Agreenent of State Washington s.c. The Lincoln' Republican.

"The tendency of Democracy is toward the iteration of the lade weights character the increase of their comfort, the second of their diguity, the establishment of their power."

BY ROBERT WILLIAMSON, JR.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., DECEMBER 29, 1841.

NEW TERMS THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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TERMS OF ADDRESSION.

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manuscript, or they will be charged until a discon-tinuance is ordered.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

From the Mecklenburg Jefferionian. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The late hour at which we received this document last week permitted us neither time or space to make any comments on it at that time. And the necessity for our doing so now, is in a measure superseded, by the remarks of Col. Benton, in the Senate, and the articles from the Globe and Richmond Enquirer, to be found in a preceding part of our to-day's pa-

per. While we concede that there are some portions of the Message well written, and some of its suggestions judicious and sound, we consider it as a whole, a weak, trimming, unsatisfactory document. Those portions relating to our difficulties with Great Britain, and the proposed Fiscal Agent, are so ably handled by Col. Benton and the Editor of the Globe, that we shall pass them over for the present, and recall the reader's attention in the first place to the financial exhibit in the Message.

How the President can have the face to still preach economy, after swelling the expenditures of the present year to upwards of thirty-two millions of dollars, must be confounding to all political moralists. He and his party came into power clamoring against the extravagance of Van Buren' Administration, the last year of which cost the country about twenty-eight millions of dollars, and which stood pledged to reduce this sum this year to twenty-two millions; but even this was too much, said these reformers-twenty millions was to be the maximum if they could get the management of affairs. And now we are gravely told in the Message, that instead Buren was annually doing, they have increased them over four unditons of dollars! -and this too, at a time when the People heavy taxation. The President also tells us, that in consequence of these heavy expendaures, there will be a deficit in the revenue, as compared with the demands on the Treasury, on the 1st of January next, of more than haif a million of dollars .--And how does he propose to remedy this difficulty? By lopping off unnecessary objects of expenditure, and husbanding the means of the Treasury to avoid imposing additional taxes on the People? Oh, no ! nothing of this sort. He is a capital preacher of economy; but when it comes to redueing that homely doctrine to practice, he sings quite another tune. He says that, considerable difficulty has been experienced in negociating the twelve million Loan authorized at the extra session-that only about five millions have been taken, in consequence of the shortness of the time the bonds have to run, and suggests an amendment of the law, "making what remains more distant day," so that they can be sold to foreigners. Now, if the deficit in the Treasury at the end of the year will only be about six hundred thousand dollars, where is the use to borrow seven millions? There can be uo necessity for it, and much less is it prudent, as the President seems to desire, for our Government to become a borrower or beggar at the door of foreign Mr. Tyler would have money lenders, been more entitled to the character of an honest man and a patriot, if he had requested Congress to repeal the Loan Law, and by rejecting all useless apppropriations, to bring the expenditures within the accruing revenue. His remarks, too, on the subject of the Tariff, are exceedingly ambiguous for a Southern man. If we are not mistaken, doned the high ground hitterto occupied checked handkerchief, and hitched to a ndmitting the power of Congress to lay "discriminating duties for the protection of home manufactures." If we once give up Tyler was once so strong an advocatethe right of the ended to set which bay son and gold, from John Hancock round to blighting bondage of the poor English from the sovereign States; respect to which pay the per diem of the members of Con. of the House, could not be received. Mr.

Southern People were marshalling their how to behave before folks. forces for the conflict; for that critical question is to be adjusted by the present Congress, a majority of which and high Tariff Federalists, under the supervision of a high Tariff Cabinet, urged on by a horde of bungry partisans, greedy for the "spoils," and regardless as to how they may be acquired. And we ask our readers to mark the prediction, that when the hour of trial

does come, the Federal Whig members of boudoir of his mistress-nor in the min-Congress from the South will be found vo- strel's trellised bower-but alone, in bis ting with their northern friends for a pro- dusty apartment of ten feet by twelve! Betective Tariff.

scientious in its discharge-making reand appointed in his stead an Abolition pears ! Federalist ? Who removed faithful and capable officers, and appointed in their stead such infamons characters as James Doty, the "Buck-eye Blacksmith," Edward Curtis, Rola Badger, &c., notoriously as a reward for partisan services !-And yet Mr. Tyler prates of his "conscientious" discharge of the power of removal ! ed back to early enjoyments or forward to Oct upon such hypotricy ! a career of distinction. Such reflection.

LORD MORPETH AND THE NEW YORK HUMBUGGERS.

