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.

Marturent of Alace

Machington

troversy?

We found Canada-a colonial Govern-

that burned in their bosoms-the same

establishment of a republic like our own .---

It was no false fire-it was no false feeling;

the yoke of bondage and corruption pres-

sed heavily upon them, and they rose in

their might to free themselves. What, un-

der such circumstances, was to be expec-

ted from American citizens? Sir, we had

LINCOLNTON, N. C., AUGUST 18, 1841.

VOLUME V, NO. 12.

NEW TERMS THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN detended in this hall; and, in addition, we have been told that the citizens of the Em-

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

Tur Lincoln Republican is published every Wednesday at \$2 50, if paid in advance, or \$3 if State which I partially represent. Sir, I payment be delayed three months. No subscription received for a less

twelve months. No paper will be discontinued but at the optino of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid, A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted conspicuous-ly for \$1 00 per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent, more than the above prices. A deduction of 334 per cent, from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

The number of insertions must be noted on the before his dishonorable fiat-never, sir, I manuscript, or they will be charged until a discon-tinuance is ordered.

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

Twenty-seventh Congress.

THE McLEOD CASE. SPEECH OF MR. BOWNE. OF NEW YORK.

In the House of Representatives, July 13, 1841-On the correspondence of Mr. Webster with the British Minister, in re-

relation to the surrender of Alexander McLeod. The following resolution being under

consideration-

Resolved, That the President of the Unned States be requested to inform this House, if not incompatible with the public service, whether any officer of the acmy, or the attorney General of the United States, has, since, the 4th of March last been directed to visit the State of New York for any purpose connected with the imprisonment or trial of Alexander McLeod; and whether, by any Executive measure or correspondence, the Bruish Government has been given to understand that Mr. McLeod will be released or surrendered; and, if so, to communicate to this House copies of the instruction to, and report of, such officer.

many recollections that bound us to that Mr. BOWNE rose and said-Mr. Speaker: I propose, in the remarks which I struggle. We, like them, had trod the fiery pathway, we, like them, had endured shall address to this House, to confine myuntil resistance became a virtue. There self to the subject under debate, which is a is much in our history in common; and we resolution of inquiry. I shall endeavor to discuss its merits, and the merits of the should not have been American citizens, we should have been unworthy of the freegeneral question of the McLeod affar, so dom we had purchased with our blood, if far as they are involved in that resolution. we could have gazed upon that struggle It would have given me pleasure, had the time to which I am limited allowed of it-I without an emotion, without a sympathy, say, sir, it would have given me pleasure or without fervent aspirations for the sucto discuss many important points, some of cess of that cause. Sir, it was no feeling them of a constitutional e aracter, which to be indulged by "lawless banditti"-it have grown out of this affair-questions of was no piracy-it was the spirit of '76, international law, the right understanding that, animating our forefathers, had led them to declare the then colonies to be free and of which, and the right action of Government thereon, are of overwhelming interest to the people of this country. Notwithstanding my residence, sir, in a State most vitally interested in this matter-a State looking to every movement of the Executive with breathless interest; looking to every decision as solving a portion of the great problem of our Government, and yet with a firm and inflexible determination at every hazard to maintain, unimpaired, her rights-I say, not withstanding all this, I should have been contented to remain silent, discharging my duty by giving my vote in favor of the resolution, but for the strange, the extraordinary course pursued by two of my colleagues on this floor. I would have contented myself, sir, with the full and searching investigation given to this subject in another branch of the Capitol; and I would have held up those able expositions of constitutional law, those triumphant vindications of the rights of New York, and that entire refutation of the doctrines advanced by the present Secretary of State, as my shield-as a complete answer to all that has been arged in their favor on this floor. Sir, after the extraordinary course pursued by those gentlemen after the sentiments put forth on this floor I feel that it would be dereliction of duty for me to remain silent. I should be guilty of treason, and recreant to the trust reposed in me by my fellow-citizens, if my voice was unheard within these walls, repelling, with the indignation of conscious truth, the calumny on my people and the ecalumny ou my State. Sir, you have theard, on this floor, our fellow-cuizens demounced as "lawless banditti." Not, sir, in a tavern, or a cross road; but here, sir, here, on the floor of an American Congress, we hear the men who are our own countrymen, bound to us by every tie of common interest, denounced as "lawless banditti." seeking a controversy with England-with clock, p. m. She was made fast to the quarrel-seeking their reward in conquest, bout six o'clock in the evening. and the possession of a portion of her territory.

