

Department of State
Washington

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.

LINCOLN, N. C., SEPTEMBER 8, 1841.

VOLUME V, NO. 15.

NEW TERMS OF THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN

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The LINCOLN REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at \$2 50, if paid in advance, or \$3 if payment be delayed three months.
No subscription received for a less term than twelve months.
No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
To insure prompt attention to letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Twenty-seventh Congress. From the Globe, of August 24. CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS. SENATE.

This morning, immediately after the reading of the journal, the Fiscal Corporation bill was received from the House of Representatives. Mr. Berrien moved that it have its first reading, which was ordered, and the bill read by its title. The Chair then put the question, "Shall this bill be read a second time?" A great majority of voices replied in the negative. A division and count being called for, the Chair decided there were 18 in the affirmative, and 17 in the negative. A motion was then made that it be read a second time now, which required unanimous consent; and no dissent being heard, the Chair directed the Secretary to read the bill. He had scarcely commenced, however, when Mr. Allen interposed an objection, but the Chair decided it was too late. This opinion was controverted by Messrs. Allen, Tappan, Clay of Alabama, Mouton, and sustained by Messrs. Barrien, Clay of Kentucky, and Tallmadge, and the objection was eventually withdrawn, and the bill read a second time. Mr. Tappan moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, on which he demanded the ayes and noes. This motion caused considerable fluttering, as the Whigs were evidently in a minority, and Mr. Berrien commenced speaking against time until the absentees could be drummed up.—He depicted in glowing terms the awful condition of the country, which this bill was intended to relieve; and the extreme danger of continuing the present union of the purse and sword in the hands of the Executive. Five or six Whig Senators having come in, Mr. B. took his seat, and the vote on indefinitely postponing the bill was ayes 21, noes 24. Mr. Berrien then moved that it be referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Clay of Kentucky seconded the motion; and after referring to the great amount of labor the former select committee had with the Bank bill reported by them, requested the Chair not to place him on the committee to be raised on the present bill, as he did not wish to have any thing particularly to do with it. Whether he should support the bill or not, depended on whether his friends on the committee could present some practicable and useful scheme of a Bank of the United States. Mr. Buchanan said he would vote for the motion to refer this bill to a select committee. He felt too great a regard for the Senator from Kentucky to force this thing upon the Committee on Finance, of which he was chairman. A correct judge of human nature had said that there was but one step between the sublime and the ridiculous.—The great Whig party had taken that step, when they demanded to create this being, called "The Fiscal Corporation of the United States." If this thing had derived its name from its nature, it ought to have been called "The Kite Flying Fiscality." The great Whig party had descended through different gradations until they had at length sunk to this Fiscality; and he, for one, should certainly not, by his vote, subject the Senator to the mortification of becoming its sponsor. This question was then taken on referring the bill to a Select Committee, and it was agreed to.

Mr. King had understood that those Senators who wished to speak on the Distribution bill were not prepared to go on with the discussion to-day. If he had been misinformed, he would most readily withdraw his motion.

Mr. Calhoun expressing his willingness to proceed with the discussion of the Land bill, Mr. King withdrew his motion, and the Land bill was taken up, the question being on its passage.

Mr. Calhoun's exposition of the original sin in which this measure had its birth, and the fatal consequences with which it is pregnant, was one of the finest, clearest, and most impressive arguments which he ever delivered.

He first entered upon the constitutional topic and this he illustrated with so many original views, as to give it all the charm of novelty, although it has been repeatedly illuminated by the first minds of the Senate. He next argued the subject in all its financial aspects. He showed that this land distribution was now introduced to form a most baneful ingredient in that system of prostitution by which, from the beginning, the pure and simple institutions of our country were to be worked up into a corrupt moneyed Government. He gave the outline of this mischievous scheme of overshadowing the Constitution, from its inception in the first funding system, associated with a banking corporation, down to the fatal explosion of the last. He depicted the long struggle that has incessantly agitated the country from this cause, which, like a volcano in its bosom, has given birth to all the shocks it has felt from its infancy to this hour. He portrayed the violent party rancor it had engendered, and the sad melancholy deprivations of private morals, as well as of all the elevated feelings of patriotism, which had issued from this source.

