The Lincoln Republican.

"The lendency of Democracy is loward the elevation of the industrious classes, the increase of their comfort, theasartlin of their dignity, the establishment of their pu

BY ROBERT WILLIAMSON, JR.

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LINCOLNTON, N. C., OCTOBER 6, 1841.

VOLUME V. NO. 19.

NEW TERMS 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. 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 puid. A failure to order a discontinuance, will be con-

sidered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted conspicuously 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 331 per cent, from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

The number of insortions must be noted on the manuscript, or they will be charged until a discontinuance is ordered.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

From the Richmond Enquirer. VIVE LA BAGATELLE!

From grave to gay, from serious to severe! We have the enemy on the hip-and all

their spasms indicate the sad conviction, that the defeat of their National Bank, (the very "soul of their enterpize,") and the explosion of their cabines, are but the precursors of their own dissolution. It is strict political justice. Had they beat us fairly, during the last Presidential campaign; had they displayed their principles upon their basners, and appealed to the understanding of the People, and resorted to no pipe-layers to poison Liberty herself at the very fountain-head, we should have submitted with better grace to our unexpected defeat. But they have beaten us by expedients, at which all our moral sense sickens in disgust. They concealed their discordant principles, for fear of breaking their own party to pieces-and instead of manly expositions and of honorable arguments, they stooped to address the senses, and to deceive the People, by every species of humbugs, by log cubins and hard eider, by poinpous banners and ridiculous coonskins, by Tippecanoe almanacks and Ogle's speeches, and the fabrilous cant of standing armies. Defeated by such unworthy means, how could we honorably submit! Or, cemented loosely together as this motley party have been, how was it to be expected, that they could long remain united? The Republican party openly predicted in the Charlott-ville Convention, in the Democratic Association of this city, and on other public occasions, that if the Whigs could succeed by their humbugs to hoodwink the people, their victory would be the signal of their tmmediate dissolution-

and four-whilst bottles and glasses are the coon skins, log cabins, and hard cider flying through the air, and the two vetoes are blowing up two cider barrels, marked with the "Fiscal Bank," and "The Fiscal Corporation."-In the other caricature is diately. given "an accurate representation of the

present condition of the LOG CABIN TRAP. The Democratic hurricane which swept through Vermont and Maine, has torn off one end of the cabin, and so much damaged the eider barrel, that the eider with which the trap was baited, has all run out. The Veto has been placed under the cabin by "Tyler Too," and in a short time au explosion will take place, which will tear the whole concern to pieces, and Whig principles' will no more find a resting place in this country. It is expected that the chuckey, which has already received some damage, will be entirely prostrated by another hurricane in Pennsylvania, the symptoms of which are already visible."

This is legitimate satire; for, it is difficult to say, whether the last year's humbugs of the whigs were most ladicrous or execrable-But the best joke, which has yet been perpetrated at their expense, is the following Advertisement of their chattels and utensils of trade. We beg leave to throw into the same auction the mummery of the Virginia Whigs-the ruins of their log cabins; the chicken-coop from Caroline county, and the flaming banners, which graced the grand whig procession in this City on the 5th of October last. One comfort is, that we shall never see the like again; for, the probable bankruptcy of the party casts such a ridicule upon the whole concern, it will prevent a repetition of their mummery!

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINA RY.

We give the following advertisement an insertion gratis; and place it among our editorials that it may be more extensively noticed. We are somewhat acquainted with the quality of the articles advertised. and can safely recommend them to those who wish to purchase .-- Knoxville Argus. FOR SALE, AND POSSESSION GIV-

EN IMMEDIATLY.