We could hardly feel contempt for Old England and all her tided puny seions of scrofulous old Knights, when we read the ner given to Lord Morpeth, by sundry manof reducing the expenditures as Mr. Van own country-men. Freemen from the pul pit. from the ermine, from the bar, and from the city-box, kneeling at the fooistool are laboring under heavy preuniary embor-rassment, and least able, if ever, to bear the green coat and yellow breeches, and usping out, "Ah, damn me, Hoffman, will you wine?

Congress can tax foreign commodutes for hef A writer of a tale in the Keep-ake-a wicked nation. In her insatiable love of Legislatures, should be printed without the claims standing over from hast year against any other purposes than revenue, the Coas son of a son of the Howards-a nobleman gain and boan fless ambition for conquest ; supervisions of any commute of that body. the contingent fands of the two Houses, stitution and Union are at au end; for the of England-bore in a castle, with Tor- in her unjust treatment of her colonies and The resolution thus modified, passed. It which funds he had been informed were South-the producing States-will never rets, fed with a golden pap spoon by a cy foreign nations; and, abave all, in her op- may have the tendency to economise in entirely exhausted, submit to be taxed to build up northern morse, in a cocked hat and ribbed trowarts. pression of her now poor but generous some small degree the expenses for prinmonopolies and enrich northern capitalists, and haptized in a silver font by a bishop in And if these remarks of the President are white sleeves. Away with such sycoto be taken as evidence that he will sanction phancy. We want a war, if for no other protective Tariff, it is high time the reason, to teach the men of the present day God will visit her for her pride and wrong Alexandria Index.

From the Nutches Free Trader SCENE IN AN EDITOR'S CHAMBER.

It was in the dusk of a melancholy evening. An editor sat-not in the spacious hall of his fathers-not in the luxurious fore him was a crazy deal table, scantily We shall now notice only one more covered with baize; a few old books and item in the Message-that in relation to heaps of newspapers lay around; and his removals from office. It was certainly inkstand was not of porcelain, nor abony, very modest in Mr. Tyler, to inform Con- nor a grove-que bronze, but the socket end gress and the nation that great abuses of of a champagne bottle-the generous wine this power have been exercised by former had never sparkled on his tips ! He had Presidents, but that he has been very con- quaffed none of us pearly inspiration. A long, narrow window, filled up with two movals only for incompetency or unfaith- rows of little smoked panes, stood boisted folness. Such an assertion is downright before him, from which a faded chintz curfalsehood, as the whole country knows, or tain flaunted lazily in the dying air, like else Jol + Tyler is less the President of the the draggled shirt of some blowzy slattero! Unned States than he has been taken to A thread bare carpet, four feet square, was he. Has he permitted his Secretaries to on the floor-and the don walls fairly gap proscribe every Democratic office-holder ed in their nakedness, save here and there, from Maine to Texas, whose office was the eye rested on a rude pencilling-not worth having, without his consent or ap- the outlines of an artist, nor diagrams of a probation ? If so, he is not worthy of the mathematical brain-but the memorandum tation he occupies, or the character of a kept with his wash woman ! There is no Virginia patriot. Who recalled Andrew poetry in such a schedule. Alas ! the poor Stevenson as our Minister to England scribe ! sadly as he needs a change, he of-(among the ablest and most faithful Minis- | ten looks serious at the approach of his ters we ever had at that important Court) laundress; sometimes, indeed, he disap-. .

Night drew on apace, and the writer leaned his fevered brow upon his hand, lost in the gloom of "bitter fancies." In vain he summoned philosophy to his support; the apothegins of the lyceum and the academy, grew cold and comfortless; in vain he lookbrought no bright images to his soul, but came trooping along, like phantasmagorius vanishing one by one into deeper shadow.

His mail had been ransacked. There was nothing to rouse him up. The slogan ery of triumph mag in his car; but it was sycophantic and fulsome account of the dia- the triumph of his adversaries. His political combinations had dwafted away, and worshiping clozens of New York .- We nine-tentles of his exchanges were filled say we could hardly feel contempt for Eng- with attacks upon his fame, His fame; land, so great was our contempt for our his character : the sole property of the poor editor, writing for bread ! Other men, of every craft, toil for wealth and honor-the journalist alone strives, literalof some body from England, with a name ly, for food. No comfortable homestead -no broad spreading estate is in the dim or his! That first perspective forhim sweet prayer which we learn to lisp on our mother's knee-"Give us this day our How long will our citizens make them- daily bread," is truly his prayer, and is breathed every morning when rising from his sleep--that sleep, O how seldom visit-Who can give Lord Morpeth such a din- ed by glimpses of sunshine and dreams of ner as the cook of his own castle ! Why joy ! Ah ! if the world thought more of this, an editor would be seldom attacked. A broad mantle of charity would cover Who can give him such wine as the priest his sins. As things now run, how often is of his Parish Church? Why lead him to he the target of every man's malice; the his sins. As things now ran, how often is an to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill foot-ball of ribald wit; the shallow pate's gibe; the rich man's contumely!

