

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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POETRY.

From the Vermont Spirit of the Age. CIDER-CRATIC LAMENT.

TO BE SUNG BY ALL GOOD "LOCOCOCOS," ON ALL GOOD OCCASIONS.

AIR—"My name is Robert Kidd."

There's Illinois and Maine, they are gone, they are gone,

There's Illinois and Maine, they are gone; There's Illinois and Maine Gone back to truth again,

And from this 'tis very plain, We are done, we are done,

And from this 'tis very plain We are done,

And old Vermont the jade, follows suit, fellow suit,

And old Vermont the jade, follows suit,

And old Vermont the jade, After all the vows she made,

Has after the cidercrats betrayed, What a brute! what a brute!

Has after the cidercrats betrayed, What a brute!

And Indiana too, what a shame, what a shame,

And Indiana too, what a shame, With insinuating ease,

Has washed out all the blue, From her name, from her name,

Has washed out all the blue, From her name,

And Maryland too, takes the trail, takes the trail,

And Maryland too, takes the trail, And Maryland too soon,

Has caught our sleeping coon, And slung him to the moon,

By the tail, by the tail, And slung him to the moon,

By the tail,

And Georgia wheels about, to the right, to the right,

And Georgia wheels about, to the right, And Georgia wheels about,

Oh! hear the rebels shout— "Hard cider all run out!"

What a sight! what a sight! Hard cider all run out,

What a sight!

And there's the Buckeye State, gone to pot, gone to pot,

And there's the Buckeye State, gone to pot, And there's the Buckeye State—

Oh curse our wretched fate! To Sammy Houston straight,

Let us trot, let us trot, To Sammy Houston straight,

Let us trot.

In Pennsylvania, gad! what a wiper! what a wiper!

In Pennsylvania, gad! what a wiper! In Pennsylvania, gad!

They've tapewormed Banks and Thad, Oh! Bela, that's too bad!

Where's your Pipe! where's your Pipe! Oh! Bela, that's too bad,

Where's your Pipe!

Oh! I wish I was a geese all forlorn, all forlorn,

Oh! I wish I was a geese all forlorn, Oh! I wish I was a geese,

'Cause they eat their grass in peace And accumulate much grease,

Eatin' corn, eatin' corn, And accumulate much grease,

Eatin' corn.

The game of the British Money power.

How comes it that this young and athletic Republic stands a trembling debilitated before dotard, bloated, gin-drinking Britannia? It is because England, being the great centre or heart of our paper system, can and does "regulate" it as she likes.

A National Bank.—Duane's Weekly Aurora, of April 2d, 1816, contains the following:

"Mr. Dempsey, an English member of Parliament, at the close of the Revolutionary war, said: 'Lord North mistook the means of conquering North America. Had he established a Bank of England, with several millions capital, at Philadelphia, he never need have sent an army thither—the thirteen Colonies would have been as easily managed as Jamaica.'

Make them Shell Out.—New Jersey is about to behave genteelly.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature requiring the Banks to resume specie payments on or before the fourth day of July next, under a forfeiture of their charters.

Coon Skins Exempted.—A bill was recently introduced into the Georgia Legislature to incorporate a company for Tanning.

After it had been duly read one of the Whig members moved an amendment to the effect that "Coon skins should be exempted from the process of the establishment, as they had, within the last few months, been tanned sufficiently."

From the Globe.

The extraordinary session of the present Congress is an extraordinary session. The Federal majority having acted in advance of the people, and endeavored to forestall public opinion upon all the great measures involving the national prosperity, it is now found that the uncalculated session and its doing, are universally condemned.

From an article which appears this morning in the National Intelligencer, speaking for the Federal majority in Congress, we infer that the voice spoken by the country at the polls, will be held utterly null and void, by the party whose measures have been condemned by it.

We give the passages from the Federal oracle of this morning, from which we draw our inferences: "If there be, however, nothing particularly novel, or much more than usually remarkable in the present condition of our domestic or foreign affairs, there is, it must be admitted, something peculiar in the position in which Congress finds itself at the opening of the present session; so peculiar, indeed, that nothing like it has ever before occurred, to our knowledge, in the history of this Government.

