

The Lincoln Republican.

The tendency of Democracy is toward the elevation of the laboring classes, the increase of their comfort, the assertion of their dignity, the establishment of their power.

BY ROBERT WILLIAMSON, JR.

LINCOLN, N. C., DECEMBER 29, 1841.

VOLUME V, NO. 31.

NEW TERMS OF THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Lincoln Republican is published every Wednesday at \$2 50, if paid in advance...

No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, until all arrears are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted conspicuously for \$1 00 per square for the first insertion...

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

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The late hour at which we received this document last week prevented us neither time or space to make any comments on it at that time.

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.

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.

We could hardly feel contempt for Old England and all her titled puny seniors of scrofulous old Knights, when we read the scycophantic and fulsome account of the dinner given to Lord Morpeth...

Who can give Lord Morpeth such a dinner as the cook of his own castle? Why feed him, then? Who can praise him like his own serf? Why praise him, then?

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

His remarks, too, on the subject of the Tariff, are exceedingly ambiguous for a Southern man. If we are not mistaken, they indicate that the President has abandoned the high ground hitherto occupied by him on this momentous question...

where he can buy cheapest, and admit that Congress can tax foreign commodities for any other purpose than revenue...

We shall now notice only one more item in the Message—that in relation to removals from office. It was certainly very modest in Mr. Tyler, to inform Congress and the nation that great abuses of this power have been exercised by former Presidents...

LORD MORPETH AND THE NEW YORK HUMBUGGERS.

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the front door, but Lord Morpeth, who is he? A writer of a tale in the Keepsake—a son of a son of the Howards—a nobleman of England—born in a castle, with Turrets, fed with a golden pap spoon by a nurse...

From the Natches 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 boudoir of his mistresses—nor in the minstrel's trelled bower—but alone, in his dusty apartment of ten feet by twelve!

Night drew on apace, and the writer leaned his fevered brow upon his hand, lost in the gloom of "bitter fancies."

His mail had been ransacked. There was nothing to rouse him up. The slogan cry of triumph rang in his ear; but it was the triumph of his adversaries.

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!

Was this vision an angel? No! but a being of earth, yet scarcely less sainted—his first love and his last—the name which, next to that of mother, is dearest and holiest—the first which we sigh for in hours of youth; the last that lingers on our dying lips!

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND.

I well know the dreadful meaning of the words; but I would sooner see the children of my love born to the heritage of Southern slavery, than be subjected to the blighting bondage of the poor English operative's life.

operative's life. England is a proud and wicked nation. In her insatiable love of gain and boundless ambition for conquest; in her unjust treatment of her colonies and foreign nations; and, above all, in her oppression of her now poor but generous people, she is without a parallel in ancient and modern times.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations in part for the Civil Department for the year 1842.

When the State of Virginia was called? Mr. 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 bankruptcy throughout the U. States," approved Aug. 19th, 1841.

Distressing Occurrence.—Two sons of Mr. Jonathan Reid, a respectable citizen of this County, were drowned in attempting to cross McAaspin's Creek in Providence Settlement on Friday last, the 16th inst.

Twenty-eighth Congress. From the Globe of Dec. 15, 1841. CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Preston of South Carolina appeared in their seats. After the presentation and reference of petitions, many bills, public and private, were introduced on leave, read by special order the second time; and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Wright gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to amend 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.

Objection being made, this question was taken on printing, and it was lost. The proceedings were laid on the table.

Mr. Thompson gave notice of his intention, at the earliest opportunity, to introduce a bill to repeal the first seven sections of the Distribution Act.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the bill making appropriations in part for the civil department of the Government for the year 1842, was received from the House of Representatives.

demanded that papers emanating from their Legislatures, should be printed without the supervisions of any committee of that body.

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gress, and also that there were many claims standing over from last year against the contingent funds of the two Houses, which funds he had been informed were entirely exhausted.

Mr. King opposed the motion to have final action upon the bill without its usual reference to the proper committee. He denounced the practice of making partial appropriations for the payment of members of Congress alone as unjust in the extreme.

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