

Department of State
Washington City D.C.

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.

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NEW TERMS OF THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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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 Kendall's Expositor. RELIEF!

What has Congress done at the late Extra Session for the good of the people? Let us sum up their acts:

1. They have given away by the act to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the States, about THREE MILLIONS of the people's annual income, making it necessary to raise by increased taxation UPWARDS OF THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY to supply its place and pay losses and the expenses of collection.

2. To make up the deficiency thus created, they have already passed an act imposing a tax in the shape of import duty on salt, sugar, molasses, and numerous other articles brought from abroad, equal to ONE FIFTH of their value, so that for every five dollars the people pay for these articles, they pay one to the government. The effect upon the farmer is the same as if the government took from him every sixth bushel of grain, or one-sixth of any other article of produce he may sell to get money to buy these articles with.

3. They have passed an act to create a permanent debt of TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS at an interest not exceeding six per cent. At 5 1-2 per cent. the rate at which a part of the money has been borrowed, it will create an annual charge of SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, which the people must be taxed to pay.

4. They charged the late administration with gross extravagance and came into power under re-iterated promises of retrenchment and economy. But before Congress met their principal organs said they "had no idea of any retrenchment in the aggregate expenses of the government;" on its meeting their Secretary of the Treasury told the public, that the expenditures of this year were to exceed those of the last about three and a half millions of dollars; and Congress at the late Extra Session has added to the appropriations of the year FIVE MILLIONS FORTY-THREE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIVE DOLLARS.

5. They have given to the widow of the late President Harrison twenty-five thousand dollars, and conferred upon her the *franking privilege for life*, thereby setting an example, which if followed out, will lead to the establishment of a PRIVILEGED ORDER to be supported and enriched by taxes on the salt of the poor.

6. They have appropriated over a million two hundred thousand dollars for the repairs of fortifications, some of which are worse than useless.

7. They have appropriated six hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of the Navy.

8. They have appropriated seven hundred eighty-nine thousand three hundred and ten dollars to increase the Navy by establishing a home squadron, instead of creating it out of the force now allotted, still asserting there is no prospect of war.

9. They have added to the expenses of foreign intercourse seventy-two thousand dollars, and shown their economy over the last administration by increasing the mission to Spain from a Charge des Affaires as Mr. Van Buren left it, to a full minister, thereby making necessary a new outfit of nine thousand dollars, and increasing the annual expenditure from four thousand five hundred dollars to eleven thousand dollars for salaries to a Minister and Secretary of Legation, besides increased contingent expenses. Their retrenchment is also shown by raising the mission to Brazil, for the first time, to a minister at an immediate cost of nine thousand dollars and an increased annual cost of six thousand five hundred dollars.

10. They appropriated twenty-six thousand four hundred seventy-seven dollars fifty cents for one quarter's extra pay to the clerks and others employed about the Capitol, &c. &c. thus giving them a double salary for three months.

11. They have appropriated four hun-

dred ninety-seven thousand six hundred fifty-seven dollars to pay the debts of the Post Office Department, being one hundred and fifty thousand more than the amount represented by the Department itself to be due, thus, for the first time, saddling the cost of mail service upon the Treasury and setting an example which if carried out, will create a demand for additional taxation to the amount of untold millions. Fifteen thousand dollars of this money, however, is to be applied to pay for the services of additional clerks in the office of the Auditor, for the Post Office Department.

12. They have appropriated twelve thousand dollars to pay the compensation of an agent, and expenses in negotiating the loan of twelve millions.

13. They have appropriated one hundred thirty-nine thousand six hundred sixty-six dollars six cents to pay Navy Pensioners, who have heretofore been paid from a fund created by a deduction from the pay of officers and seamen of the Navy, thus throwing upon the Treasury the burden of one of the most outrageous systems of public plunder that ever existed, a system by which some officers of the Navy, not so disabled that they cannot manage any public or private business, are receiving full pay and full pensions, and at the same time living at home and carrying on farming and other operations for their own emolument.