In connection with this view Mr. Calhoun alluded to the proposition of Mr. Linn, to dedicate the lands to the defence of the country, instead of surrendering it to increase the value of stocks (having no claims upon it) in the hands of the enemies of the country. He showed that naval preparation was the great means of reliance in maintaining our rights against the only rival from which they have any thing to apprehend, and he showed that distribution operated by a double process, to weaken our naval arm. First, directly, by taking from it the means which it was proposed to appropriate, particularly to foster and maintain it, and next, indirectly, by rendering the imposition of duties necessary, which, in imposing restrictions on commerce, diminished our commercial marine, and destroyed, in the cradle, the herculean strength which was thence, in time of war, imparted to our navy.

Mr. Calhoun, from the recently published documents derived from the inquiries of the Government, produced some extraordinary facts to mark the effects of the high duties on the tonnage and trade of the nation. We took no notes of the speech, and can give, therefore, only in general, from recollection, the result of his comparisons.—He showed that, from 1824 to 1830, which comprised the epoch of the high tariff, and the glorious days of the United States Bank, as they have been so repeatedly extolled, when domestic industry was so highly fostered by the one, and foreign commerce by the other, both our tonnage and trade had fallen off during the whole period, although the natural growth of the nation had necessarily greatly resisted the declension produced by bad legislation. He then took the period of disaster, as it has been called by the Federal party—the epoch of the removal of the deposits, the pet bank system, and Sub-Treasury, and of the reduction of the tariff. The documents showed that instead of falling off, our tonnage had increased more than a third, and our exports doubled. The documentary facts exhibited by Mr. Calhoun, make it perfectly manifest that all the wailings about the ruin of the country, have sprung from the imaginings and falsification of hypocritical Federalists.

We shall be enabled, in a few days, to lay the speech itself before our readers, which will be found an admirable comment on the past, as well as present policy of our Government.

After the close of Mr. Calhoun's speech, Mr. Archer attempted a reply. He could not get through with it, and the Senate went into Executive session.

ABSTRACT OF THE BANKRUPT BILL, AS IT PASSED THE SENATE.

The first section establishes a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, and provides that all persons owing debts, who shall, by petition, setting forth a list of their creditors, the amount due each, with an inventory of their property of any kind, verified by oath, apply to the proper court, shall be deemed a bankrupt. All persons being merchants, or retailers, all bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters, or marine insurers, owing not less than \$2000, shall be liable to become bankrupts, and may, on petition of one or more of their creditors, to whom they owe not less than \$500, be so declared in the following cases, to wit: in case of departure from the State, with intent to defraud; or having procured himself to be arrested, or having removed goods for concealment, or having fraudulently assigned. Any such person, however, may have a trial by jury to ascertain the facts.

The second section declares all future payments made in contemplation of bankruptcy, or to prefer any creditor, fraudulent and void, and the person making them shall receive no discharge. So in case of a voluntary bankrupt—if he secures any preference to one creditor over another, in contemplation of the passage of this law, he shall not receive a discharge, unless a majority of the creditors assent to it.

description, of every person declared a bankrupt, except as is hereafter provided, shall be ipso facto divested out of the bankrupt, and the same shall be vested in such assignee as shall be appointed by the court—suits pending by the bankrupt shall be continued by the assignee, and no suit by or against an assignee shall abate by death of said assignee—except such necessary household and kitchen furniture of the bankrupt, as the assignee shall designate, having reference to the amount to the family and condition of the bankrupt, but in no case to exceed in value \$300, and also the necessary wearing apparel. On exception being taken to the determination of the assignee, the matter to be decided by the court.

The fourth section provides that every bankrupt who faithfully complies with the provisions of the act, shall be entitled to a full discharge from all his debts, and certifies to that effect granted him; not however within 90 days of the decree being granted, nor till seventy days notice shall have been given to all his creditors to appear and show cause why the certificate should not be granted. Such bankrupt shall at all times be subject to examination orally, or upon written interrogatories, before such court, on oath, in all matters relating to such bankruptcy, which are necessary for the purpose of justice. If in any case of bankruptcy, a majority, in number and value of creditors who shall have proved the debts, shall at the time of hearing of the petition for a discharge, file their written dissent to the allowance of a discharge and certificate, to such bankrupt, or if, upon such hearing, a discharge shall not be decreed to him, he may demand a trial by jury, upon a proper issue to be directed by the court, or he may appeal from that decision to the Circuit Court. And if, upon a full hearing, it shall be found by the court or the jury, that the bankrupt has, in all things, complied with the requisition of this act, the court shall decree his discharge.

