

acts are as valid without this qualification, as they are with it.

We hold that the person should be converted in the first place, and then divinely called of God to the work of the ministry. These thoughts will be pursued in our next.

As ever, yours respectfully,

JACOB BROWN ANTHONY.
Lincoln Circuit, S. C. Con.

P. S.—Mr. Editor:—In presence of you and your readers, I now tip my beaver with my left, extend my right, and make my best bow to your new correspondent ECCLESIA. Happy to see you have weathered the storm so well, arrived so soon, and all in such fine trim. Some-what disappointed, it is true, at the non-arrival of your compeer Philo-aethes who had put to sea some days before you, and appeared off our bar, of whose mysterious fate, however, we have learned nothing since. As soon as the usual civilities are gotten through with, and you draw your over-coat and appear in your true character by complying with the following terms, we will proceed to a further acquaintance.

1. You must write under your proper signature.

2. Inform me how many fictitious signatures you have used in this controversy, what they are, and if all the pieces under such signature are attributable to you, and if not, which? And to fill out the category.

3. Give assurance that in default of argument you will not descend to personal invective. As soon as these are complied with, we will proceed to try the strength of your old Roman would-be Americanized gag, which you have attempted to hook in our jaw, respecting testimony. Meanwhile, we would say to you, as you appear to be a new-comer in these diggings, that it was very unnecessary for you to get out of sorts, and stretch your throat and sing out at the top of your voice before you fairly reached our wharves and call us a dogmatist; for sir, you must know that we are not anchored here around the tombs of our ancestors, to be cut from our moorings by the old broken-pointed rusty blade of succession, without an assertion of our rights. We have the honor to be, as would seem in your estimation, your very unread servant.

J. B. ANTHONY.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
Beauties of the Richmond Whig!
Retributive Justice on the Whig Party!
The Republican Flag flying in 1840, and in 1841.

The Senior Editor of the Richmond Whig, it seems, is about to establish a new Whig paper at Washington, to be called "The Independent"—in connection with Edward W. Johnson and John Woodson, Esqs. He has taken leave of the "Patrons of the Richmond Whig" in a vaudeville, which he addressed to them on the 9th inst. It seems, it was impossible for him to retire, without casting a Partisan arrow at Captain Tyler. We say it with truth, but with some regret, that we have rarely seen a more harsh and illiberal attack upon a public man. Let the reader judge for himself!

I knew Mr. Tyler well, personally, and had known him long, & I could not believe, that a man so common-place, so absolutely inferior to many fifteen shilling lawyers, with whom you may meet at every County Court in Virginia, would seriously aspire to the first station among mankind, for such the Presidency of the United States certainly is. I was well acquainted with his vanity and love of place, but I never imagined that his understanding was so perfectly unequal to bear with moderation the truck which he had met with, or that his judgment could be flattered into the notion, that he deserved *per se*, and from the direct voice of the American People, a prolongation of that high destiny which had been cast upon him, by a similar caprice of fortune with that which introduced Titmouse into the seat of the refined Aubreys.—How egregiously I was mistaken, and how much I miscalculated the element of Captain Tyler's vanity. I need not here recite, for the facts are familiar to all men. The result is, what was foreseen by more sagacious whigs than I. Mr. Tyler has set up for himself, and although he boasted in 1839, of being the first promulgator of the *one term principle*, now thinks that his own superior abilities, merits, services, good faith and fidelity to professions, and gratitude to those who, from a half starved lawyer, made him President of the U. S., entitle him to the benefit of an exception to his own rule. He has arrested the course of that Reform in the Government which the American People commanded, and which General Harrison steadily prosecuted while he lived. He has done his utmost to dissolve the whig party, in the ridiculous expectation of creating a Tyler party out of its ruins.

"Such is the state of things. Our glorious whig triumph has turned out an empty victory, owing to the culpable vanity of one man, and the yet more culpable designs of a self-constituted cabal, who by

battery, have acquired dominion over his will."