people, she is without a parallel in anejent ting in that body. and modern times. England has laid up for herself a sare store of vengeance; and don = - Glory and Shame of England.

hop The following is from an English paper. Any Yankee editor "hard up" for a paragraph could have hatched up a better joke about a Cockney pettilogger with a dash of the pen, and come a "monstrous" deal nearer the truth too.

Law in the Far West .- "Gentlemen of the jury," said a lawyer in defence of his client, "I say, that ere magnanimous son shines in the heavens, though you can't see it, kase it's behind a cloud; but you know it, though I can't prove it. Now, if you believe what I tell about the sun, you are bound by your Bible oath, to be. tieve what I tell you about my client's case; and if you don't why then you call me a liar; and that I'll be squataw'd if I'll stand any how. So, if you don't want to swear false, and have no trouble, you had better give us a verdict."

American paper

Distressing Occurrence .- Two sons of Mr. Jonathan Reid, a respectable citizen of this County, were drowned in attempting to cross McAslpin's Creek in Providence Settlement on Friday last, the 16th inst. John, the eldest, aged about 19 years, was at school, and his brother William, aged about 15, having gone the previous evening to bring him home, it is supposed they attempted to ford the creek, which was much swollen from the previous night's rain, and it being deep euough to swim their horses, they were thrown off in the water and were not able to get out. The alarm was first given by the appearance of the loose horses at a neighbor's near by. and on going to the Creek, the hats of the uniformate vonths were found in the philarly despoke mere formeholy end.arday and restored to he agonized parents, o perform the last melancholy duty of tonsigning it to an early and premature grave. Dilligent search was made by aout one hundred persons for the other, hat up to Sunday evening it had not been found. Both were youths of high promse, and the eldest was preparing to enter the University of North Carolina in the Spring .- Jeffersonian.

Twenty-eighth Congress.

From the Globe of Dec. 15, 1841. CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

where he can buy cheapest, and admit that | the front door; but Lord Morpeth, who is | operative's life. England is a proved and | demanded that papers emanating from their gress, and also that there were man

Ways and Means, reported a bill making of Congress alone as unjust in the extreme, appropriations in part for the Civil Depart whilet the schole sixed list, who stood on ocni for the year 1841. Mr. F. said that the same fonting that they did, and many of as the appropriations in the bill were in- whom were much more in need of the funds tended to provide for the pay and mileage than they, were compelled to serve the of the members, there being no funds in Government for months without a cent of either House for that purpose, he hoped pay. Many of the clerks in the departthere would be no objection to the motion ments, whose sole dependence was on their salary, have been compelled, by this par-Whole on the state of the Union, for the ual system of legislation, to wait for their purpose of considering it. The House pay for months after it was due, or suffer then resolved itself into Committee of the themselves to be shaved by the brokers, at Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. a rainous rate. This neglect to embrace Pope of Kentucky in the Chair, and took in the bill all others on the civil list was up the bill, and no amendment having been improper and unjust. He urged on the offered, the committee rose and reported it chairman of the Finance Committee the to the House; whereupon, on motion of propriety of referring the bill to the Com-Mr. F. and, by general consent, the bill mittee on Finance, with instructions to was read the second and third time and place all who were dependent on the Govpassed.

Petitions were then called, and presented from the several States, beginning with New York, and going through the list .---Among them were a number of abolition petitions, which were refused under the 21, rule, and a number of petitions which, containing other subjects besides abolition, the + mittee to embrace all the officers of Governgentlemen presenting them contended could ment. There was no data to go uponbe received and referred without violating the rule. These last, however, were laid over, on notices given of an intention to debate the question of the propriety of their reception.

When the State of Virginia was called* Me. Hopkins said, whilst upon the floor, he would, in obedience to what he believed to be the very general desire of his constituents, give notice of his intention to ask leave to-morrow to introduce a bill to repeal "An act to establish a uniform system of bankrupicy throughout the U. States,' approved Aug. 19th, 1841.