doctrines serionsly, openly, unblushingly at Schlosser. This request was granted, citizens had sought their rest-citizens authority of the Government, what posidefended in this hall; and, in addition, we and crew of the boat.

pire State were satisfied-that they acqui-"That, about midnight, an alarm was esced in the decision. Sir, it is this of given, in consequence of the approach from deny the charge. In the name of my own state, I deny the charge. I repel it with who immediately commenced an indiscrimindignation; it is to traduce the characters of the State, the character of our cutizens, entlasses, upon the unarmed crew and in- and stealthily into American waters. No the part of the British Government in reto invade her sovereignty, to trample her rights under foot, to say that she acquiesces in those doctrines. Sir, I say, once tered. for all-I say it emphatically-the State of

"That the steamboat was yielded with-New York never has, the State of New out resistance, and was immediately set on York never will, give her liberties into the fire in several places, cut loose from the keeping of the Secretary of State, humble dock, towed into the current of the river, herself at the feet of British power at his abandoned, and ultimately went over the command, or eringe in abject submission Niagara falls.

repeat, whatever may be the is-ue, will she zen of Builslo,) was killed and left dead our citizens was murdered, sir, in cold promise the honor of one State; it did not it." abandon her rights. The man McLeod is in her custody; he is in the custody of her on the dock at Schlosser: and others who escaped with life were most severely wounlaws; if found guilty, he will undergo the ded and dissabled; and amongst them was purishment due to his crimes; but never the captain.

will the Empire State surrender into the "That several individuals who were on hands of Mr. Webster any custody or conboard the boat are still missing, and there trol over that individual, his trial, or his is strong reason for believing that they were punishment. Having said thus much, sir, either murdered, or found a watery grave I propose to enter briefly into the circumin the cataract of the river." stances of the case before us. And what

And yet, sir, in the face of this evidence are the facts which have originated the con--evidence with which my colleague must have been more or less familiar-in the face of this evidence, sir, we have heard ment, a dependency on England-in a him call this a piratical vessel. What part condition far worse than was this country of her actions, what movement, is clouded when the colonies threw off the yoke of in suspicion? Does she wan for the man-British power. Repeated suffering had ile of night to fall on the sleeping world bemade them ripe for revolt. Repeated acts fore she enters on a nefarious enterprise? of injury had alienated and estranged them Does she seek to hide herself from the view? from the parent country. The same spirit No, sir, no ! There is nothing about her that warmed our fathers-the same spark movements calculated to give color to the suspicion; her trips were made in broad dauntless bravery had communicated itself daylight; they were open, and their object was avowed. The pretence is idle; there across the Niagara. Rebellion raised her banner, but it was rebellion against wrong. is no substantiality in the charge; it is con-The object of that people, sir, was a noble tradicted by all the circumstances of the one; they fought for freedom, and for the case.

