

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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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 nomination of Messrs. COLQUITT, COOPER and BLACK, is a most signal rebuke to those who once possessed "POWER, BUT FORGOT RIGHT."

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.

A Biddle Bank of the United States, A high and Protective Tariff, An assumption of State debts, for the benefit of foreign Bankers and Stockjobbers.

A fraudulent 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. MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

This noble and patriotic deed—the most 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.

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.

measures of the Extraordinary Congress itself, he very piquantly adverted to, and exhibited in their true COLORS the FAITHFUL SIX who became so suddenly metamorphosed from red-hot State Rights men into old Black Cockade Federalists of the reign of 'THE FIRST ADAMS.'

doubted the genuineness of the document, and indeed said plainly, that he believed these resolves to be spurious. When Jefferson's writings were published, the identical letter containing this opinion came before the public, and the North Carolinians thought their honor impeached; their Legislature took up the subject in earnest and appointed a committee to investigate the matter and report.

Major COOPER, not being present, we can only imagine what he would have said. And we cannot better express what he would have said, than by remarking that his sentiments would have been a cheerful response to those of his honest hearted colleagues, who have borne with him in common, all the persecuting "INSOLENCE 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 DEMOCRACY HAVE NO SECRETS," and that they are always ready and willing to show their hands and tell the truth.

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 aver.

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

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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.

Extremes almost always lead to extremes; the more rigid the despotism, and the greater the sufferings of the people under it, 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.

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.

Every body knows that Hume was one of the most ingenious and subtle doubters which his religion ever had to contend, and that at the same time he was the sly

and insidious apologist of the policy of the Stuarts, which aimed directly at the establishment of a despotism, both in church and state. The consequence was that he became a Secretary of Legation, Librarian to the faculty of advocates in Edinburgh; was complimented by the two Princes of England and Ireland, and passed the latter years of his life a cherished guest and associate of the aristocracy, science and learning of the capital of Scotland.

Yet the leaders of the popular party, as well as a great portion of their followers, were notoriously among the most sincere and zealous 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.

Let us next speak of Thomas Paine.—The uncommon beauty of his style, the force and clearness of his reasoning, and the felicity of his illustrations, co-operating 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.

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genial with my most agreeable occupation and indicative at the best and the most innocent pursuits of man. It is a magnificent specimen of its kind, and highly creditable to the skill and taste of Mr. Wilmington, who made it. If our lawmakers 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.

I am, gentlemen, inexpressibly thankful and grateful for the confidence you have so kindly conveyed in my public career. 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. My 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 obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Messrs. D. Kiler, 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."

Mr. Clay set his coulters 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 bars, 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 infamous bribe offered to this State, by Mr. Clay and his federal myrmidons. The 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 public lands among the twenty-six States of the Union, and the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Wisconsin, Iowa, 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 Constitution of the United States, and from the 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 subsidize all the States, it has a right to subsidize 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 contemporaneously 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 affairs in their own way." And the Bill simply enacts "that no person shall be appointed to receive any part of said subsidy, for this State."

This bill came up for consideration in the Senate, on Saturday, and the speeches were made in favor of it by Judge Huger, Mr. Rhet, Col. McWillie, and Mr. Quash. No one said a word in opposition to it, but Mr. Verdie; 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 scouted at as a deep stain upon the honor of the State; and our friends abroad, who are looking with great 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 happily brief, power, have had the insolence to offer her.

Present to Mr. Clay.—A number of citizens at Dayton, Ohio, 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. "GENTLEMEN: I have received your 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, of my cordial thanks for a present so con-