# 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, Ja.

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## NEW TERMS THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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State Rights men into old Black Cockade though their honor impeacing the former in the decays; if repaid in advance, or \$3 if Payment be delayed these months.

Federalists of the reign of 'PHE FIRST gislature took up the subject in carnet and a king, whose tragical end has alone shield a committee to investigate the months.

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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#### From the Federal Union. THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a previous meeting, the Democratic Republicans of the State of Georgia, then present in Milledgeville, convened in the representative Hall, on Thursday evening last. The proceedings of this interesting assemblage of the tree hearted sons of Georgia, are given below.

The nomination of Messrs. COL-QUITT, COOPER and BLACK, is a most signal rebuke to these who once possessed "POWER, BUT FORGOT RIGHT." It is an humilining, but useful lesson to modern Whiggery in the State of Georgia-and we sincerely hope that its discomfitted members may profit by it, and return like contrite sinners to the good old fold of Jeffersonian Democracy.

After the committee appointed for the purpose, reported the nominations, Judge COLQUITT was called for. He appeared, and addressed the meeting most eloquently, and effectively. He alluded in a feeling and pointed manner, to the ungenerous, unmanly, malignant and mendacious attacks which were made, not only upon his political opinions, but upon his moral integrity, when the Harrison bydrophobia was slavering every thing that was pure and honest. And here, had the honorable gentleman permitted himself to indulge in a spirit of recrimination, he might, in alluding to the facts to which he adverted, have heaped coals of living fire anon the heads of some of his calumniators. who have since sunk from elevated positions in civil as well as political society, and now stand branded with the public marks of acknowledged guilt. But he refrained, and scorned the triumph-and took a rapid view of the position occupied by the deceliet State Rights party, and exposed their flimsy arguments, and tergiversating policy, in a masterly manner. He foreibly alluded to the deceptive course pursued by them for the purpose of gulling, gagging and 'bamboozling' the people, and vividly recapitulated their many promises never performed, and their numerous pledges which they publicly and shamefully violated; and finely illustrated, by a reference to individual incidents, the great change which has taken place in public sentiment, as it resulted from those false promises and broken pledges. He concluded by a strong appeal to the Democracy, urging them to a sleepless vigi-

lance and untiring action. Col. BLACK was then called for, and rose like Colquitt amidst the cheers of a gratified and animated audience. After a neat exordium, he retraced the political events of the three past years, in a summary but efficient manner. He alluded to the un-Southern-like course of a majority of his once colleagues in the Congress of the United States, and their interested and truckling subserviency to the haughty and imperious mandates of the would-be-Dieintor, "Harry of the West," the Great Defeated. He contrasted their estentations and domineering bearing while en. joying a PIPE-LAYING POPULARI-TY, with the degraded position in which they are now placed by the voices of an intelligent and patriotic, but an insulted, injured and deceived constituency. The hare-faced and extru impostures of the lion, and that no member of congress apadvocates for an Extra Congress, and the peared to know of it them. Jefferson ample that infidelity is the invariable con- and that at the same time he was the sly

sitself, he very piquantly adverted to, and and indeed said plainly, that he believed the revolution of France in contrast with exhibited in their true COLORS the FAITHFUL SIX of who became neal letter containing this opinion came beso suddenly metamorphosed from red-hot fore the public, and the North Carolinians equally a straggle for civil liberty; it re-

points in our recent political history, Col. ing abundant proof of the genuineness of imperfect in its basis, and temporary in its BLACK was remarkably felicitous. His the document. There is still other evi- existence. The contest of the King and

said. And we cannot better express what led that there are two copies of these rehe would have said, than by remarking solves which have puzzled historians not and, in effect, comprised on one hand the that his sentiments would have been a little. In one, the resolves are incorpor- pretensions of absolute power, on the othcheerful response to those of his honest hearted colleagues, who have borne with him in common, all the persecuting "IN- There is still a controversy respecting this were noteriously among the most sincere SOLENCE OF OFFICE."

Before concluding, although we have barely time to do so, we must refer to the resolutions offered and adopted.

They will show the people, to use the strong expression of the gentleman who introduced it, that "THE DEMOCRA-CY HAVE NO SECRETS," and that they are always ready and willing to show their hands and tell the truth. Will our adversaries, the modern whigs "GO AND DO LIKEWISE?" We hazard nothing in saving that they will not-aye, that they DARE NOT.