But, sir, my colleague says she was sailing under false colors, and upon that assertion he grounds his statement. What authority has he brought here, sir-what ev-idence of that fact? He has read to you a portion of a letter-not by an admitted authority-not by an American citizen-but from Sir Allen McNab himself. Yes, sir, the very man admitted or all hands as the one who is the author c: this murder, the first cause of all the attack and bloodshed, and the serious consequences which may perhaps follow; the man who received the Iscariot's price and a knighthood for his acts of cruelty and his breach of notional law; the man who, more than all others, is interested in giving wings to the charge, however false, that it might, if possible, color his acts to his Government, and the acts of his Government to this country; he who, from his very interest in this matter, is an incompetent witness-to say nothing of the tendencies of his feelings and prejuindependent. It was the fire of liberty, sir; dices to warp the truth: this man is

and they retired to rest, as did the officers engaged in the peaceful pursuit of their tion did he assume ? I refer you, sir, to of McLeod, and adds: lawful employment-their vessel moored in his letter dated on the 26th of December, fancied security beneath the protection of which has taken cognizance of the offence the river of four or five boats; and, a mo- their country's flag. Not dreaming, sir, with which Mr. McLeod is charged, to dement after, the Caroline was boarded by a of an attack beneath the sable cloud of cide upon its validity when legally estab- from a rejection of this demand." number of armed men from said boats, night, they had retired to sleep-the sleep lished before it." So much was said, sir, of death. From the Canada side of the in relation to McLeod; and the next parainate attack, with pistols, and swords, and river the British troops approached slowly graph goes on to call for some action on demand, couched in insolent terms, and mates of said vessel, under the erv of 'give ery of warning, sir, rang on the midnight ference to the burning of the Caroline .-no quarter, several of whom were slaugh- air. No intimation was given to those Mr. Forsyth reminds the British minister unconscious sleepers that a dreadful de- of the delays which had already taken place.

struction was near. At that hour of mid- He held both McLeod and the Government of England's myrmidons polluted our soil; the State of New York for the murder, and and the suppressed murmurs of those who they had thus plainly avowed. Sir, the "That one man, Amos Durfee, (a citi- ded through the sullness of night. One of matter was ready and just; it did not comblood, on our own shores. The boat was truckle to the power of England-a power towed out into the current; it was set on fire, if not with the knowledge, at least with the presumption that human life was there to be sacrificed. Along the rapid waters Secretary of State done? What has been it was driven-a flaming wreck; and while reflection of the flames, and the soil of fellow-citizens, the Caroline was sent down rushed to destruction in its winding-sheet of fire. The cry of the victims, and the shricks of the terrified spectators, were lost in the roar of its torrent. But here, sir, this conduct is sought, if not to be justified, at least to be pathated. Yes, sir, there is one voice that can be heard here to pronounce our countrymen "lawless banditti"-one voice that can find a redeeming trait in this deed of bloodshed-and that

voice is from New York. That voice is from the Scheneetady and Saratoga district; and, sir, if my voice could reach his constituents, I would call upon them to watch the course of their representative. I would call, sir, upon the men of Schenec-

tady-that city which has so recently risen like a phoenix from the ashes of its former fire-whose soil every inch of which is endeared to them by the memory of the past, and sacred, forever sacred, to the spirit of liberty-a city baptised with the blood of freemon_1 would call upon them, while they look back upon a long line of a noble ancestry who have fought the battles of freedom; I would bid them listen and

umph-I would bid them to hearken to the State? Was he to proffer his assistance to them to take measures to wipe out this foul voice of their representative. Sir, another of my colleagues [Mr. Hunt] would have indulged a friendly disposition towards this inquiry-he would acquiesce in its justice and propriety-he would have given it his powerful support sub silentio, had not Mr. Webster been attacked. There was the power that had turned the current and made it flow backwards-there was the cause of the revolution in the geatleman's feelings. The supporters of this resolution have thought proper to deny the positions of the present Secretary of State-and there's the rub .-The gentleman can no longer yield his support; it is withdrawn from the resolution; not that he loved his country less but that he loved Daniel Webster more. And my colleague forther tells us we must not agitate this question while negotiation is pending; that, by so doing, we force this Government into a war with England Sir, I am myself opposed to war. was educated after the strictest manner o the sect called Quakers, I have learned the lessons of peace from the lips of a venerated parent, in his public and private teachings. And, sir, after reflection has confirmed and strengthened the effects of education; those principles taught me in childhood have a fresh, a living, and abiding influence now. Let me not be accased of seeking to kindle the flame of war. I am for peace, sir, where peace may honorably he maintained. But, sir, my country's honor is dear to me. I am not willing to see it degraded in abject servility at the foot of British power; and least of all, sir, am I willing to see it brought into that condition by an American Secretary of State, Rather than that, come war if it must be so; let its dangers and its horrors come, rather than I will surrender my country's honor or sacrifice my country's digaity.