"We refer to the fact, as being without example, of the absence, of the present session, of any thing like a defined or recognized line of division, in either House of Congress, having reference to the politics of the Executive branch of the Government. Heretofore, there has been at all times a considerable portion, and most frequently a majority—but, whether a majority, always a powerful body—of members in each House regarded as the party of the Administration; and whatever have been the party divisions and designations among the people, and consequently among their representatives, the President has invariably, from the beginning of the Government to the present time, been identified in fact, and in the public opinion, with one or the other of the two great parties into which in free Governments, the people are prone to divide. It is this absence of party organization in reference to the Executive—this fusion, if we may use the expression,

of the dividing line between Administration and the Opposition—that constitutes the political problem, to which, without attempting its solution, we invite the attention of our readers.

"Not to waste words in vain regrets for the causes which led to such a state of things, it may be assumed as notorious that a rupture took place, three or four months ago, between the President and the party by whose suffrages he came into power; and that, in the recess of Congress, (to put no worse construction upon the matter,) nothing has been done towards healing it. Whilst the Whigs are thus severed from the President, the opposite party, though exulting at the schism, and upon that foundation building magnificent hopes of future triumph, have not, as far as we can discover, any disposition to desert their own colors to rally around any new party standard that may be raised. So that the President, in possession of a great patronage, and exercising more than regal powers, cannot, however, he may have been casually sustained in his views by those who opposed his election, count upon support for his Administration, on merely party grounds, from either side of the house.

In such a conjuncture as this, it cannot but be a matter of great interest to thinking people of all parties, as it is of very deep concern to the national welfare, how the President will meet Congress in his annual message, and in what spirit the two Houses of Congress will be disposed to receive and act upon the Executive recommendations. For ourselves we can only say that we shall watch the developments of the next few weeks with intense anxiety.

From all that we have been able to learn from authentic sources, in all parts of the country, the Whig party stands firm, with unbroken front, on the very ground upon which it stood little more than a year ago, when it achieved for its principles so brilliant a success.

A few individuals may, under various influences, have withdrawn from the main body; but even these individuals are more likely to rejoin it than to draw others after them. The State elections during the last autumn have, it is true, suffered in several instances to go against us. But these apparent reverses have been suffered thro' apathy and momentary discouragement, and not through want of power, whenever an occasion shall present itself worthy of the exertion of it.

The Representatives of this great Whig party are representatives of that party in sentiment as well as in name. They are the same to-day that they were yesterday. They come back to Congress unchanged in any principle that they ever professed."

It is singular that the Intelligencer in discussing "something peculiar in the position in which Congress finds itself at the opening of the present session," does not perceive something more in it, than "the absence of party organization in reference to the Executive." Does this organ of the Federal party consider the relations of the National Representation only with an eye to its bearings towards the Chief Magistrate? Is he the sovereign, in regard to whom opposition or support decides every thing in the Government? We think not. It is the attitude of parties in regard to the sovereign majority of the people, which determines their complexion.

It is considering the matter in this point of view that brings us to the conclusion, from the Intelligencer's party bulletin, that the Whigs (as they call themselves) have resolved to defy and attempt to control public opinion. We are told that 'the Whig party stands firm, with unbroken front, on the very ground upon which it stood little more than a year ago.' "The State elections during the last autumn, it is true, were suffered in several instances to go against us; but these apparent reverses have been suffered through apathy and momentary discouragement, and not thro' want of power!" Here is the point. The Whigs think they do not lack the power to compel the people to reverse the expression of their will, so recently uttered, on the great questions of policy on which the late elections turned. They have great power, it is true—banks—coalesced wealth—active agents, &c. &c. and their determination seems to be, to renew the pressure upon the people, and try again the effect of Mr. Biddle's plan of influencing the community by its "sufferings."