THE Whigs of Knoxville, having no further use for the following describ-ed property since the terrible VETO, offer it for sale on the most accommodating terms. The articles are all nearly new, and although they have been considerably used, yet the great object for which they were purchased not having been accom plished, they are now offered for sule. Our title to the property is unquestionable. None of the articles were purchased by the U. States Bank, nor has that institution any the coming winter, which will embody the mortgage on them, They will be sold to views and wishes of those who are opposany one wishing to purchase, but as the ed to the reckless, extravagant, and latitu-Locofocos have bought up our President, dinous course of the misnamed "whig' that as soon as they would try to put the it would seem to be no more than justice party. Government into action, the States Rights that they should also buy up the articles wing of the Whig party, the far better part that aided so materially in his election, if will afford a good opportunity for the peo-of the rotten image, would fall off from the they can raise the *rhino*. The inventory ple to meet in their respective counties, to iron and the clay which constituted its lowof the property follows: POLE, now standing at the corner + I Gay ures as will be most likely to ensure sucand Maine streets, on the corner near the cess .- Let no apathy prevail in the Demobank, (not the U. States Bank,) and mea- cratic ranks .-- A mighty issue is at stake. suring 156 feet. This pole was raised a and every man who values his liberty and little more than a year ago in honor of the welfare of his country ought to take a "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and with the deep and active interest in this matter. ardent hope and confident expectation that from its very top might soon float in triumph the glorious banner of a United States Bank. We were successful in electing our men, but the great object of our desires is farther than ever from grasp. already laid before our readers the letters Tippecanoe is in the land of the blest, and "Tyler too," is like our own handsome licutenant, "in the hands of the enemy!" 2. The "BIG GUN," whose hoarse We publish Mr. Badger's note this mor notes have so often proclaimed to all the country round the triumphs of "Tyler too"

Badger in a flying ship-and Grainger is ted to do their candidate, a few decks of compelled by the Whig Delegation to reescaping for New York, in a dashing coach | playing cards will be taking in payment for | sign, Mr. G. only sought their approval." but cash down will be expected for the balance of the articles. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call immegan. THE COMMITTEE.

Knoxville, sept. 1, 1811.

From the Raleigh Standard. TO OUR DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS We have been reminded that it is time the attention of the people was called to the subject of our next election of Governor and the Legislature; and that the Fall Term of the Superior Courts will be a favorable. period for consultation as to the step, preparatory to the spring and summer cam-paign. If a General Convention is to be held, it will be soon time for the appointment of delegates. The time and place for the meeting can be indicated by our friends in their primary assemblies. Whether it shall be advisable to start a candidate for Governor, and the steps proper to be taken for bringing before the people the great question at issue-the falsification of the whig party of all their fair promises-as well in Congress as in the Legislature are matters of grave import, which can be more properly decided upon in the General Convention. The next Legislature will be one of great importance, and may settle the political character of the State for many years. It will have to re-organize the congressional has been purchased by the United States districts; to regulate those of the State Sen- Agent. The Hawkeye remarks that the ate: besides having to elect a United States Senator, as Mr. Graham's term will expire with the present Congress. We cannot for a moment believe that the freemen of the State will again entrust political power in the hands of the "whig" party, after the experience they have had of the doings of the last Legislature, as well as by Congress at its Extra Session. Our object, at present, is merely to draw public 'attention to the subject, and we shall be glad to have the views of our friends as to the course best to pursice.

"We cordially respond to the suggestions made in the above paragraph. It is time that the attention of the Democratic party was directed to those important questions; and we earnessly hope proper steps will be much pains cannot be taken in the selection ranks,-Ib.

of proper candidates." For the purpose of deriding on and noninating a Democratic candidate for Govern or, a Convention is mulspensable. We therefore trust that one will be held during

The fall term of the Superior Courts, discuss the matter, appoint delegates to 1. A MAGNIFICENT LIBERTY general Convention, and adopt such meas-North Carolinian.

But "the Courier quotes some letters from Washington to the Express, to prove that Mr. Granger hesitated what course to take, and to disprove the statements of Mr. Mor-

As for Mr. Webster, he differs with his colleagues. He sees nothing dishonorable in Mr. Tyler's course-no reason for their resignation-and we have the authority of the N. York Express for saying, that Mr. Webster will not leave the Cabinet, 'come what may, so long as he has the wishes of the President to remain." Mr. Adams, who had first been shaken by Mr. Ewing's letter, had finally advised him "to hold on"-and as Tuesday's Express informs us, "Mr. A. had repeated his visits to Mr. W. every day down to Saturday, urging Mr. W. by all the persuasions of his rich experience, not to relinquish his place, at the present crisis for any consideration whatever." Thus they go! But of one thing we may venture to assure Mr. Webster, if he stays in with the forlorn hope of carrying a Bank, he will go out "with a f-a in his ear.

Richmond Enquirer.