Mr. Coles addressed the House as follows:

"I hold in my hand the proceedings of a which I am requested to present to this House. They disapprove of the Extra Sussion of Congress and most of its measures. They particularly complain of the suppression of debate; the disposition to relieve certain classes at the expense of others; the tendency to increased taxes and a permanent National debt; and the repeal of the law regulating the collection, transfer and disbursement of the revenue; which law, under the name of the Sub-Treasury; and with the attributes falsely ascribed to it, they say, may have been disapproved by the people, but they emphatically deny that its leading features have ever been decided against. They condemn in strong terms the Distribution and the Bankrupt laws, which they desire to be repealed. tion, They also protest against the establishment of a National Bank, as repudiated by the framers of the Constitution, as unnecessaty for the proper administration of the Government, and as dangerous to the interests and liberties of the people. And they further represent that the evils suffered from the state of the currency and exchanges have re-ulied from an unsound banking system, by which the specie standard of value has been departed from, and that it is the duty of Congress to preserve that standard, which all experience proves is the best and only proper regulator of the currency and the exchanges. These views are, in any opinion, entitled to the serious consideration of the House, and I move that the paper I send to the Clork be had on the table and he printed." Objection being made, the question was inken on printing, and it was lost. The proceedings were had an the table. When the State of Mississippi was call-

VOLUME V, NO. 31.

Barrier man

Mr. King opposed the motion to have final action upon the bill without its usual reference to the proper committee. He HOUSE OF REPRESENFATIVES. denounced the practice of making partial Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of appropriations for the payment of members ernment on the same footing with the members of Congress.

Mr. Evans urged as an objection to this course that no estimates were in from the Departments to show the amount necessary to be appropriated for that purpose .---It would be out of the power of the comthe estimates being always sent to the House.

Mr. King replied that the estimates ought to be in. It was the first duty of the Departments, so as to enable them to make proper appropriations. This bill in all probability, did not appropriate suffi-cient to defray the whole expenses of this session. There was no data upon which to make the appropriation. It was only partial, or in part payment of the expenses, therefore, the Committee on Finance could, with equal propriety, insert an appropriation in part for the payment of all who are dependent on the Government. If appropriations can be made without estimates to hav the expanses of Congress it one, he the committee would insert in the bill such an amount as would save others from the brokers. Mr. K. persisting in his objection, the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

On the motion of Mr. Evans, so much of the President's message as related to finance was referred to that committee.-Mr. E. explained that he did not wish this proposition to be considered as applying to that portion of the message relating to the question of currency, unless the Senate should so direct it. The Finance Committee being of the impression that the Senate might think proper to refer that portion to a select committee, had directed him to explain the extent of his mo-

Mr. Preston introduced a resolution,

selves the laughing stock and the bye-word of the old world.

feed him, then? Who can praise him like his own serfs? Why praise him, then ? drink, then? Has he written his name high upon the seroll of fime? Has he sunk any of our vessels-killed any of our officers-searched and robbed any of our merchantmen? Has he served with Captain Drew, or parrolled the frontier under that blood-hound, Captain Prince? Has he a squint in his eye, or wart on his nose, or a crook in his back, a huckle herry above our persimmon? If not, then let him come and go, as Americans come and go in Engundisposed of (seven millions) payable at a land; and, when he wants flattery, let hun pay for it, as he does at home.

We could not but admire, among other things, the finishing touch, given to the account of the noble dinner, by the reportet of the Herald-wherein he says:

"The dinner was very select, there being present no Reporter for any paper sure our own." "De Gustibus non disputandum."

The Bostonians, it is true, feasted, and matched him with that sprig of doubiful origin of another gender, the Countess Vespucci; but then the Prince de Joieville was the son of a King-a King who fiddled

through our streets-taught young freemen to repeat, "Commes vous portus, vous they indicate that the President has aban- with a shirt and a horse-cake packed in a

by him on this momentous question, by crab stick; besuies, this same King had lips! paid 25,000,000f, rather than to go to war with us in Old Hickory's true, and Boston received two-thirds of the money, & could the dustrias of free trade, of which Mr. afford to gild a chair for his son; let him dance on a chalked eagle in Fanenil Hall,