It is not our purpose to criticise these passages at any length. But they give us a poor presentation of the spirit in which "The Independent" is to be conducted. What confidence can be placed in the judgment or in the impartiality of any man, who rates Mr. Tyler so low, that has been elected to both Houses of Congress, been the Governor of Virginia, and the Vice President of the United States? Or what can be thought of the judgment of an Editor, who charges Mr. Tyler with dissolving the whig party, and with arresting the promised reforms, when he has signed every bill which has been passed by a whig Congress, except the two bills for establishing a National Bank, which his critic agrees with him in believing to be contrary to the Federal Constitution. Is the world to understand, that the Editor of "The Independent" is to commence his independent career by laying his own constitutional scruples on the altar of his party? Has he become the proselyte to a National Bank, in his devotion to Mr. Clay?

As to the "glorious whig triumph" which Mr. Tyler has turned into an empty victory, it is rather too late in the day to boast of its glory. A more shameless triumph was never obtained over a free people, more unworthy means never were employed to put down the predominant party—and many an honest whig is now confessing the fact. "We deserve the reverses which we have met with (said a whig the other day,) because we did not show our principles." Yes—they did not show them—but sought to cheat the People by humbugs of all sorts. They did succeed in electing their ticket last Fall—but the Democrats were determined not to be put down by such means. They determined to rally at once. They trusted to the awakening sense of the People—and they predicted, that the whig party must dissolve in its own weakness, and from its own dissensions. Even had Mr. Tyler sacrificed his principles to their wishes, & signed their Bank bill, the whole whig party must ultimately have fallen to pieces. There can be no mistake upon the matter. A party who was made up of such discordant materials, who refused to declare their principles before they got into power; who declared, as their own Convention did in this City, that their candidate was opposed to a Bank of the United States,—and yet were no sooner in office, than they presided at a Bank, and now denounce Mr. Tyler for breaking them all up, because he could not sign a Bank bill—a party, who won their way into power by such outrageous expedients—and so grossly abused the power which they obtained—could not long retain it, or remain together.

These views are not new to us. Scarcely was the Election over, before the course which the Democratic Party ought to pursue, and the fate which would await the whigs, were laid down by various presses.—Among them, by this paper, in the following terms, in the several articles which we penned in November last.

"To the Republicans of Virginia!"

"Gallant Comrades! we are defeated in the Union, but we have saved the Citadel. Let us never strike the flag—never give up the ship."

"We have a plain track before us.—Raise the standard, and adhere to our principles. Let us judge the next Administration with all fairness, (as the Evening Post says,) but if they do any thing good, we shall be most agreeably disappointed. From such a clique, we expect nothing but evil. We fear it is the Upas tree, which only distils poison from its trunk. Let us then not disband—not disarm—but keep ourselves prepared to resist their designs—their Bank, their Tariff—and to defend the principles of '98. This is the true position. In the mean time, as the Election for the House of Representatives is coming on in the Spring, as the President and the Senate will be against us, on the Bank and other questions, let us try and save the House of Representatives, in order that it may save us. We advise our friends, therefore, in all the Congressional Districts, to organize themselves forthwith, to nominate their strongest men—and address to all the candidates who woo their support, questions like these:

"1. Are you in favor of a Bank of the U. S. in any shape whatsoever?
2. Are you in favor of a Protective Tariff in any form whatsoever?
3. Are you in favor of a National system of Internal Improvements in any form whatsoever?"

"So also, about the assumption of the State Debts—so, also, about receiving Abolition petitions in any form whatever—so, also, about supporting men who support such measures, &c."

"What Republican despairs of the Republic? Not a man of them—not a single Press, which has reached us since the great victory was announced. The fact is, we have never known a Party, more unexpectedly beaten—And we have never known a party so buoyant and determined under defeat. Every Republican Press is animated by the spirit of the Backwoodsman, whose gun snapped. They are resolved to pick the flint and try again."

