "levellers," & ... advocates "agrarians," asserting, that of the 1500 voters in this and exclaim-why, you can't repeal a county, not 15 can be found of all parties, charter, a sacred contract. In their estimation, every thing is agrarianism that goes against privilege and monopoly-that goes to protect the laboring man from oppression by the Shylocks and idlers of the describe the effect on the minds of our land. Bot can a charter or contract gran-But let us hear Mr. Clay's own words citizens, of this gross outrage on their ted by Congress in violation of the Consordidly interested men, who would not on the power of Congress to charter a Bank feelings and interests. A remonstrance has stitution and the rights of the People, be

MR. EWING, S LAST REMOVAL.

We understand that the new Secretary of the Treasury has descended in his proscriptions, not only to the tide waiters and clerks, but even to the doorkeeper and

sweeper in his own building. The patient, attentive, faithful old gentleman, with a wife and three childrenand without house or substance-who has done his duty there in these humble capacities, without the slightest complaint, except his Democracy, is the last victim to the ruthless demon of proscription; and he and his family are driven forth penniless on the charities of an unfeeling world, merely because he has dared to be a free peace and happiness of the children of man in this boasted land of freedom, and to profess those Democratic principles which a Jefferson and a Madison have been immortalized for advocating .- ib.

From the Old Dominion.

MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK. The indomitable Democracy of the queen of American cities, turned out in their matchless strength, on the 15th inst. in the Park, to express their indignant remonstrance against the contemplated violation of the Constitution in the establishment of a monarchy bank. That unfaltering champion of radical democracy, whose exertions know no pause or intermission. Francis G. Treadwell, offered the upanswerable protest against the contemplated change in the character of our Government the substituting a bank despotism for Republican liberty. It was enthusiastically adopted. Alderman Purdie offered the following additional resolution, which was adopted by acclamation :

Resolved, That should Congress pass an act for the creation of any National Bank, we, the PEOPLE here assembled, pledge ourselves, one to the other, to cease not in our exertions until its charter is REPEAL-ED. Let, then, our rallying cry be

Repeal! REPEAL !! REPEAL !!! And we earnestly call upon the whole made in any State of the Union without

From the Glabe, of July 28. CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS. SENATE.

The National Bank charter was taken up as the special order, and read the third

Mr. Benton moved the indefinite postponement, to await a Congress under the new census, which would bring with it the will of the country it should repre-

He objected to the new amendment, as ntroducing principles directly against the Constitution, as expounded by the Supreme Court in the case of the late Bank. Court decided that Congress was alone empowered to declare when it was necessary and proper to establish a Bank in the Union. This bill devolves the right (in certain cases) on the State Legislatures to say, whether the establishment of a Bauk is "necessary and proper." This asking the assent of the States, resigns the ground indicated by the Supreme Court, as that mly from which the power to charter a National Bank can be implied-the authorty of Congress to decide as to its necessity and propriety to carry into effect the expressly granted powers of the Genera Government.

Mr. Benton quoted the following from the decision of the Supreme Court, to show the ground on which it placed the power of Cong. to charter a Bank:

"If a certain means to carry into effect ny of the powers expressly given by the Constitution to the Government of the Union, be an appropriate measure not prohibited by the Constitution. the degree of its necessity is a question of legislative discretion, not of judicial cognizance."

Messrs. Dixon and White upposed in speeches of considerable length, the grounds assumed by Mr. Benton. They interna-that the amendment recognised fully on power of Congress to establish the Bank any where, and only postponed its execu-

Mr. Woodbury was in favor of the mo-tion of the member of Missouri. 1. Because as the bill now stood, no loan can be