Anticipating then, their intention of putting their principles into the safe keeping of a Select Committee, we will venture to speak out what they will do, but will not

Here then are the "secrets of their prison house:"

Their congressional nominess are bound, if they carry out the principles of their party, to support

A Biddle Bank of the United States,

A high and Protective Tariff, An assumption of State debts, for the enefit of foreign Bankers and Stockjob-

A fraudolent Bankrupt Law,

Munificent pensions to wealthy families, And a declared hostility to that great conservative principle of the constitution of the Union, THE VETO.

This is the game which the modern Whigs hold in their hand-and if the People do not beat them BY HONORS, why then, we shall be very much mistaken.

#### From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian. ECKLINGBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

This noble and patriotic deed-the mos glorious in our Country's history, is about being recorded in a manner that will at once and forever settle the question of its genuineness, and transmit it to our latest posterity in an authentic form. That eminent historian, the Rev. Jared Sparks, is engaged in delivering in the City of New York, a course of lectures comprising the substance of his forthcoming History of the American Revolution. From his third leeture, relating particularly to the Declaration of Independence, we extract the following passage, as reported in the New York

"The first public movement in favor o Independence was at Mecklenburg, one of the western counties of North Carolina .-When the news of the bittle of Lexington reached there, the authorities summoned a meeting of the inhabitants, for the purpose of deliberating on the state of public affairs. This was called a "Convention," and consisted of delegates from different parts of the county, and of the county only. were in session two days, and on the twentieth of May, 1775, they passed resolves amounting absolutely to a Declaration of Independence. They said, "We, the ciuzens of Mecklenburg, do dissolve the political bonds connecting us with the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown. These resolves were five in number, and were signed by twenty-seven delegates -The resolves were read to the assembled people in front of the Court House. Copies of them were circulated in manuscript, nd they appeared in at least one of the North Carolina newspapers. These resolves, however, have been wholly overlooked by writers of this period, and were almost forgotten in North Carolina till brought to light in 1818, since which time they have been the object of considerable interest. When they appeared in 1818, John Adams sent a copy to Thomas Jefferson. Adams expressed his asionishment that such an occurrence had taken place more than a year before the declara- rence,

measures of the Extraordinary Congress doubted the genuineness of the document, comitant of Democracy, we will present ADAMS.' In illustrating those beautiful appointed a committee to investigate the ded his memory from the contempt of mansatire and humor was keen, cutting and dence. In one of the English offices I saw Parliament involved nearly all the civil Major COOPER, not being present, at the same time sending a copy of a news- olies, imprisonment without due process of allades to these resolves, and censures them. we can only imagine what he would have paper containing them. It is to be remark- law, the arbitrary levy of taxes without the ated into a Declaration of Independence, er, the dearest rights of the subject. and though the substance is essentially the same, the language is materially altered discrepancy. The origin of the manuscript copy is not known, and it is of course very difficult to fix its authority."

In collecting materials for his work, Mr. Sparks made a trip to England; and if further proof of the genuineness of the Meckalready before the public, we have it above; -Mr. S. says: "In one of the English of fices, 1 saw a letter from Governor Mar tin, in which he allades to these Resolves. the same time, sending a copy of a paper containing them."

In the language of a cotemporary-"it must be gratifying to every North Carolinian, to know that Mr. Sparks fully admiss the claims of our Mccklenburg Declaration, and gives it all the honor to which it is so justly entitled. An incorporation of the fact in his "History of the Revolution," which it is known he is now engaged in preparing, will forever settle the quest cording to the testimony of all cotempora-

## From the Globe.

## DEMOCRACY AND INFIDELITY.

Among the many unfounded charges brought to bear against the Democracy of this and every other country by the enemies of liberty, perhaps the one that has operated most extensively and injuriously is that which imputes to the principles of freedom a natural, inseparable affinity to those of infidelity. That the doctrine of the equality of all rational beings, in the exercise of meir natural rights, and the pursuit of happiness, so completely in accordance with the Christian religion, should have a direct tendency to weaken our faith. is, to say the least, a very extraordinary proposition. It is worse than a nen sequi tur; it is a paradox. We cannot discover that such an imputation was ever cast on the Democratic communities of antiquity. The slander is of modern date, and its basis of modern origin. It arose from the writings of Thomas PAINE, and the excesses of the French revolution. The Age of Reason, of the one, and the installation of the Goddess of Reason, of the other, are the great examples relied on to sustain this sweeping denunciation of the principles of Democracy.