From the indications, so far, we apprehend that the majority in Congress will stand out to enforce its whole system of the extra session; and will probably devise new and stronger measures to embody, attach, confirm, and increase the means of the particular classes on whose activity, zeal and influence they principally rely, to drive the mass of the community, from the position it has assumed.

The Chicago Democrat enlivens the march of the Whigs towards Salt River with the following stanza:

"I see them on their doleful way, No beams of hope around them play; Each promise broke, each printed lie Seems now to stare them in the eye; They're marching out, their feelings low, Their faces marked with rage and woe."

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

The Whigs laid a plan on the 1st inst., whereby they thought they would catch the Democrats napping, and succeed in fastening two men of their principles on the people of Tennessee, as United States Senators for the next six years. But thanks to the firmness of the "immortal twelve," (Sam Turney having gone over to the enemy body and breeches,) it was no go.

A resolution passed the Senate on the 1st inst., to go into the election of Senators on the 2d and 3d. Both resolutions passed by a vote of 13 to 12, Mr. Speaker Turney voting in the affirmative. The resolutions were then sent to the House and adopted in that body by a vote of 42 yeas to 32 nays.

On the morning of the 2d, the Speaker of the Senate put himself at the head of 11 whig members and marched into the hall of the House, preparatory to going into the election, leaving twelve democrats in their seats in the Senate chamber.

On calling the roll it was found that a quorum of Senators was not present, whereupon the door-keeper was sent for the absentees who returned with the following written answer:

SENATE CHAMBER, December 2, 1841. Mr. Speaker TURNEY:

The undersigned Senators are now in the Senate Chamber, in their seats, ready to transact any constitutional business pending before this branch of the General Assembly, whenever a quorum of members shall be in attendance.

Respectfully, your ob't servants, S. H. LAUGHLIN, J. S. HARD ALCHE, JOHN A. GARDNER, B. MARTIN, SACKFIELD MACKLIN, RICHARD WATERHOUSE, RICHARD WARNER, ROBERT W. POWELL, JOHN MILLER, A. JOHNSON, M. T. ROSS, THOMAS J. MATTHEWS.

After the reception of the above letter, a discussion arose as to the validity of the proceedings of the Convention as at present constituted, and its right to proceed in the election, which Messrs. Williams and Renuau of the Senate, and Polk of Maury, Feuness, Hill, Speaker Douglas, Haskell, Campbell of Davidson, Long and Rogers of the House took part.

The ground assumed by Mr. Polk of Maury, and in which he was supported by Messrs. Hill, Long, Feuness and Rogers, was that the Convention was nothing more than a promiscuous assembly that the Senate was not constitutionally present, and the three members thereof, who had no right to participate in any proceeding whatsoever, without the legal quorum of two-thirds.

To test the matter, Mr. Polk of Maury, (addressing himself to the Speaker of the House,) moved to take up certain bills on the table of the House, for the purpose of proceeding in the business of legislation irrespective of the presence of the members of the Senate. The motion was not entertained by the Speaker of the House, who held that the Convention was not only properly constituted, but, a quorum per capita, being present and the Convention being a unit, the election which brought the two Houses together, could be legally proceeded with. The opinion he would not press, however, as against the decision of the presiding officer of the Convention.

This position was supported by Mr. Haskell, who maintained that the action of the whole Legislature, after a meeting in Convention had been agreed to by concurrent resolution, could not be controlled by nine or twelve members of either House. The Senate having agreed to the meeting, by resolution adopted in full quorum, such meeting could not be defeated by one third of that body, the majority having repaired to the Hall of Representatives pursuant to the Resolutions.

Mr. Campbell of Davidson maintained the validity of the Convention for the purposes named by the presiding officer, (Mr. Speaker Turney,) and in proof, referred to the Constitutional right of each House, with out the presence of a quorum to elect their officers, to send for absent members and to adjourn from day to day. He had no doubt, himself, as to the correctness of the point made by the Speaker of the House, the right of the Convention to proceed in the election which brought the two Houses together, but was willing to adjourn in order that others might satisfy themselves in reference to this matter.