The recent Indian Treaty .- The Hawkeye, published at Burlington, Iowa, confirms the statement made by the St. Louis Gazette, and afterwards contradicted by the Republican, that an extensive Indian tract new purchase embraces a arge and beautiful tract of country, from the Northern boundary line of the Neutral Strip up to the sources of the St Peters and 'Lac Travers,' and from the South casters boundary line of the Chippewa possession, North of the St. Peters to the banks of the Missouri river, embracing a tract of from twenty-five to thirty millions of aeres of land, within which seven different districts or parcels of land have been reserved to the Stoux Indians for agricultural purposes, all of which districts do not exceed 500,000 acres, being located on the North western bank of the St. Peter's river, or "Me-nee-so-la! river."-Ib.

The Washington Oarrespondent of the taken to organize fully and efficiently for Naw York Commercial Advertiser says: the coming contest. The approaching "The extra session has verified all the presession of the General Assembly will be a dictions that were made in regard to its rahighly important one; questions of much in- sulls. IT has BROREN UP THE WHIG PARterest will have to be acted on, and too 'ry and driven the President out of the whig

> FOR THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN-To a Member of the M. E. Church. No. 2.

DEAR SIR.

The question concerning the purity of he Bible, which you think such a school boy question, is one which has employed not the school boys but the ripest scholars of Europe; and the marks you give, connected with a slight play of wit, are no enurely correct. For 1st, though the Bi ble in many places bears strong internal evidence of its divine authority, yet this does not show that many spurious passages may not have been added, and you have to depend in a great measure upon external evidence that there are no such passages. 2nd, as to miracles, you have to depend upon historical evidence, to prove that the miracles contained in Scripture have been performed. For suppose one who had been educated by unbelieving parents, and who wished to believe the Bible if convinced of its truth, would you not have to resort to history for proof that they were Your third mark is a good one. Now the very same history which shows us that a Canon of Scripture is right and uncorrupt, and that the miracles and prophecies which they contain are true, together with the unanimous consent of the good for lifteen hundred years, proves to us that Episcopa cy as it is held in the Episcopal Church, was established over the whole Christian world in the purest and holiest age of the apon the Veto, might have been intended Church. And if we think such evidence conclusive as to the purity of the word of God, why reject it when it declares as decidedly and as clearly that the authority of Bishops is of divine appointment. If we reject this evidence in one case, may we not with equal justice reject in the other? That the voice of antiquity is in favor of the authority of Bishop's, may be seen by referring to the quotations given under the numbers signed Episcopos. But you seem to think you have settled the matter of the succession, and prove it a fallacy, by re- bishops, in the reformation, desiring Episthe King and even by the Queen. This

will not accuse me as wanting of experi- vin was a Presbyterian from necessity ; mental authority, because I cannot see that | and that the Presbyterian church itself was your argument is as good as you think it the mere creature of necessity-I did not is. The King or Queen of England de- believe, when I heard the statement made. rive their title as head of the Church, from that it was true ; because in all the controthe fact, of the State and Church being versy that I had read or heard on Episcounited. They have no authority in the pacy, I had never seen any such statement, right of ordination, as your remarks seem or the most distant allusion to any such letto represent. The King simply nominates, ter. But for my own satisfaction, as well the Clergy elect, and the Bishop, if the as for truth's sake ; and that justice might person thus nominated and elected is quali- be done to the memory of the illustrous fied for the office, consecrates; and should Calvin, one of the most learned, and best the Bishop refuse to consecrate the men of his day, I wrote to the Rev. Dr. person nominated by the King, that per- Miller of Princeton, who for some thirtyson would have no authority in the five years or more, has had his attention Church. In England a Bishop's spiritual turned to this controversy : and who has power depends entirely on his consecra- made himself familiar with all church doction. In this country a Bishop is nomina- uments on this subject, requesting any inted and chosen by the People, and then if formation, that might be in his possession, approved, is consecrated; as well might on this point. He addressed to me the you say that we have lost the succession following later for which, Mr. Editor, I

chooses the Bishop; in this country, the people who are the sovereign power, choose the Bishop, but in both countries his spiritual authority depends entirely upon his consecration. But you may say that if the Bishop refuses, the King can turn him out of his place. True, the King can take away his temporal authori-1y, but he cannot deprive him of his spiritual. He in such a case would still be regarded as a Bishop, though an unjust he has made. The following considera-King might prevent him from exercising tions will I think, satisfy you that the stothe office. And are you not compelled to submit to restrictions placed upon you by the State ! Are you not obliged to receive a license before you can marry a couple, and if you marry without one. do you not render yourself liable to prosecution, and would it be fair to conclude from this, that you derive your authority to marry from the State. This conclusion could be drawn with as much fairness as the one you have drawn from the conditions placed I believe that the least evidence of such a upon the Bishop by the government of