Extremes almost always lead to ex tremes; the more rigid the despotism, and the greater the sufferings of the people under u, the more outrageous will be their excesses. When driven to madness, they wrest it from its foundation of ages, and scatter its fragments to the winds. ignorance and debasement which is the inevisable result of long continued oppression, at such a moment, recoils upon the oppressor with accumulated force, and with retributive justice visits him with all the consequences of that degradation he himself has produced. Thus it was in the French revolution. The domination of the established church, its comprehensive monopoly of property and privilege, together with its intimate union with, and zealous support of, a Government the people abhorred, involved it necessarily in the consequences resulting from these causes. It was an internal portion of that Government, and became hateful to the people, not for its principles of religion, but its political operation on their interests and happiness. When, therefore, they overthrew the civil Government, the established church was involved in its ruint and, in a moment of the lives, property, and consciences of their phrensy, the mob of Paris installed the subjects; and that resistance to their will Goddess of Reason as their divinity, in could be justified in no case whatever .place of that Great Being under the sanetion of whose name they had been plundered of the fruits of their labors, and deprived of every vestige of freedom. This outrage was not the deliberate result of reason, but of Parliament, and patronized by the Earl one of those sudden outbreaks of feremous fully, which so frequently mark the con- enjoyed all the lexuries of life, and nied at duct of exasperated men; and, although the Democracy of the United States always directly deny the existence of a Supreme deeply sympathized with that of France, in Being, he questioned, ridicaled and denounits struggle for freedom, we assert, with-out fear of contradiction, that, as a body, employence. Indeed, all his metaphysical out fear of contradiction, that, as a body, plation of this implicus mummery, and rep- dency to infidelity. robated it with the most sincere abhor-

these resolves to be spurious. When Jef- that which commenced in 1610 in Engferson's writings were punlished, the iden- land. Was the latter productive of infidelmatter and report. The result was furnish- kind, and the establishment of a Republic a letter by Gavernor Martin, in which he rights for which we contended in the Revolutionary war. It comprehended monopassen, of the Representative of the people,

Yet the leaders of the popular party, as well as a great portion of their followers. and zeelous christians England ever produced; and we challenge the enemies of freedom to point to a period in the history of that country, in which a more ardent spirit of devotion more extensively prevailed. It must be confessed, however, that org Declaration were needed than that this devotion was principally found among the opponents of the royal pretensions, who constituted at that time a great majority of the people. It was in these times when the Democratic principles were en-(the Declaration.) and consures them, at gaged in a fierce contest with the claims of despotism, that the Pariton Fathers of New England imbibed those principles, nurtured that party, and acquired that noble spirit of devotion which prompted them to abandon home, friends, and country, to seek, in a remote wilderness of horrors, a spot where they might erect their altars, and worship in peace according to their consciences. The return of CHARLES the Second, and the reunion of King and Church, was, acry writers, the signal for a gross and general relaxation of morals, unlimited licentiousness of manners, and a wide-spread indifference to religion. All this has been charitably and lovally ascribed to the contamination of French example, while Charles resided abroad. But what shall we say of a system of Government in which the example of one man is sufficient to debauch a whole people? Did our space permit, we could easily adduce other instances to prove that there is no natural affinity between liberty and infidelity. Even in the case of France, whoever will take the pains to investigate the remote causes which produced the excesses of the French revolution, will find that the dissolute profligacy of the predecessors of Louis the Sixteenth, by its pernicious effects on the manners and morals of the people, prepared the way for the destruction of their family, and the excesses by which it was accom-

Let us next speak of Thomas Paine .-The uncommon beauty of his style, the force and clearness of his reasoning, and the feight of his illustrations, co-onerating with the critical state of England, at that time shivering on the verge of revolution, made him the most formidable of writers, and his Rights of Man shook more than one throne. But in an evil hour, and tempted by an evil spirit, he sought, by his impious ribaldry, to overturn the belief of ages, and undermine the faith of millions. By so doing, he not only lost himself, but at the same time implanted a deep, if not incurable, wound on Liberry herself, by affording her enemies a plausible pretext for identifying the champion of human rights with the reviler of the Divine Word, and hence inferring that one was the inevitable result

of the other. If, however, as has been pretended, the Democrats are necessarily infidels, because Thomas Paine was one, what argument may they not draw from the well known example of Hobbes, Hume, and Gibbon, whom we select as the most conspicuous of those writers who have attempted in various ways to weaken and disturb, if not entirely overthrow, the belief of mankind in the truths of religion. Were these celebrated men Democrats? Far otherwise, Hobbes maintained the lofty pretensions of James and Charles the First to absolute sovereignty: that kings derived their authority directly from Heaven, and could do no wrong; that to their hands was committed As the reward of these slavish doctrines, he was made tutor to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles the Second; was pensioned and protected from the resentmen of Devonshire, in whose house he for years a great age. Though Hobbes did not they universally shrank from the contem- writings have either a direct or remote ten-