Section fifth provides that creditors coming in and proving their claims shall be paid pro rata, and no preference shall be given except for debts due the United States, and laborers in the service of the bankrupt, when those of the latter shall not exceed \$25. Debts not due till a future day shall have their value ascertained and allowed.

The sixth section gives the District Court jurisdiction in all matters arising under this act. The Court to regulate the forms of proceeding and the fees.

The seventh section provides that all proceedings shall take place in the district where the bankrupt resides. By section eighth the Circuit Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court of suits brought by the assignee against persons claiming an adverse interest, or by such persons against the assignee, touching any property or rights of property of the bankrupt transferable to, or vested in, the assignee; all such suits barred after two years from the date of the bankruptcy.

Section ninth, provides that all sales by the assignee, shall be made as ordered by the Court, and all assets paid into Court within sixty days of the time of their receipt, and the assignee shall give bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Section tenth requires the collections or assets to be made as speedily as the interests of the creditors will allow, and a distribution of them to be made every six months, and all proceedings shall be closed, if practicable, in two years.

Section eleventh gives the assignee authority to redeem and discharge any mortgage, line, &c. upon any property, and to tender due performance of the conditions thereof, and also to compound debts, under the order or direction of the court—and to show cause why such order or direction should not be passed.

Section twelfth establishes the fees to be charged by the officers, and makes all the proceedings matters of record.

Section thirteenth provides for cases in which two or more persons who are partners in trade, become insolvent, & directs the assignee to distribute the proceeds of property, joint and separate, among their joint and separate creditors according to equitable rules—in all respects, except as relates to the manner of distributing and disposing of the proceeds of the property of such partners, the proceedings against them shall be the same as if had against one person alone.

The remaining sections prescribe the forms of deeds to be given by the assignee, and the time when the act shall take effect, and the period of its duration.

New York Express.

lowest in these complaints. Whilst the National Intelligencer, the mouth-piece of the Cabinet, if not of the Administration, is compelled to notice and announce their existence, we have heretofore abstained from remarking on the subject, but the evil is becoming so great that private arrangement for transmitting the mail are seriously spoken of, and perhaps, will be made, if the Department continues in the charge of Mr. Granger, in whose hands it must continue to go from bad to worse, until it becomes a nuisance to the country. That gentleman seems never to have given a thought to any of his bureaus, but that of appointments. In that, certainly, he has exhibited great activity. He has changed the postmasters throughout the land, and as if his own incompetency could not work confusion enough, his appointments seem to have been made of the most incompetent and ignorant among the applicants.—He has succeeded to a marvel. We do not get our exchange papers with regularity—not even those coming from within twenty-four hours' travel. We have not had the Richmond Enquirer for two weeks, and most of our Southern exchange papers are irregularly received. But as the Government cannot get its despatches sent by the mails, the distresses of the editorial corps must be lost on Mr. Granger. We do hope the President will put some one at the head of the Post Office Department who will give some efficient attention to the duties of the station—duties which require more intellect and labor than in a mere executioner of petty postmasters, the extent of the present incumbent's capacity and industry.

We give articles from the Boston Courier and the Pennsylvania on this subject. Mr. Granger may rely upon it, his best course is precipitate retreat; because, though the Federal papers might sustain him in any other position, in his unfitness, they will never sustain him where he is. It is too much a bread and butter business with them, and they cannot afford to lose that for a holiday gentleman, though even so through a partisan.