England. And my dear sir, why did you not take the trouble to find out the reason why Bishop White when consecrated a Bishop was confined to places without the British Dominions. They already had Bishops in those Dominions, and they did not wish him to interfere with them, and thus produce a schism in the Church. But parts of his writings, dated at different that he had spiritual authority to exercise times, that he considered the party of minhis office in those Dominious if requested, sters, and the identity of Bishops Teachis shown from the fact, that the Bishop ing Elders, as founded in the word of God, of New-Jersey, is now in England, hav- and of course as resting on divine authoriing been invited there to exercise his Epis- iy; and in a letter ad quendam Curatum copal office in the consecration of a Church. And if you will look m the consecration service of the Church in England, you will find these words said to the person consecrated. "Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God." And then he is restricted to a certain place for a particular object, but not so restricted that he cannot act in that capacity whenever he is required so to do. The Priests ordained by the American Bishops for Greece and Constantinople and Africa, are acknowledged by the English Bishop's, and the ordaining of Priests and Deacons is one of the pecultar privileges of a Bishop. Here are ustances enough to show that the restricting Bishop White and the other American Bishops to places without the British Dominions, does not affect their Episcopa authority, but was simply to prevent them from interfering in those places where Bishops either were appointed or would be appointed by the English Churchplaces over which the English Church had authority. You seem to feel for us on account of the consequences of this discussion. We do not feel any fear from a Christian, and manly argument on the principles of the Church,

in this country, because a Bishop is ap- ask a place in your paper. I suppose the pointed by the people. In England the main object of this controversy to be truth King who is sovereign, nominates or on all hands.

"PRINCETON, Sept. 8, 1841.

REV. AND DEAR SIR : Your letter reached me four days ago, and would have been answered immediately, had not inferior health, united with the infirmities of age, together with an unusal press of duties rendered it impracticable.

Bishop Ives, you may rely upon it, has been practising deception upon his hearers, There is no ground for the allegation which ry which has been again trumped up and palmed upon the weak and credulous, has no foundation but in their own minds.

1st. I am somewhat familiar with the works of Calvin, and have tried to make myself acquainted with all the documents relating to that illustrious man to which I could obtain access and I have never seen any evidence which so much as looks like the fact which bishop Ives alleges ; nor do fact exists. He has vamped up an old fable, continued by prejudices and folly, and renewed from time to time with that reekless disregard to historical truth with which blind bigotry is so often chargeable.

11. It is impossible to suppose what bishop lves alleges to be true, without considering Calvin as either a knave or a fool or both ; for he declares in many different found in his Fpistles, page 386, he declares in the most solemn manner, that in conducting the reformation in General, he had been governed merely by God's word, which is the only rule by which it is to be ordered, and lawfully defended"-Now that a man should write in this strain in his Institutes, and in a number of other works, appealing to the Bible for the dofence of his Presbyterian System, and be at the same time writing to England, requesting the Bishops there to assist him in setting up an opposite system, is one of the most incredible things that can well be imagined. We cannot suppose it without considering him as both an unprincipled and foolish man.

er extremities-and that the whole concern would go to pieces. What was predicted but 12 months ago, has already come to pass. The very extraordinary Session of Congress, which was urged by Mr. Clay, for the purpose of carrying out all their favorite schemes, and of fastening a monstrous Bank upon us, while the iron was hot, and before the Party could fall to pieces, has ended in their own discomfiture. The Bank has been rejected-no hope of establishing such an unconstitutional Institution gilds their prospects, and the party is dissolved in to fragments. The Federal portion of it remains to hurrah for Henry Clay, and to straggle for a Bank, whiist Mr. Tyler appears in opposition to both, and the States Rights Whigs are depursted from the Federal ingredients, with which they were unnaturally associated. Dismay pervades the disappointed host; and coarse denonciations, and angry addresses, indignation meetings, and miserable elligies, are seen and heard on all sides, to mark the sentiments of the scattered Whigs.