Every body knows that Hume was one of the most ingenious and subtle doubters To those who infer from this single ex- was which religion ever had to contend,

associate of the aristocracy, science and it may be made to produce. learning of the capital of Scotland.

Gibbon was a member of Parliament aland plantations. His loyalty atoned for his infidelity, as he uniformly supported ministers; and he acknowledges in one of his letters that he did so from pure regard to his personal interest. Compare the fate of these writers with that of Thomas Pame. and who can resist the conclusion, that if, like them, he had sustained the prerogative of Kings with the same ability he asserted the rights of the people, like them he might have been cherished and patronized ? may be urged that these writers questioned or assailed the truths of religion with a decent philosophic gravity, or at least without descending to the indecent, not to say blasphemous, language of Paine. To this we answer, that their hostility is only the more dangerous. Blasphemy, broad, onen, and direct furnishes its own antidate. since even those who are indifferent to religion, cherish an involuntary respect for its antiquity and the myriads of their fellow creatures who have lived and died in the firm belief of its Divine origin. Human nature itself shrinks with horror and disgust at seeing religious discussions coupled with indecent ribaldry. For one infidel or doubter made by Paine, Hume has made

Thus it will be seen, that if one or more examples are to be decisive in the estab lishment of universal truths, there is quite as good ground to fasten the charge of infidelity on the advocates of despotic power, as on the asserters of free principles. In the English language there is one great Democratic to three great kingly infidels, and thus the balance is decidedly in favor of liberty. Unless, then, the revilers of Democracy can give some good and sufficient reasons, founded in the nature of man, or the nature of things, for accusing her votaries of a special proneness to infidelity, we shall denounce it as a malignant slander, the offspring of prejudice, or political animosity. We deny that it is necessary to be ignorant slaves in order the better to comprehend and appreciate the sublime truths of religion, or that its everlasting foundations are laid on the necks of prostrate millions.

# PAPER CURRENCY.

"I feel myself bound, by the defying manner of the arguments advanced in the support of the renewal of the United States Bank charter, to obey the paramount dottes I owe to my country and its Constitution, to make one effort, however feeble, to avert the passage of what an pears to me to be a most unjustifiable

"What is a corporation such as the bill contemplates ! It is a splendid association of individuals taken from the mass of society, and vested with exemption, and surrounded with immunities. By whom is this immense power wielded? By a body who, in derogation of the great principle. of our institutions, responsibility to the people, are amenable only to a few stockholders, and they chiefly foreigners."

Henry Clay, 1811. "For one, I enter my protest against banking as conducted in this country-a system not to be supported by any sound principles of Political Economy-a gross delusion, a dream of a visionary-a system which has done more to corrupt the morals of society than any thing else-which has introduced a struggle for wealth, instead of that honorable struggle which governs the actions of a patriot, and makes ambi-

tion virtuous." John Tyler in U. S. Senate, 1816.

### From the Globe. MR. CLAY.

We perceive that Mr. Clay does not innd to give way all of a sudden, and allow Mr. Rives "to lead the way." onice that Mr. Clay is on the road to Washington; but without that, the following letter, given in all the Whig prilits, shows that he means to hold on "a short

"Present to Mr. Clay .- A number of citizens at Dayton, Onio, purchased a plough exhibited at the Agricultural Fair recently held in that city, and presented it to Mr. Clay, accompanied with a handsome complimentary letter, to which he replied as below. By this it would seem, that Mr. Clay does not expect to remain in the public councils but a short time.