The Mails.—There is a general complaint in our river towns of the miserable arrangement of the mails, or of the neglect of postmasters to perform their duties.—We go also in the case of complaint; for there must certainly be a different arrangement of the mail to satisfy the wants of the people in this valley. Letters and papers directed to individuals living in villages between the principal towns, and only a distance of eight or ten miles from us, must wait two or three days, and perhaps longer, before they can get them. For instance, if a letter or paper be directed to West Springfield, it must be carried to Springfield, one day, and remain until the mail returns the next; or if to Hatfield, it must go to Greenfield one mail, and then be brought back. We hope that a way mail will be put on to the telegraph, for the convenience of every town, or some other way devised to satisfy the demands of the people.—Northampton Courier.

The complaint above alluded to as general in the river towns, is by no means peculiar to the valley of the Connecticut. It is current in all directions. It is of no use to complain.—Boston Courier.

The Post Office Department.—On our first page will be found an article from the Journal of Commerce on the subject of the inefficient management of the Albany post office. Our readers will remember the denunciation which resounded through the country on the removal of the present incumbent at the expiration of his official term, and the appointment of a competent officer in the person of Mr. Flagg. It now appears that it was not without good cause.

From the Albany Argus. THE VETO MEETING AND PRO-CESION.

There has been nothing seen like it in this ancient city, since the affair of Lafayette. No man could number the immense multitude that thronged the Capitol Park last evening, with banners, transparencies, torches, music, &c. to listen to the VETO MESSAGE of "Tyler too." The broad terrace and steps which stretch nearly across the Capitol, the wide avenues and spacious grounds about it, were filled, and in the vicinity of the Reader's station, nearly down to the large gate, closely packed with a dense mass, presenting to the eye literally a sea of human faces, while without the Park was collected another formidable body of spectators, occupying all the commanding positions about the palings and in the adjacent buildings.

Notwithstanding the countless multitude present, the excitement which had called them together, and which gathered strength as if by contact or sympathy, as congratulations passed round, or as some strong and familiar passage from the veto message came freighted with peculiar emphasis from the stand, order reigned from one extreme to the other of that vast concourse.—The veto was read through, from "To the Senate of the United States," to "John Tyler," and well read, by Wm. Seymour,

Esq. and the enthusiasm with which it was received, the shouts that went up at every nail driven by the President into the coffin of the Bank, told in language not to be mistaken, the depth and strength of the popular feeling on this subject, the deep-rooted hostility which pervades the Democracy every where to the re-establishment of any Bank of the United States, no matter what form of compromise or subterfuge it may be made to assume, and the alacrity and good will with which they can and will sustain those who manfully stand by them in the vindication of their cherished principles.

The meeting, which cannot be described otherwise than as a spontaneous movement of the people in their majesty and might, closed after the reading of the veto, by the adoption of the following resolution, which went by acclamation: "Resolved, That the members of President Tyler's cabinet, who have advised him to approve the Bank bill, and thus to violate the Constitution, and to commit a crime which would justly subject him to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men, are unworthy of the public confidence, and ought at once to abdicate their places, that they may be filled by persons more worthy of public trust."

The procession then took up its line of march to the music of several fine bands, and with torches, through the several streets indicated in the programme, displaying at intervals transparencies emblazoning "The Veto," short passages from the veto message, and other appropriate mottoes and emblems.

It was verging towards midnight, when the procession, diminished somewhat in numbers, but with unabated animation and in good order, returned to the Capitol Park, and dispersed with renewed and hearty cheering.

FOR THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN. Mr. Thomas E. Bond, Jr., and Episcopacy. OR WHO ARE THE SUCCESSORS OF THE APOSTLES.

No. 1.

The common objections to the discussion of the subject.

1. It is objected that the discussion is uncharitable.

Ans. Is it uncharitable when different persons set up claims to the same property, to discuss these claims, although it must inevitably turn out, that one of these persons only, has a valid claim to this property?

Is it uncharitable when we are convinced that a person has lost his way, to do what we can to convince him of his error and put him right?

And what is the charity of the Gospel? Is it something which embraces or thinks well of, all sorts of opinions, however divers or opposed to each other? Gospel charity aims at the good of mankind. The good of mankind is inseparably involved in the truth of God as revealed in the Gospel. It follows therefore, that, that which is most true is most charitable—is most, according to this system of revealed truth, is most according to the grace of charity set forth by this truth.