"Falter! how before such an opposition! Never—never. We may be beaten, but we will not stay beaten. The victory is surprising, but not overwhelming. We are defeated, but not discouraged. That the American People should have preferred an incapacitated old man, who has refused boldly to avow his sentiments on great public questions, or has implied them in contradictory forms for party effect to dif-

ferent sections of the Union; that they should have preferred him to a Chief Magistrate, who stands forth openly and boldly to his countrymen, discarding all considerations, except the good of the country, is indeed a phenomenon, that occasions no little regret. But the People will ultimately recover from the delusion into which they have fallen. It will rapidly vanish. Among the various causes of this hallucination, is the embarrassment into which the country has been thrown by overbanking and overdealing. This has been artfully ascribed to the Administration—and the slang of "Change, Change," has been rung in their ears. This delusion has been kept up by the clamors and powerful banking influence of the country—and all the complicated, various and narrow interests which the Banking system involves. The friends of the National Bank, of a Protective Tariff, &c. &c., &c.—the fell band of Abolitionists—the profuse use of gold—the corruption of the franchise by pipe-layers and yarn-spinners—aided by the most shameless humbugs, by Tippecanoe Clubs spread over the country, and other devices, have conspired to elect William Henry Harrison. But the time of reaction must take place. This discordant combination of the odds and ends of all parties cannot long continue. Like the Image of Nebuchadnezzar, which was made of clay and brass and various materials, a single stone must shiver it to pieces.

"The Republicans have high duties to perform. They have to save the nation from a National Bank and Protective Tariff, the fell Abolitionists, and other dangers, with which we are threatened. They must not disband. They must stand to their arms. Virginia is called on by the highest duties to act. She must be the standard-bearer. She has stood up true to her ancient principles—and thousands of noble sons of hers are going on their way, rejoicing that her escutcheon has escaped the stain of log cabin and hard cider influence. We know little of our countrymen, every where, if the time does not speedily arrive, when even a higher tribute will yet be paid to her exemption from these humbug mummeries and these Federal heresies."

"We must stand by our arms. The time is coming when her great principles, the rights of the whole South, the interests of the whole Union, will call upon her to pursue her own illustrious example of '98-'99, 1800. With a view of preparing us all for this achievement, we shall begin by laying before our readers in our next paper, the Resolutions of '98, and Madison's Report of '99. Let us begin at once—begin right again—and what better can we do than to sound the bugle note of the Democracy of '99!"

From the Globe.

WHAT CONGRESS MUST DO.

The National Intelligencer, not being well satisfied with the doings of the people, betakes itself to Congress to do something more to its taste. It opens its columns to-day with an account of what Congress will four weeks hence undertake to accomplish for the benefit of the people; and if the organ, that speaks for the majority in advance, is to be believed, the resolution is taken "to head" the people as well as Captain Tyler. We are told that "the first session of this Congress, though an arduous one, and fruitful of valuable measures," "refrained entirely from engaging in the general business of legislation!" So the National Bank, National Debt, Distribution of National Domain, increase of the Tariff, National Bankrupt law, &c. &c. were only small samples of the general legislation which is to follow, not general legislation itself. We had supposed that the new Tax bill was really meant as "general business," and so much in earnest as to stand for one session, to see whether it would provide sufficient revenue for the wants of the Government. But now we are told that it was a mere "expedient," (not to supply the wants of Government, as was pretended in the proclamation convening the extra session, and the speeches of the Whigs during the debate on the Tax bill) but for "supplying obvious defects in the system, until it can undergo that general revision which devolves upon Congress at the ensuing session."

So the Extra Session was simply called to remedy "obvious defects" in the compromise act, which, although the country had got on with it very well for nearly ten years, could not be endured for the few months intervening between May and December! We give the whole passage from the National Intelligencer touching this new movement in regard to the tariff, that the public may see the drift of it.