Mr. Fox demands the immediate release

"And her Majesty's Government entreat American waters, and they slumbering in where he says, "it will be for the court the President of the United States to take into his most deliberate consideration the serious consequences which most ensite

> Now, sir, hear the answer given by the American Secretary to this insolent accompanied with a studied and pompous threat:

"The Government of the United States entertains no doubt, after this avowal of the transaction as a public transaction, authorinight the fatal vessel was attacked; the feet responsible. McLeod was responsible to zed and nudertaken by the British authorities, that the individuals concerned in it the noise of discharging rifles and pistols, the British Government for the act which ought not, by the principles of public law and the general usage of civilized States, were busy in the work of destruction, soun- course of the last Administration in this to be holden responsible in the ordinary tribunals of law for their participation in

Has he not surrendered this point-tamewhich takes advantage of every inch of ly surrendered the right over McLeod at ground that is yielded through folly or the bidding of British power? Has he not, through fear. But what has the present passing by the insolent threat of the British minister, given up the rights of New the course pursued by him? I will refer York? In what a condition does this place the heavens were crimsoned with the the House to the instructions given by him us before the world? A sovereign State to the Attorney General. He says: "It maintaining its right, and the Executive of our country stained with the blood of our is the wish of this Government that, in the U. S., through Mr Webster, yielding case his defence be overruled by the court up every principle for which we are conthe thundering torrent of the Niagara, and in which he shall be tried, proper steps be tending. Sir, this servile cringing to Brittaken immediately for removing the cause, ish power has brought shame and dishonor by writ of error, to the Supreme Court of on our country. It is not the language of the United States." Sir, we are not left in freemen-it is not the language of conscious doubt as to what would be the result; for, truth. S:r, I would never-never make with a view to influence, if possible, the the concession, and least of all would I do decision of the Executive of New York, it while a threat was hanging above my Mr. Webster says: "I am directed to say head.

But sir, in what condition has it placed us before the world ? Has it not placed mediately directed a nolle prosequi to be entered." Sir, it is this of which 1 com-must be disregarded in the eyes of the civimust be disregarded in the eyes of the civilized world, or be driven to the necessity of declaring war against England ? In the aspect of affairs as they before stood. the first blow must have been struck by the British power; and, sir, I tell you that England would have allowed fify McLeod's to be executed before she would have declared war against the American Republic. She knows her own interests too well; and, above all, she knows the bravery, the indomitable courage, the unbounded love of freedom which fills every American breast, to plunge in battle for an executed felon. Sir, her course of conquest is now among puny Chinamen, or poor and helpless Hindoos; wherever her power can strike terror, is felt her .merciless course. But, sir, the time admonishes But why, sir, was the Attorney General me to hasten to a close. I ask for the op-portunity to wipe out this foul stain upon our common country. Sir, throughout the length and breadth of this land, in every valley, and on every hill, wherever the banner of our Union waves, we shall hear a different language than that which has been spoken by our Secretary. I ask the

that the President, upon the receipt of Mr. Fox's last communication, would have implain-this interference in the arrangements of the State of New York. Mr. Webster well understood that McLeod was rightfully under the guardianship of New York. and that in due course he would be tried. Sir, I trust he will be tried still, and, if found guilty, executed. Yes, I would have the State of New York-without crouching to any power, either a power at home or the power abroad-1 would have her pursue her jurisdiction to the execution of that man, if he should be found guilty. Yes, sir, on the very spot-in sight of the opposite shores-on the scene of his exploit on the ground which he had crimsoned with the life-blood of his victim-there