Mr. Renuau addressed a few words to the consideration of the Convention, on the propriety of proceeding with all due and calm deliberation, in the business which brought the Convention together.—He was willing to adjourn until to-morrow; but was not prepared to assent to the proposition, that the performance of a constitutional duty could be defeated by one third of one of the branches of the Legislature.

Mr. Speaker Turney repeated his conviction of the right of the Convention to adjourn from day to day, and having entertained a motion made by Mr. Foster, of

the Senate, to adjourn until 2 P. M. to-morrow, he propounded the question to the Convention.

Mr. Polk of Maury, protested against the authority of the Speaker of the Senate to direct proceedings in this Hall, without the presence of a Convention properly constituted, and said he was prepared, as one of the Democratic members of the House, to leave the Hall rather than vote upon the proposition to adjourn. Thereupon Mr. P. took his hat and left the Hall followed by fifteen or twenty members from the same side.

The motion to adjourn was then put and carried.

The above sketch of the debate is taken from the proceedings as published in the Nashville Whig of the 3d.

From the Globe.

MEDLING OF ENGLAND WITH AMERICAN SHIPS.

The jealousy with which England looks towards any power which she apprehends may at any time dispute what she calls her "sovereignty of the seas," is like that of the Sultan towards such of his pachas as evince ability to set up for themselves.—No nation now excites so much of this painful feeling in the would-be mistress of the seas, as the United States. The frequent mortifications she encountered in her attempts to subdue "the bits of stupid buntings," and make them follow in the wake of her bulwarks in their "march upon the mountain wave," has torn the heartstrings of John Bull's proud mistress of the seas, with a vexation amounting almost to desecration. The continual spread of our commerce since—the multiplication of our hardy, intelligent, brave fishermen along the coasts—of our adventurous, enterprising, indomitable whalers, who sweep the great ocean from pole to pole—of our industrious, shrewd, vigilant traffickers, that ply their trade in every part of the globe—are circumstances not likely at all to allay the anxieties which England's disappointments at sea, during the last war, awakened.

Her eye has been constantly fixed upon us where she sees most of us, but with the long-sighted views for which she is remarkable we have no doubt she has cast her look beyond the seas and the coasts—beyond the Alleghanies—to the mighty back ground of wealth, strength, vigor of mind and muscle there growing up, at some time to communicate its prodigious impulse to the American movement on the ocean. Under the influence of feelings of this sort conflicts have given rise, and forebodings as to the future, it is evident that Great Britain seizes every pretext to cramp our commercial activity. She has set up a false construction of the treaty which works the distance from her American shores, where the right of fishing appertaining to us ceases, and now for the first, insists that the treaty has application only to the shores of the ocean, and that we have no right (observing the limit) to fish at all in inlets, bays, and gulfs neighboring her coasts.

But our present purpose is merely to touch the pretext under which she has begun her molestation of American ships on the coast of Africa. And this we do, because it will be perceived from the article annexed, from the Boston Courier, that American writers are already engaged in supporting the British pretension. The assertion of a British jurisdiction over American ships on the coast of Africa, on the pretext of suppressing the slave trade, is but the renewal of the right of search which stripped our ships of their seamen before the last war. Now the assumed ground of seizing and searching American ships, is, that they are or may be employed in the slave trade. If they be, it is an offence against their own Government, which it belongs to it alone to provide for and punish. Great Britain has no more right to interfere and assume authority to protect Africa against an illicit traffic carried on by her negro chiefs and American citizens against our laws, than she has to take upon herself the punishment of our citizens for violations of the laws at home. She has no more right, being at peace with us, to subject our ships to the laws of her cruisers, for wrongs supposed or real, on the coast of Africa, than we have to lay hold of her ships on the coast of China, and pass judgment on their conduct towards the Chinese—undertaking to decide whether they infringe the laws of England, or the right of humanity in regard to the Chinese, and how they shall be dealt with.