"There is one object, however, cannot be avoided, which must be acted upon, and which may of itself be expected to occupy a great deal of time, because of the many interests which it affects, and the infinity of details connected with it. We refer, of course, to the revision and permanent adjustment of the system of duties upon imports. The amercatory revenue act, passed at the last session, was only an expedient for supplying obvious defects in the system until it can undergo that general revision which devolves upon Congress at the ensuing session. In June next, the duties established under the act of 1833 reach their lowest point; a point too low to leave a sufficient revenue, as in contemplation of that act, for defraying the ordinary expenses of the Government. A thorough revision of the whole tariff system would be necessary; and the intelligence of the Representatives of the people, as well as their ability to postpone particular

interests for considerations of public national weal, will be put to the test.

When it is considered that the Tax bill of the extra session carried every article, except tea and coffee, up to the maximum of the Compromise act, and that the Whig majority pledged itself in an amendment to the Distribution bill not to go beyond the limitation of 20 per cent. ad valorem in the compromise act, this new promulgation of the intention to make "a thorough revision of the tariff system," is a clear indication that defeated Federalism has resolved to evoke the last demon of a protective tariff, to agitate the country again, and revive the power which it once held in the Northern portions of the Union under its influence. From the late indications at Boston, and other sections under the manufacturing interest, we have no doubt that the givings out of the Intelligencer are but notes of preparation to an attack on the principles of the Compromise act. Desperate cases require desperate remedies.

From the North Carolinian.

BANK SUSPENSIONS.

How long will the people of the United States stand, mere spectators, of the infamous proceedings of many of the Banks of the country? We allude particularly to the fact of their declaring dividends to the stockholders, while actually and bona fide in a state of suspension; or, more properly speaking, have closed their doors and refused to pay their debts.

It is the basest deception for any man to say that it is dangerous at this time to make the Banks resume. They have had time enough.

Let those who preach the doctrine that the Banks cannot be brought to resume without bringing a "good deal of distress," show us how it is that the New York Bank, with bankrupt Philadelphia, and bankrupt Baltimore at their heels, have resumed, and are in the most prosperous condition, of any of the Banks, except perhaps our own? There are the three large cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; the two latter in a state of rags, as regards currency, while the former is drawing from the different States, an enormous sum in the way of exchange. These are facts which "ignorant and designing demagogues," who are trying to shield the Banks and blind the people, cannot conceal. If the Banks have not had time in four years to "prepare for such an operation," when in the name of all that is honest, will they?

It is fudge, fudge, fudge, preached by "ignorant and designing demagogues," to shield the Banks and deceive the people.

The Wilmington paper quotes Exchange on Philadelphia at half per cent premium, and on New York at three per cent. Mark the difference. Can any one deny that this state of things is owing to the suspension of the other Banks, and the non-suspension of the New York Bank? As Kendall's Expositor truly says, it is the difference between a Bank note of a suspended Bank, and one which pays specie, and not a difference in exchange. It is the difference between a healthy state of the currency in New York, and a state of suspension in North Carolina.

We think, however, that the people, where elections have been held, are determined to try it. Let it be tried. Let the honest thrive, and let the dishonest receive the punishment they deserve. Justice is what is needed. North Carolina will lose nothing by it. Her Banks can, no doubt, compare with any in the Union, for soundness.

THE SUSPENDED BANKS DIVIDING UP AMONG THE STOCKHOLDERS THEIR ASSETS, WHILE THEY PAY NOTHING TO THE NOTE HOLDERS.

The New York Herald's Money Article exposes monstrous fraud in the suspended banks of Philadelphia, which we have no doubt, is universally practised by the rotten corporations.

The people have ever been very patient of robbery on a grand scale. They endure the fleecing of Emperors, Czars, Kings, Sultans, and Pachas, probably because it is better to have a considerable portion of their property taken than to have their life-blood drained by the butchering soldiery, who make them stand while they are robbed. But what apology have the high spirited freemen of America for submitting to be plundered from year to year by gangs of swindling bank directors!—The banks should be compelled to comply with the laws, or be outlawed.—Globe.