Darker came on the night, and the wind sighed fitfully around; the figure at the table grew more dim until it faded into mere outline, and looked like thee, O Poverty ! gauget and spectral. But the ray of a taper fell athwart the chamber, and a gende footstep was on the stair. The dreamer looked up, and a vision of hope, and beauty, & consolation, stood beside him. There was a fathomless depth of love in the liquid eye

smile of joy was on her lip, nor jewelled ate the edious and unjust principle of propornament sparkled on her brow; but there erty qualification contained in the old charwas Faith-faith that triumphs over the ter. gloom of the grave, and like the moonbeams trict demand it,

on the ruins of some ancient abbey, sheds The resolution of Mr. Mangum, creating a southing light over the fountains of the a supervisory standing committee on prinwreached ! He gazed upon the vision, and ung, came up in its order. It proposed

trotted out the Prince de Joinville, and channels. His eye grew bright and his reports, or other matter transmitted by cispirit free. He could breast the surges of ther of the Executive Departments, and all the world with his own stout arm, nor cry memorials, peritions, accompanying docu-"Come help me, Cassins, or I sink."

Was this vision on angel? No ! but a being of earth. yet scarcely less sainted-Mans cous"-or something equally foreign his first love and his last-the name which, and interesting- and footed it to Pittsburg. next to that of mother, is dearest and holiest--the first which we sigh far in hours of youth; the last that lingers on our dying ferred to such committees by the Senate,

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND.

I well know the dreadfal meaning of the words; but I would sooner see the children of my love born to the heritage of

IN SENATE.

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Preston of South Carolina appeared in their seats.

After the presentation and reference petitions, many bills, public and private, a ere introduced on leave, read by special order the second time; and refered to uppropriate committees.

Mr. Wright gave notice that he would to zmend the charter of the city of Washington. This is a subject of great importance to the people of this District, a large portion of whom are denied the right of suffrage, because they are not so lucky as to possess a portion of this world's goods. The bill to smelliorate the condition of the people in this important particular was deleated two sessions ago, in consequence of some omissions in engrossing the hill for a third reading, and by the refusal of the Federal party to give their quantinous consent (which the rule required) to correct it in that stage of the proceeding. No doubt that beamed so tenderly upon him. No the Democratic party at least will eviscer

The rights and interests of the Dis-

the warm blood came back into its forsaken that all questions on printing of documents, ments, together with all other matter, the printing of which shall be moved, except ing bills originating in Congress, resolutions offered by any Senator, and motions to print, by order of the standing committee of the Senate, of reports, documents, or other matters pertaining to the subjects reshall be referred to this committee for su-

Mr. Thompson gave notice of his intention, at the earliest opportunity, to Introduce a pull to repeal the first seven sections of the Distribution set.

Mr. Cushing, from the Select Committee on Finance, officed a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House the plan of finance referred to and recommended in the President's message at the opening of the present nession; which resolution was adopted maaninnously.

Thursday, Dec. 16, 1311. SENATE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the bill making appropriations in part for the civil department of the Government for the year 1812, was received from the House , f Representatives.

On the motion of Mr. Evans, the bill was forth with read the second time by its pervision ; and to report back again to the title. Though it was usual to refer such Senate such as they deem proper to have bills to the Committee on Finance, before printed, without delay. At the suggestion final action, he hoped that course would of Mr. King of Alabama the resolution was not be taken now, and urged the importance so modified as to exempt from its operation of its immediate passage, on the ground Southern slavery, than be subjected to the the printing of resolutions and memorials that there was no funds out of which to objected to, and, therefore, under the rules

tary for his plan in detail of a Fiscal Agent of the Government, referred to in President Tyler's message. The Senate will, in all probability, create a select committee on the plan to be reported under this resolution.

Mr. Linn introduced, on leave, a bill to authorize the adoption of measures for the settlement and occupation of the Oregon Territory, and extending the laws of the United States over the same; which was read twice, and referred to a select committee of five, to be appointed by the Chair. He also gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the bill distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the States, and to apply the same to the defences of the country .-This was the course which Mr. Linn recommended before the passage of that bill. Every day's experience shows its propriety, and the necessity that the sales of the public lands should be applied to that obpeet, rather than be thrown into a channel where it will not coufer any benefit on the people.

The resolution of Mr. Woodbury, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of fixing by law the number of otheers in each rank, of men, and of vessels in commission, suitable for a prace establishment for the navy, and of regulating such establishment like that for the army, so as not to be changed except under express provision made by Congress, came up in order, and was passed.

In the course of the day's session, numerous petitions were presented, and many bills were introduced on leave, and referred to appropriate committees,

The Senate adjourned over till Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Taliaferro offered a resolution proposing to pay William Smith, a member from the 23rd Congressional District of Virginia, for the late extra session. It was