Who does not rejoice at their present dismay? Who does not see that it is the becoming end of all their humbug tricks? Such then is the catastrophe of their Tippecanoe Clubs, and their Log cabin and hard eider, and coon skin mummery! But let those laugh who win. Whilst we admire the moral lesson which the fate of the whig delusions is calculated to teach to a reflecting People; and whilst we attack the whigs with the heavier metal of the press, let us see whether we cannot amuse our readers with some sportive squibs at their expense. The explosion of the cabinet is indeed rich in topics of caricatures. We again invoke the genius of the Charleston Mercury to strike out fresh subjects for the pencil. Already we have two coarse caricatures in the newspaper press before us. The one represents "the great explosion" vetoes-and the dispersion of the flying Se- count. cretaries. Here off for Ohio, flies "Solisude" Ewing in the shape of a battered salt pan-There goes the broken Bell of Ten-

will also be sold without reservation. 3. Seventeen neat and elegant POLI-TICAL LOG CABINS, -These articles

chicken-line. 4. One hundred and thirteen COON SKINS, too much motheaten for the hatter, and with the tails eaten off by the very

rabid partisans of "Tyler toe." Four barrels and a half of HARD 5. CIDER almost hard enough for vinegar. 6. A large quantity of "TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO ALMANACKS," prints, caricatures, el celera.

7. Four thousand OGLE'S SPEECH. ES and ADDRESS OF THE WHIG CONVENTION .- For these articles apply at the Register office.

such as "One fire more and the day is and that his Cabinet Secretaries, particurights," "Harrison and easy times," &c. the matter has "resulted in the separation dec. dec.

9. A small stock of notes of the United him into power, and the breaking up of the of the log cabin, by the force of the two States Bank, will be sold at a large dis- Whig Administration."

The foregoing articles compose the whole political capital of the Whigs of Knoxville, an extract of a letter from Christopher Morand they will be sold low to close the con- gan, one of the Whig Representatives of nessee-Off for N. Carolina, is Citizen cern. As "Harry of the West" to expec- N. York, who states that "Instead of being of the # me authority, and I trust you inference from this statement, is that Call or France, he would have been unques-

THE BROKEN CABINET.

There was some division in the course and sentiments of its members. We have of Messrs, Crittenden and Ewing, (who, from the style he employs, has added new claims to his soubriquet of Butcher.) ning. It is less personal than Ewing's .-Admitting his statement to be true, it shows that Mr. Tyler changed his course, as General Washington did in '93, about the Bank of the United States. He gave up will be invaluable to any person in the the idea of the Veto, because his scruples wera removed by subsequent explanations Mr. Tyler, on the contrary, determined on the Veto, because subsequent explanations on the true character of an Exchange Bank had generated new scroples. We do not censure Mr. Badger for resigning, because Mr. T.'s declining to advise with him as a delicate bint, that he wished his resignation.

Next to Mr. Badger, comes Mr. Bell's letter and statement of Wednesday last, (m two columns of the National Intelligencer.) His statement is very elaborate, and, if true, A large variety of FLAGS and it shows that Mr. T. changed his opinions BANNERS, with a variety of mottoes, about the operations of an Exchange Bank, ours," "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," larly Mr. Webster, was very anxious to "Regrenchment and Reform," "No pro- overrule his scruples, and carry the Bank. scription for opinion's sake," "Equal But they failed ; and Mr. Bell now says, of Mr. Tyler from the party, which brought

About Mr. Granger, there is still some contention. The N. Y. Courier publishes PHILOALETHES.

FOR THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

TRUTH IS A JEWEL.

Mr. EDITOR : It was said by Bishop Ives, in his recent lectures in this place, "that John Calvin wrote to the English fering to the appointment of a Bishop by copal ordination, but that his letter was intercepted and he failed to get Episcopal or- a conscientions conviction of its unscripdoes not appear to me to be conclusive, on dination ; he then says. I must now do tural character ? Every one knows that the contrary, it does not touch the subject the best I can. The obvious and legitimate if bishops had been thought of in Geneva

III. Again, if such a man as Calvin had seriously applied to the English Bishops to ordain him, can any intelligent man believe that they would have refused him ? No it is certain that they would have eagerly caught at the request, and been desirous, and even anxious to exhibit such a triumph over an illustrious Presbyterianor rather over his principles. Besides

IV. There was no necessity for Calvin's going to England to receive Episcopal orders. There were soveral men on the continent who had been Romish bishops, who become Protestants. These could easily have given him orders in the prelatical way, if he had wished to receive them .---It would have been both ridiculous and dishonest for Calvin to plead necessity for establishing the Presbyterian system, not a shadow of which necessity existed.

V. What temptation had Calvin to reject Prelacy upon any other principle than