From the New York Herald.

One of the greatest frauds practised upon the community by banking institutions, is the declaration of dividends by those that are suspended. The following dividends have been declared by the Philadelphia banks:

	Capital.	Rates.	Am't.
Southwark	250,000	3 per cent.	7,500
Commercial	1,000,000	3 "	30,000
Manu. & Mech's.	401,300	24 "	10,032
Western	500,000	3 "	15,000
Northern Liberties	350,000	2 1/2 "	8,750
Moyamensing	250,000	2 1/2 "	6,250
Mechanics'	1,400,000	2 1/2 "	35,000
Far. & Mech's	1,250,000	2 1/2 "	31,250
Girard	5,000,000	1 "	50,000

\$10,401,300 \$194,282

The currency issued by these banks is at 4 per cent. discount for specie, owing to their confessed inability to pay their debts, yet in the face of this declaration, they come out and announce that they have made profit to an average of nearly two per cent. in six months, which they divide among their

stockholders. Now one of two things is certain. If the banks are making money, they can afford to bear the loss of converting a sufficient quantity of their assets into active means, in order to redeem their circulating notes. If they are not making money, and cannot pay their debts, this process of dividing up the capital among the stockholders is a direct robbery of the creditors of the bank. An association of individuals subscribe, as in the case of the Girard Bank, \$5,000,000; on the credit of that capital they obtain credit of the public and of other banks; in process of time, they find themselves unable to pay the debts so contracted, and their notes sell in the market at 4 per cent. discount. They then proceed to divide up among themselves, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, the capital, on the strength of which they obtained credit. If they can divide 6 per cent. why may not they divide the whole, and leave the creditors to take care of themselves? The above banks are all insolvent and the Girard so notoriously bad, that the stocks sell at 25, and yet the directors have the boldness to take \$50,000 of the money that belongs to the credit of the bank, and divide it among the proprietors. The profligacy of this proceeding can only be equalled by the impudence of the people that permit such a state of things, or the corruption of the Legislature that permits such institutions to exist.

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

The Western Carolinian.—We are rejoiced to see, by a slip from the office of the "Western Carolinian," at Salisbury, that the publication of that sterling Republican print is to be resumed in a short time. From the slip announcing this fact, we copy the following remarks explaining the causes of the changes against Whiggery, as shown in the late elections:

What has brought these great changes about? The answer is plain.—IT WAS THE DOINGS OF THE WHIGS AT THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The following are some of these doings—viz:

The very first act that they passed after meeting together, was an act to put money into their own pockets—an act making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the Extra Session.

The second act was to create a new National debt of twelve millions of dollars!! During the administration of Gen. Jackson, the whole of the debt created by the Revolutionary war and the war declared in 1812, was paid off. But the second act of the Whigs after they got power into their own hands, was to create a new National debt of twelve millions, which, unless they are checked, will soon swell up to one hundred millions.

The third act on the list, is an act making a present of twenty five thousand dollars out of the public money, to Mrs. Harrison.

A fourth is, an act authorizing Mrs. Harrison to receive and send all letters, and packages, free of postage.

Another act is entitled—"An act making appropriations for the funeral expenses of Wm. H. Harrison," &c., amounting to between three and four thousand dollars.

Another act provides that all the money arising from the sales of Public Lands, shall be taken out of the Treasury and divided among the States,—say between three and five millions of dollars annually;—and,

Then comes an act to increase the taxes on the country fully ten millions of dollars, to supply the place of the money given away to the States,—to Mrs. Harrison, and other unjustifiable expenditures.

Another act is one that the Republican party has always opposed, and the Federalists always advocated,—it is, what is called the Bankrupt Act. Many of the Whig newspapers boast that this is the greatest and best measure of the Extra Session. It is certainly "a new way to pay old debts."

These are some of the doings of the Whigs at the Extra Session—but not all—there are a good many other acts, and almost all of them provide for the expenditure of money.