14. They have appropriated three thousand five hundred dollars for the support of the Lunatics of the District of Columbia during the present year, in addition to three thousand dollars appropriated at the last regular session, and then stated by those who ought to have known to be sufficient, thus making the lunatics belonging to this ten miles square of territory cost \$6,500.

15. They have given fifteen thousand eight hundred and six dollars to repair the free bridge across the Potomac, at this city, thus making the people of the United States pay the tolls or ferrage of all who approach or leave the city by that avenue.

16. They made an appropriation to pay the funeral expenses of General Harrison, which, according to the bills rendered amount to \$3,088.00.

17. They have repealed the act for the safe keeping of the public money, by which it was kept for public purposes alone, according to the letter and obvious meaning of the Constitution, and caused it again to be deposited in banks to be loaned out to traders and speculators, plundered by fraudulent bank officers and exposed to be lost by those contingencies which are overwhelming the whole banking system with confusion and ruin.

18. They have renewed and extended the charters of the banks in the District of Columbia while they were in the state of suspension, and have authorized them to pay out the notes of banks which do not redeem them in specie, thus sustaining these institutions in violating the laws of the land, and in depriving the people of a currency of gold and silver or its equivalent.

19. They have passed an act to enable bankrupt speculators and others to whip out their debts, refusing to include bankrupt banks in its provisions, thus saving from merited destruction those instruments of fraud and villainy, that they may enable their favorites who avail themselves of the relief offered by the bankrupt law, to try their luck again at fortune-making with new loans from these banks, while an honest people incur the hazards and bear the loss.

20. At the same time, they have struck a fatal blow at many of the banks by this very law which will sacrifice the property of their debtors at forced sales, and annihilate millions of debts due to them, which would ultimately be paid under the indulgences and by private arrangements.

21. They have knocked down the price of the stocks of the States and lessened their ability to borrow money or maintain their credit, by throwing into the market a stock more highly prized and becoming their competitor in the business of borrowing.

22. And to pay for these services rendered to the States and the people, they have appropriated for their own compensation and the expenses of the extra session, (in part only it is believed,) three hundred seventy-six thousand four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixty cents, not omitting to provide fifteen thousand dollars TO PAY FOR THE STATIONERY USED BY THE WHIG CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE IN ELECTORNEERING FOR 'TIP AND TIP' IN 1840.

Mr. Wright stated on the floor of the Senate, that he had investigated this item and found that all or most of it, was produced by stationery used during the recess of Congress last year.

Such is the first scene in the drama of Whig retrenchment and reform! What is to be expected from them in future, we will endeavor to show in our next.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
THE PYRAMID RISING.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times

commemorates in the following lines the elevation of the Democratic Pyramid—to which almost every day seems to add a new tier in some new State, rescued from the hands of the enemy. May New York crown it with a magnificent capitol:

"Building the Pyramid.—The result of the elections which have taken place in several of the States, proves the irresistible power of mind when directed to the building up of cherished principles which had been trodden down in an evil hour under a misguidance of reason and judgment. The ballot box has now been emphatically shown to be a better regulator of government and political affairs than the cartridge box!

"Within one brief year how wonderful has been the revolution in public sentiment, and yet with what little noise and parade has the astounding result been accomplished.

"The delusions of Federal Bank Whiggery are now happily dispelled, and the people of a mighty nation have once more emerged from the gloom of a moral and political midnight, to the marvellous light of an unclouded mental perception.

"The evidence that the people have returned to their 'sober second thoughts,' is strikingly displayed in the triumphant majorities every where given in favor of liberal and soundly Democratic principles.

"Since the Presidential canvass, the following States have held elections, and spoken in thunder tones their political predilections:—

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| In Alabama, | 6,000 |
| Tennessee, | 9,000 |
| Maine, | 12,000 |
| Vermont, | 13,000 |
| Indiana, | 15,000 |
| Maryland, | 10,000 |
| Georgia, | 10,000 |
| Pennsylvania, | 22,000 |
| | 97,000 |

And Ohio, probably 20,000 more. Showing a total Democratic gain in less than twelve months, of 97,000 votes!—say 117,000!