hear the voice of their representative, speaking on this floor by their authority. would I have him, if guilty, to explate his denouncing their fellow-citizens as pirates crime. and "lawless banditu." And Saratoga, too. sir-1 would call on the gallant sons of that sent at all! Not only do I ask why such district, whose eyes morning and night instructions were given. but I ask why he look to the great battle-ground of freedomwas sent at all? Why this mission, accomwho behold, at every step, some object to panied with one the bravest of the brave, call up reminiscences of the struggles and whose hair is whitened in the field of glosacrifices of their countrymen in the dery? Whence this new-born interest for a fence of freedom-who behold, on their British felon? Sir, was he sent to New own soil, the scenes of their country's tri- York to give assistance and advice to the representatives of this country-I implore

it was an emanation from Deity itself; it was the answer to the voice of suffering and oppressed humanity; it was the unalterable, ineradicable love of liberty, deeply implanted in every American heart. But, sir, I will come to the more immediate correspondence, information as to which is sought for by the resolution before the House.

What, sir, was the course of the Caroline? For what purpose was she intended? And how was she used? I read now, sir, from document No. 183, of the 25th Congress, 2d session:

"On the morning of the 20th day of Deember last, (1837.) a steamboat called the Caroline,' of Buffalo, in the State of New York, left that port for Schlosser, another port of that State, upon the east side of the Niagara river.

"That this vessel was the property of William Wells, of the said city of Buffalo, and was commanded by Captain Gilman Appleby, both of whom are entizens of the United States.

"That she was cleared with the view of running between the said ports of Buffalo and Schlosser, and for the purpose of carrving passengers and freight.

"That, on her moving down the Ningara river, she came to at Black Rock dam; and, whilst in port, the captain caused the American ensign to be run up.

"That, soon after leaving Black Rock harbor, several musket shots were discharged at the said boat, from the Canada shore, but without doing any injury. "That her course down the river was

continued without further molestation; and she touched at Navy Island, where a num- facts. ber of passengers disembarked, and sundry articles of freight were landed.

"That from this place she was run over We have heard them accused of to Schlosser, where she arrived at three o'unnecessarily thrusting themselves into a dock at that place, with a chain cable, a- Great Britain, and whilst our Govern-

"That the officers and crew of the Car-We have heard the doctrines land oline were ten in number; that, during the down by Mr. Webster-docurines dishon- evening, tweaty-three other individuals, its attendant blessings. orable to the State of New York, doctrines citizens of the United States, came on which cannot be borne out by the Consti- board, and requested permission to remain

sen by my colleague as a witness; his testimony is brought here-here, into the hall of the Representatives of the American people-and offered to them as evidence. Mr. Fillmore. To whom does my col-

league refer ? Mr. Bowne. Sir, I cannot be interrup-

ted; at the expiration of sixty minutes I must cease to address the House on this important subject; I shall then be gagged. The colleague to whom I refer is Mr. Hunt.

Mr. Fillmore. He is not in his seat. Mr. Bowne. Sir, I will make no mis-

statements. 1 will make no false charges. I will make no misrepresentations. I understand my position, and I am fully aware of what I am saying. I say that my colleague read from the letter of Sir Allen Me-Nab, and that was the testimony he offered to prove that the Caroline was sailing under false colors, and engaged in carrying troops to Navy Island. Sir, as to what that vessel really was engaged in, I have read to the House some extracts from the evidence taken upon the subject. I have produced here, sir, the evidence of American citizens-such evidence as I doubt not, sir, would be rejected by the counsel for the Crown, but such as 1 trust is worthy of all credit on the floor or an American Congress. The evidence from which I have read, sir, was collected by the authority of the Government, and by the order of the last Administration. It is evidence given under oath, and by men calculated to give a just and true statement of facts. We will begin on the 29th of December, and recapitulate the prominent