The objection goes further and discourages the discussion on the ground that should it turn out, that Episcopacy was necessary to a valid ministry, or to a true Church; a very large portion of the Christian world, would be declared without a ministry and beyond the pale of the Church.

Ans. While we do not admit that the objection has any weight in a matter when the truth depends upon fact, still it is to be remarked that nineteen-twentieths of the Christian world are Episcopians or have the Episcopacy.

2. It is objected that the discussion is designed to establish an exclusive system.

Ans. The whole system of the Gospel is exclusive.

"I am God and there is no one else." "No man cometh unto the Father but by me." "Neither is there salvation in any other." "One Lord, one faith, one baptism." Is it an objection therefore to that ministry which is to stand in the place of his one Lord, to promulge this one faith, and to administer this one baptism, that it should be one itself, and hence exclusive. Besides, are not true Christians constantly reminded that "there is one body" and "one Spirit even as they are called in one hope of their calling," and that although there are many members not having the same office, yet they are "one body in Christ"

and consequently are exhorted "to stand fast in one spirit and one mind striving together for the faith of the Gospel," and that under the influence of that one spirit by which they were all baptized into that one body, they are to "contend earnestly for the faith once delivered unto the saints, and to mark them that cause divisions and avoid them."

3. It is objected that Churchmen hold Episcopacy in common with papists, and hence should they substantiate their claims, would it not only be identifying them with the Papacy?

Ans. No more than would the fact, that all Christian denominations holding the sacraments in common with papists, prove that in establishing the validity of their sacraments, they identified themselves with the Church of Rome. Truth does not become error by its being united with error in a corrupt Church. This objection however is an old device started by the papists themselves for the purpose of dividing the English Church and producing dissent. In the 16th century a number of friars were sent over from the Romish institutions of Douay and Rheims to effect the object. One of them named Cummin, who contrived to be taken into the puritan pulpits, afterward stated to a Romish Council, "I then preached against set forms of prayer and called English prayers, English mass and have persuaded several to pray spiritually and extempore and this hath so taken with the people, that the Church of England has become as odious to that sort of people whom I instructed as the mass is to the Church of England, and this will be a stumbling-block to that Church as long as it is a Church." Surely our opponents will not resort to the tricks of Rome herself to hinder the people from considering the real claims of the Church. The question is not whether the doctrine be held by papists, but whether it be Scriptural and true. Under the text, 1 Corinthians 12 c. 28 v. God hath set in the Church first Apostles, secondarily prophets, thirdly teachers, the following points were proposed to be established: that God hath set or fixed on the visible Church three orders of ministers or three degrees of ministerial authority, and that this threefold order or degree is perpetually binding upon the Church, and that its perpetuity or transmission was committed to the highest order or degree of the ministry, and hence that all who have not received authority to minister from this highest degree are without authority at all.

1. This is a question of fact—Did God himself establish this threefold ministry in his Church? For should it appear as a matter of fact that God hath established this ministry in his Church no man has power to change it.

2. The fact—Did God establish by his Apostles acting under his inspiration, this threefold ministry?

That some ministry was established by Christ and the Apostles is admitted by all denominations of Christians excepting perhaps Quakers and those who deny the external institutions of the Church. This admission is based upon the text, go ye, Disciple all nations." "God hath committed unto us the ministry of reconciliation." "We are ambassadors for Christ, as tho' God did beseech you by us." "Let a man so account of us as the ministers of Christ." "That some ministry therefore was established by Christ and his Apostles is taken for granted.

The question is, what were the orders of that ministry? is it perpetual, and how was it to be transmitted?

First. After the resurrection, three orders of ministers were established by Christ himself or by the Apostles acting under his instructions and inspiration, first, Apostles, second, presbyters, third, deacons.

1. As to the Apostles—their ministerial authority is allowed. Jesus said unto them—"All power is given unto me in heaven and earth, therefore go, disciple all nations," &c. "As my Father sent me so, send I, you," &c.

2. Presbyters or elders,—their ministerial authority is allowed to be by divine appointment. Paul and Barnabas when they had ordained them elders (presbyters) in every Church, and had prayed with fasting, they commended them to the Lord in whom they believed. (Acts 14