The reaction is tremendous! The revolution is sublime, and gloriously grand.—In no age of the world has the like been witnessed. Truly, we may exclaim, the voice of the people is the voice of omnipotence! The Democratic Pyramid begins to rise again. May it reach the Heavens and be eternal. This is the work of a free and noble people. Behold it and rejoice!--

IOWA.
MAINE.
ILLINOIS.
GEORGIA.
INDIANA.
FLORIDA.
MISSOURI.
ALABAMA.
ARKANSAS.
MARYLAND.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
PENNSYLVANIA.

THE POPULAR EXCITEMENT.
Change! Change! CHANGE!

When the Whigs cried out during the last year, for Change, they little dreamed so soon a "change would come over the spirit of their dreams." But they have the comfort of knowing, that as they sowed the wind, they are reaping the whirlwind.

Never has there been a more momentous Revolution, than has been effected in the last six months. Seldom has a more sublime example been exhibited—and never a more impressive moral lesson proclaimed by the voice of the People.—This wonderful revolution has extended from Maine to Georgia and from Ohio to New York. It rings in the ears of the Whigs the most fearful lessons that can be taught.

It teaches them, that no party can long succeed, who conceal their principles from the people whose suffrages they are soliciting.

It teaches them, that no triumph can long await a party, who so far despise the People, that they will not address their understandings, but attempt to seduce their senses by ridiculous pagans, and to humbug them by the lowest and most contemptible devices.

It teaches them, that no party can profit long by corrupting the weak, buying votes with bribes, and employing the vilest agents to pipe-lay and poison Liberty at her very source. (Witness within the last few days the developments at Cincinnati and New York; the charges against Mr. Collector Curtis, who still remains mute to the accusations of Hamilton—and the evidence which has been laid before the Legislature of Ohio in relation to the pipe-laying of Stewart.)

It teaches them, that honesty in public, as in private life, is the best policy—and that they who win power by tricks and corruption, and they, who suffer themselves to be intoxicated by the acquisition of sudden and ill-got power, and fly to measures, such as the Whig party have sought to fasten upon the People—by a

wide sweep of proscription, in order to gratify a leech-like appetite for office—by the establishment of an unconstitutional and tremendous Bank—by first giving away the public money, which is wanting in the Treasury, and then supplying the vacuum by loans or taxes—that a party, which pursues this mad and mischievous policy, cannot long retain the respect or confidence of a free people.

And yet these Federal Whigs pretend to be bewildered about the causes of their sudden overthrow. Their own misdeeds have occasioned their own ruin. Their own hands have placed the handwriting on the wall; and it requires no Daniel to interpret their fate. They have been weighed—and found wanting—and their kingdom is taken from them.—ib.

VIVE LA BAGATELLE!

Let those who win, laugh!

"O. K."

A little boy ten years old, who, like most "young Tipps," was a great Whig ten months ago, was asked what had become of his O. K. "Oh! (says he,) it ought to be K. O. now, for the Whigs are kicked out." I thought it too good to be lost.—ib.

FOR THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

REPLY TO EPISCOPOS.

No. II.

MR. WILLIAMSON;

In my last, I stated that Episcopos assumed three orders of ministers in the primitive church, making the Apostles themselves an order, distinct from the Bishops and deacons. He says, "the Apostles ordained Apostles." Again, "Timothy had authority over the Bishops and deacons, thereby showing he had a higher office than they." Here he has followed in the footsteps of his predecessors, and has taken for granted what he should have proved—in fact, the main question.—He assumes, without seeming to notice it, that there is a succession in the office of Apostles—a hereditary line of descendants in one office. If his assumption be correct, ought there not, then, to be but thirteen Bishops?

Among the cardinal assumptions in the numbers of Episcopos, the following are peculiarly worthy of notice:—

1st. That the Bishops in the Episcopal Church are the successors of the Apostles;

2nd. That Timothy was Bishop of Ephesus;

3rd. That none but Bishops can ordain Elders and deacons in the Christian Church.