She was running in American waters, from one American port to another, bearing sloft the American ensign; she lay to on American ground for the night, and this at a time when we were at peace with

ment was taking active and efficient measnres to prevent a violation of our neutrality laws, and thereby perpetuate peace and

Sir, to what other conclusion can you come upon this subject than that it was a

Sir, we have heard much during this debate of the course of the last Administration; we have heard it consured as the question is nows involved. Sir, what is the truth of this matter ? When Mr. For-

syth received the lotter of Mr. Fox, announcing that the British Government ac- it will be looked for in vain. tation, violative of every known principle there during the night, as they were una- wanton, a brutal, and an unprovoked out- knowledged the burning of the Caroline to But, sir, in what attitude has the Secreof international law; we have heard those ble to procure lodgings at the only tavern rage? At midnight, thirty-three of our be an act of public force, done by the tary of State placed us by his course?

the inviolability of justice? No. him-to direct the mode of his defence in such a manner that he should easiest escape the threatened punishment. Not between the Government of the State of New York and the Executive was this correspondence, but between the Executive and the accused.

Now, sir, let us inquire for a moment what was the object of this Executive interference. Was it not obviously to influence and control the action of the Executive of New York? Sir, I am happy to bear the tribute to the present Executive of that State, and say that he took a high and noble stand in reference to this matter. Belonging to another party, sir, and opposed to his doctrines on other subjects, I approve, most cheerfully approve this .--It is the only public act of his life which meets my approbation, and it gives me pleasure to single this out. Yet, sir, after all, there was a strange air of mystery hanging around this mission. There was something lurking beneath, which baffled common vision; and there seemed some cloud hanging around the non-interference of the Executive of New York. Why, sir, he should have indignantly sent the Attorney General back again to those who sent him; he should have repelled any attempt at interference with the rights of a sovereign Stausand that sovereign State in the discharge of its duties in the impartial administration of justice.

Sir, what other object could have been had in view than the influencing of the decisions of the courts of New York? 1 claim to be no profound lawyer, nor do I pretend to be deeply versed in the intricacies of constitutional law; but I know enough of it, sir, to know that no where can the Scoretary of State find a justification in the Constitution for this interference. Sir, where is his authority, under origin of the difficulties in which this any circumstances, to remove this case out of the jurisdiction of the courts of New York into the Sopreme Court of the United

States? The authority cannot be found:

blot. Let us not dwell a day under the sir. His object was to consult with the imputation of crouching-basely crouching accused-to offer his counsel and advice to and cringing at the feet of British power; and, least of all, let not our humiliation be the work of a kindred hand.

And for my own State, sir-for New York, and for her gallant sons, for the Empire State, I say-she never has, she never can, she never, will, submit to such doctrines as those which have emanated from the Secretary of State, and have found supporters on this floor. No, sir, no ! I end as I began; she never can, and she never will, yield her honor, compromise her dignity, or give up her rights.

Sir, this is the language not only of New York, but of the Union-the language of every freeman ; and if it were not so, I should cease to feel proud of my country. Before these doctrines can find a responsive echo in the bosoms of the American people, her glory must have departed, her spirit must be broken and decayed, her pes prostrate and disappointed. That mighty bird must have ceased its flight, the stars of glory must be blotted from our banner, ere we shall submit to such indignity.

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian. A CARD.

The National Intelligencer of the 27th nstant, received last night, contained the following:

"Appointment by the President, Burgess S. Gaither, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte."

So mote it be ! This is the only notice that I have seen of the fact, which is quite as important to me as to any one else. 1 hold that office under a commission signed by Andrew Jackson, confirmed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States. I presume that it is intended by the above notice that I am to vacate my office. In it I have always endeavored to be diligent and faithful, and am ready to surrender it at an hour's notice.

But to my friends, throughout the State, and I have acquaintances from the sand banks of the Edenton district where I was born, to the green hills of Buncombe, the