The amount of money voted away during this Extra Session is upwards of five millions of dollars;—but these Reformers, it seems, are not satisfied with this,—for Mr. Clay, as chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate, towards the close of the Session, gave notice, that, at the next Session, they must increase the new National debt by making another loan—or, that they must lay further taxes on the people. At the same time, he said the expenditures of the Government should be about twenty-eight millions of dollars annually.

The expenditures during Mr. Van Buren's administration were about 21 millions annually. This was loudly denounced by the Whigs as being too extravagant; but no sooner are they in power than they run the expenditures up to twenty-eight millions, and their leaders proclaim that this is what it should be.

Let all the Tax-payers of the country seriously consider these doings of the Extra Session, and honestly answer whether these are the fruits they were promised.

Another Rich Mine.—We are informed that a Gold Mine, which promises to be very extensive and unusually rich even for this "gold region," has lately been discovered on the land of Mr. Morrison, thirteen miles east of Charlotte. The richest ore is found in what miners call "pockets." One specimen we saw,

about three times as large as a dollar, contained one hundred and forty pennyweights of gold. The ore, so far as the mines has been worked, averages from ten to twelve pennyweights of gold to the bushel.
Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.



THE REPUBLICAN.

LINCOLN,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1841.

Persons indebted to us for the 4th volume of the Republican, or for Job printing or Advertising prior to the 1st of June last, are again earnestly requested to make payment immediately. We have to raise a considerable sum of money by December Court, and our only resource is to call up, on those indebted to us for the objects above named. The amount due from each is small, and therefore easily raised. Persons residing in this county, and who will be at Court, may settle with us then—Others can remit to us by mail. By a regulation of the Post Office Department, Post Masters are authorized to frank all remittances to newspaper publishers in letters written by themselves.

N. B. We must have money. Therefore, if this call is not attended to, we shall place our accounts in the hands of agents with instructions to force payments.

We call attention to the Prospectus of Messrs. Blair and Rives, for continuing the publication of the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the next Session of Congress. These works are invaluable, as giving the fullest and fairest history of the proceedings of Congress ever heretofore published; and the low rate at which they come, places them within the reach of almost every individual. At the end of the Session they each make a large volume worth more than three times the subscription price. We hope to see them well patronized in this section of the country.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate had been engaged for some days previous to our latest date from Nashville, on the subject of the election of United States Senators; and on the 29th ult., the resolution appointing the 1st inst., for that purpose was negatived by a vote of 13 to 12. Immediately after this vote was taken, Mr. Speaker Turney (Dem.) offered a resolution proposing to go into the election on the — day of —. The majority seem determined not to go into the election, until full and fair answers are given to certain questions which they have propounded to the candidates.

The gain in the popular vote in New York, for the Democracy, since the Presidential election, is over 28,000! Enough for one year.

"APATHY."

The Whig presses all over the country, are becoming greatly indebted to this word. It has become their standing excuse. Do the Republican party defeat Federalism in Maine? "It's the apathy of the Whigs." Do Georgia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and other States follow in the same lead? It's the apathy of Whigs. But when New York and Michigan voted, we looked for something new; but still it was "apathy" again and nothing but "apathy." If we had not as soon die, as have such "an apathy" as this, then we don't know what we are talking about.

We notice that some of our exchange papers, have recently taken to the subject of agriculture, &c.; but what is a little remarkable, is the fact that this agricultural vien runs almost entirely among the Whigs. Can it be that politics and political news have become unpleasant? It seems so.

GLORIOUS ENOUGH.

We lay before our readers this week, the result of the Elections just over in the Empire State. The result of itself, is enough to show how earnestly the people have commenced the work of retribution. Deceived and betrayed, they are coming with the strength and determination of Freeman, to assert their rights, and rebuke their enemies.

The last Fall humbug of "hard cider and Log-Cabins" has lived its day; and New York has returned again to the principles of former days. In vain has the