Respecting the succession of Bishops as a third order distinct from Elders and deacons, to an unsophisticated mind it would seem sufficient to state, that there is not a single intimation in the New Testament that authority to preach, ordain to office, or dispense ordinances, was vested by the Messiah in any such line of succession from the Apostles. No such office was by him created; and, therefore, there is no provision made for descent. There can be no succession in the office—the office and the officer are two distinct things—the office is one and indivisible—the succession is in the officers and not in the office.

Now, as there were only thirteen sees in the apostolic age—twelve in the confines of Judea, and one in all the rest of the world, there could be at most, but thirteen Bishops as successors of the Apostles in those sees; for if a new diocese were constituted and a new Bishop created, he could not be the successor of any one of the original thirteen; and if by any revolution his see should become extinct with his life, he should be a priest after the order of Melchisedek—without predecessor or successor.

But let us examine the office of an Apostle, and we will be the better prepared to determine whether they can have successors or not. It is unnecessary to produce a great many particulars when a few will answer our purpose. Take the following:

1st. The Apostles were ordained to be witnesses of the sayings and doings of Jesus Christ, and to attest his resurrection from the dead, Luke XXIV, 48. Acts I, 21, 22. II, 32. X, 29, 41.

2nd. They were ordained not only to prove that Jesus was the Messiah—that he died for our sins, was buried, and that he rose again the third day; but also to set up the Christian Church, as Moses was commissioned to set up the Jewish. Hence Paul said he was ordained to be a preach-

er and a teacher of the Gentiles in the truth—one that introduced the gospel—an able minister of the New Testament—a steward of the mysteries of Christ, 2 Cor. III, 5—13. IV, 1; 1 Tim. II, 7; 1 Cor. IV, 1.

Now, without these qualifications can any one be a successor of these Apostles of Christ? And are these not the Apostles from whom succession is claimed?—Is it not, then, impossible for them to have any official successors?

Paul, although he both saw and heard the risen Lord, and received from him in person a call and mission to the nations—although supernaturally endowed with all the gifts of the Spirit bestowed upon all the others—infallible in all the mystery of Christ, felt himself so seemingly (not really) deficient in one respect, (not having been the companion of Christ, during his earthly ministry,) that he represented himself as an Apostle "born out of due time." If, then, Paul, with every other qualification, was in one respect born out of due time, though this was amply compensated by his superabundance of visions and revelations—may we not affirm that all the men now living—born too late to aspire to that order in whom Christ designated his Apostles to the nations? And can any man be a successor of those Apostles, destitute not only of one, but of all the essential attributes belonging to such officers?

A successor in office necessarily fills the place of his predecessor. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Q. Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, and Wm. H. Harrison were the constitutional successors of Geo. Washington, first President of the United States. But did they not all fill the same office? Had they not all the same authority? If, then, the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church are successors of the Apostles, they must fill the same office, and possess the same authority. It will not do for them to claim one branch of their authority and disclaim all the rest; especially, in the absence of all testimony in favor of their procedure. Of this, however, Episcopos appears to have been fully conscious; hence his great care to evade the force of this argument: "The character of the Apostles," says he, "as inspired men, or as possessing supernatural gifts, must be here carefully distinguished from their office, as ministers of Christ, as the former was enjoyed by them before they were put in possession of the latter, and enjoyed by them in common with Presbyters, deacons, and laymen." We were accustomed to believe that the Apostles to fill their peculiar office were endowed with the various gifts of the Holy Ghost—had the power of uttering infallibly the oracles of God—could confer their testimony with supernatural powers, and impart all spiritual gifts to others; but here we are informed by our friend Episcopos (with how much correctness the reader shall judge,) that these things had nothing to do with their ministerial office—their inspiration or supernatural gifts were common with presbyters, deacons, and laymen—that the Apostles were empowered to work miracles before they were ministers of Christ!!! To what unenviable shifts are men reduced to support an unscriptural cause!

We now call the reader's attention to the Scriptures that treat on the call and qualifications of the Apostles, that he may judge whether Episcopos was justified in asserting to the gentleman [laughter, and cries of "fair," "a fair hit."] that they were endowed with supernatural gifts, or divinely inspired before they were called to preach.