It will be seen that the articles from the Boston Courier evidently tend to vindicate England in subjecting our flag to her jurisdiction, even before the offence assumed to give it, is committed. The fact alleged in the case of the two Baltimore ships, which is to subject our flag to violation at the pleasure of England, is that they bore American colors to protect them until they were transferred and became the property of Spanish slave traders on the coast of Africa. If the suspicion a British captain lay entertain, that our flag covers a ship which may become the property of a slave trader, is to warrant his seizing her, then every

American merchant ship that sails the ocean is at the mercy of British cruisers. This consequence, however, flows necessarily from the right assumed, no matter on what pretext justified. If an American ship can be arrested on the high seas, and brought to answer for it at the fiat of a British captain, for any wrong to Africa, or rather nation which England may assume to protect, it is absolutely annihilated all rights as an independent nation, as if the mere suspicions of a British officer was the condemnation of the ship. The concession of Great Britain of the discretionary power of detaining and making our ships answerable to every British officer they may meet on the high seas, at once puts our commerce, and all our ships and citizens engaged in it, at her discretion, and makes the nation her vassal.

Our Government has expressly refused to concede to England the right to search our ships on the coasts of Africa, or any other coast. As the representative people, our Government dared not (if it desired) degrade itself by submitting to England the execution of its laws, like Spain and Portugal—(the mere dependence of England.) Our Government has denounced the slave trade—provided laws to punish such of our citizens as may engage in it, but does not, and will not, allow Great Britain to take on herself the authority to interpret, or execute, or interfere in the execution of these laws. If the Government thinks proper, it may repeal the laws, and carry on the slave trade to the destruction of the people of Africa, as England insists on carrying on her Opium trade to the destruction of the people of China. The course of the United States on the one subject, is as independent of the English Government as that of England is in regard to us on the other.

It will be perceived from the third number of the Courier's article, (which the mail brought us while making this comment on the second,) that the writer has brought himself, by his own reasoning, to admit the necessity of conceding the right of search to Great Britain! We are glad to see, from the note appended by the Editor, that he repudiates the doctrine to which his correspondent comes in the conclusion of his articles, their drift were probably not perceived when he welcomed them to his columns. It has always been a part of the English policy, in every country where a free press exists, to get up a party for her policy, by secretly enticing citizens to broach it, as growing out of opinions entertained by portions of the people on whom it is to operate. The doctrine now promulgated through the Boston Courier, would never have found place in that region, so deeply interested in free trade and sailor's rights, were it not for the alliance which England has made with the sect of Abolitionists in New England. To them she has masked the design of asserting a right which puts our trade and our seamen at her disposal—the assertion of which was the cause of the last war—under a disguise which she supposes will enlist all the fanatics of our country in its support.—Her benevolent crusade to abolish the slave trade by Spaniards and Portuguese who carry some thousands of Africans to labor in the Islands, is to do more than cover her crime against the millions whom she crushes into the earth in Asia, and the millions whom she enslaves at home, in drudgery worse than even that endured by the slaves of Cuba. It is to cover her designs against our commerce and our independence as a nation.

The resolutions with which we close this notice, shows that the patriots who asserted and maintained the rights of the country in the last war—the rights of our sailors and shipping, are likely to be again their powerful defenders, and again to have arrayed against them, with the foreign enemy, a portion of that "moral and religious people," who aided Great Britain in her last struggle to establish her supremacy over us on the ocean.

Resolutions introduced into the Legislature of South Carolina by Mr. Carroll.

Resolved, That when the States entrusted the Federal Government with the power of declaring war and making peace, of regulating commerce and international intercourse, they did so under the solemn assurance that these powers would be exercised not only in vindicating the Federal honor, but for the protection of each and every State in the Union, from foreign aggression, direct or indirect, open or disguised.

Resolved, That the conduct of Great Britain in detaining and searching our ships on the high seas during a time of peace—her refusal to indemnify our citizens for their slave property cast away by perils of the sea, on her West India provinces, and their emancipation—her arrogant interference in the Amistad case—her approval of the conduct of her subjects who violated our neutrality by an armed invasion of the territory of one of the sovereign States of this Confederacy, and her tardiness to come to a peaceable adjustment of the Northeastern Boundary, manifestly show,