"ASHLAND, Nov. 9, 1841.

obliging favor of the 3d instant, and the plough which you have done me the honor to send. I request your acceptance, and that of the gentlemen by whom it is offered, happily brief, power, have had the insolence of my cordial thanks for a present so con- to offer her.

and insidious apologist of the policy of the | genial with my most agreeable occupation Stewarts, which aimed directly at the and indicative at the best and the most establishment of a despotism, both in church innocent pursuits of man. It is a magnifiand state. The consequence was that he cent specimen of its kind, and highly credibecame a Secretary of Legation, Librarian table to the skill and taste of alr. Wilmingto the faculty of advocates in Edinburgh; ton, who made it. If our lawmakers was complimented by the two Primates of would work as well, and as true, as I am England and Ireland, and passed the latter | sure this plough will, their laws would be years of his life a cherished guest and as good as the crops which I am persuaded

I am, gentlemen, inexpressibly thankful and grateful for the confidence you have so most a score of years, and a lord of trade kindly conveyed in my public eareer. It is perfectly true that it has been one full of difficulties; resulting, sometimes, from political opponents, and recently from both professed friends and open foes. Whether proceeding, however, from the one or the other, or from both, my rule of conduct has been, and, during the short time I expect to remain in the public councils, will be, to discharge my duty fully, firmly, and faithfully, regardless of all personal consequences. Your testimony is highly gratifying-coming, as it does, from a respectable portion of Ohio to which I have been always under the greatest obligations. I tender a heartfelt acknowledgment of these to you, and to those, who, on this occasion, you represent.

Your friend and obed ent servant, H. CLAY. Messrs. D. Killer, P. Voorhees and D. A.

Haynes. Mr. Clay has put his hand to the plough, and does not mean to look back. "If our lawmakers (says he) would work as well and as true as I am sure this plough will, their laws would be as good as the crops which I am persuaded it may be made to produce." That is to say, if the lawmakers could be driven by the same authority, and with as little opinion of their own, as Mr. Clay is "sure this plough will," why, then their crop of laws would be as good as that which he is persuaded the plough may be made to produce !!

Mr. Clay set his coulter pretty deep at the extra session-he whacked his horses pretty heavily with his plough lines-he sawed their mouths severely with the bits, and drove them to and fro-late and early -until they were thoroughly broken and had done all the work prescribed. And what does the country think of the crop produced by the summer session? Was there such a crop of cuckold burs, Spanish needles. Scotch thistles, and devil bit, ever raised before ?

# From the South Carolinian.

THE STATE-BRIBERY ACT.

Our readers have seen that a bill was introduced into the Senate, on Tuesday last, by Judge Huger, to reject the infa-mous bribe offered to this State, by Mr. Clay and his federal myrmidons. Preamble sets forth, that "in the aforesaid Act, Congress have undertaken, after providing for certain claims and expenses, to divide the proceeds of the sales of the pub-Ite lands among the twenty-six States of the Union, and the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Wiskonsin, lowa and Florida, according to their respective federal representative population, as ascertained by the last census, to be applied by the Legislatures of the said States, to such purposes as the said Legislatures may direct;" that "there is no warrant for this proceeding in the Constituthe history of the Government, it could not have been one of the purposes for which it was formed;" that "if the Federal Government has the right to subsidise all the States, it has a right to subsidise one or more; and if the States can be induced to take subsidies from the Federal Government, they may be taught to take them from other Governments;" that "the Federal Government cannot justify this proceeding, from an excess in their Treasury, as they cotemporaneously increased the taxes, and passed an Act for borrowing twelve millions of dollars;" and that "it is best to confine the Federal Government within the limits prescribed in the Constitution, and to leave the States to manage their own afsimply enacts "that no person shall be uppointed to receive any part of said subsidy, for this State." This bill came up for consideration in

the Senate, on Saturday, and ele speeches were made in favor of it by Judge Huger, Mr. Rhett, Col. McWillie, and Mr. Quash. No one said a word in opposition to it, but Mr. Verdier; nor do we think any one will hereafter. The debate, it will be seen, is to be resumed to-day, and will no doubt again attract a very crowded auditory .-That the bill will pass in the Senate, is beyond a doubt, and we should think by almost a unanimous vote; and its passage in the House, also, would appear equally certain. The public feeling on the subject is excellent: the idea of accepting the foul bribe, is indignantly sconted at as a deep stain upon the honor of the State; and our "Ashland, Nov. 9, 1841. friends abroad, who are looking with great "Gentlemen: I have received your anxiety to the result, may confidently expect to see South Carolina do her duty, and spurn the infamous bribe, which the Whigs, in their mad arrogance of ill-gotten, and