The first passage that I shall cite, you may find in Luke VI, 13; "And when it was day, he (Jesus) called unto him his disciples; and of them he chose twelve whom also he named Apostles." By this quotation, we only wish to show that their characteristic name "Apostles," is coeval with their call. In the next place, we invite attention to Mark III, 13—15; "And he (Jesus) goeth up into a mountain and calleth unto him whom he would; and they came unto him. And he ordained twelve that they should be with him, and that he might send them forth to preach, and to have power to heal sickness, and to cast out devils." Here is no distinction—the call to preach and the power to work miracles are simultaneously given. See also

Mark VI, 12, 13, "And they went out and preached that men should repent. And they cast out many devils, and anointed with oil many that were sick and healed them." Further, we wish the reader to examine carefully the following texts:—Mat. X, 1—8. Luke IX, 1—6. Now we care not where Episcopos may go for the proof of his position, we have quoted the "living oracles," and, that too, at the very passages that treat on their call and qualification for the work of the Apostles, and they show directly the opposite of his assertion. But, possibly he will turn Catholic, and say we are to believe the Bible on the interpretation of the Church, and so place the Church before the Bible!

But Episcopos teaches us that inspiration, or the power to work miracles, was "common with laymen." That the Apostles possessed the power of imparting spiritual gifts to others whether ministers or laymen, and that they may have exercised this prerogative occasionally, will not be called in question; but, that it was common with laymen needs proof. Even Paul, who "was not a whit behind the very chiefest apostles," does not appear to have been able to cure the diseases of all the afflicted that were in his presence; and he further instructs us that all the official members of the primitive Church were not favored with all spiritual gifts, 1 Cor. XII, 29, 30.

But, Mr. Editor, the jilt of this whole controversy, is found in the fact that not one of the Apostles has hinted to us that there was in their order any succession; or they were the first of a series to be continued through all generations, by which authority to preach, and dispense the ordinances was to be legally communicated by Jesus Christ to a certain class of individuals to the constitutional exclusion of all other persons.

Be it remembered, that Episcopalians claim a divine right for three orders in the ministry—Bishops, Presbyters, and deacons. We have already said this claim is unscriptural, and here we repeat it, without fear of successful contradiction, that there is not a single text in the New Testament which teaches that one single minister ever was, or that one should be, ordained first to the office of a deacon, then to the office of an elder, and thirdly to the office of a Bishop; therefore, if we have three orders in the ministry, the claim thereto must rest on other, than a divine warrant. A divine right must be divinely instituted. It must rest on an express and explicit command of God.

By your permission, Mr. Editor, in my next number, I will lay before your readers some remarks on the claim of Timothy to the diocese of Ephesus,—and Titus to the diocese of Crete &c.

Yours respectfully,
JACOB BROWN ANTHONY.
Lincoln Circuit, S. C. Con.
Oct. 26, 1841.

From the Charleston Mercury.
SAUL AND JONATHAN—A MYSTERY.

In their deaths, they were not divided. And now said Mr. Johnson, look at the operation of this bill upon the States. I do not say that of late I love the General Government less, but that my love for the States is increased.

[Mr. Dawson, (playfully speaking across,) "especially when you shall be Governor of one of them"—(A laugh.) (Yes, especially then; and I reciprocate to the gentleman [laughter, and cries of "fair," "a fair hit."])

Journal of the Extra Session.
When this dignified passage of gubernatorial courtesies, and keen encounter of wits, graced and enlivened the floor of the "glorious" House of Representatives during the ever memorable extra session of 1841; and these Thanes in prophetic vision hailed each other as Glamis and Cawdor, brother of Maryland and royal cousin of Georgia, some malicious person, offended at the scene, compared the distinguished actors in it to two very respectable old buzzards hobnobbing over something rich, wherein their benevolent beaks had been as good as fished already. Nobody dreamed then that they would so soon be doomed to a Siamese inseparability in the memory of the people as the two vetoed viceroys of Henry Clay, and their aforesaid cordial reciprocation of pleasant anticipations come to be regarded, as those of two jackdaw old gentlemen in false plumage but with bona fide appetites, about to experience the hardships of a chameleon diet as they sat at table and said grace over two