

# The Lincoln Republican.

"The tendency of Democracy 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.

LINCOLN, N. C., FEBRUARY 2, 1842.

VOLUME V, NO. 36.

## NEW TERMS OF THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.  
The LINCOLN REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at \$2 50, if paid in advance, or \$3 if payment be delayed three months.

No subscription received for a less term than twelve months.  
No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.  
A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be inserted conspicuously for \$1 00 per square for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each continuation. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. more than the above prices. A deduction of 33 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

The number of insertions must be noted on the manuscript, or they will be charged until a discontinuance is ordered.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

## Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indicated for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduring them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against such medicines—or medicines prepared and localized in the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The bladder which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Eripitation of the skin, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Irritability, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Constiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Invertebrate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexion, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Jaundice, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL: designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New-York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—per sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale by  
D. & J. RAMSOUR,  
Lincolnton, N. C.

September 2, 1840.

STATE of NORTH CAROLINA,  
Lincoln County, Fall Term, 1841.

Sarah Ramsey }  
vs. } Petition for Divorce,  
James Ramsey } and Alimony.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Ramsey, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the "Lincoln Republican" and "Western Whig Banner," for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Court-house in Lincolnton on the 2d Monday after the 3rd Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him, & the said petition be heard ex parte.

Witness F. A. Hoke, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d Monday after the 3d Monday in Aug. A. D. 1841, and the 6th day of the Independence of said State.

F. A. HOKE, CLK.

Sept. 22, 1841.

Price adv. \$10.

Blanks! Blanks!!

Constable Warrants, Ca Sacs, Appearance bonds and Witness Tickets, &c.

## From the Western Carolinian.

### THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The full proceedings of the Democratic Convention which assembled in Raleigh on the 10th instant, will not reach us in time for this paper, so that we shall not be able to lay them before our readers till next week. As stated in our last, Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville, was nominated as the Republican Candidate for Governor. This choice, according to our best information, is generally acceptable to the Democratic party throughout the State. Mr. Henry is, by reputation, a man of talent and a fine popular speaker, and will we have no doubt, bear the republican banner in triumph through the contest.

We some time ago expressed our opinion that the call of the Convention in the dead of winter and a notice so short as the one given, was beyond dispute badly advised;—we knew then, that as a necessary consequence, there would not be a numerous attendance on the occasion. It is no trifling matter for men to leave their comfortable fire-sides in the midst of the cold season, and ride through inclement weather, over intolerable roads, from 130 to 250 miles to nominate a candidate for Governor, when too it is understood that all are willing to unite on the same man.—These circumstances considered, we think the Convention was a highly respectable one, and we believe the nomination made will give very general satisfaction.

The Editor of the Raleigh Register, however, seems to be perfectly satisfied that it was "an utter failure."—"a flash in the pan," and chuckles no little at the very thought of it. Now really, we have quite too much charity to desire in the least to spoil this "innocent mirth, even if we could ever so easily;—it will not last long, and by no manner of means do we wish to deprive the worthy Editor of a fractional enjoyment of the short lived pleasure;—no, no!—let him put on the face of Democracy now, for the day is not far distant when he will be a practical disciple of the crying philosopher.

The whigs about Raleigh, strangers and natives, we hear, were excessively delighted at a small difference of opinion that arose in the Convention between Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., and the other members of that body. Mr. Haywood thought the Convention, in its resolutions, ought not to notice the funeral expenses of Gen. Harrison, and expressed himself in a speech to that effect. Now this mere difference of opinion was a matter of no great moment, and can hardly, we apprehend, be very serious in its consequences, but it produced a decided sensation among the whigs aforesaid, and gave them prodigious pleasure. They seem to consider it exceeding low business in the Democratic party to mention such things. Indeed, gentlemen whigs, do you really think so? Low business is it? And how long pray, since you came to this way of thinking? You who descended into Mr. Van Buren's kitchen, and seized the dish rags from the hands of his scullions, and hoisted them as flags of your party;—you who counted the candles that were used in the public offices, and weighed the soap with which the clerks washed their hands;—you who even crept into Mr. Van Buren's private chamber to pry and peep about, and seek for articles there, with which to grace your orators. All this, and much more of the same sort, did your Governor, John M. Morehead, do, and now forsooth you pretend to turn up your noses, and think it a low business to expose your most profigate extravagance in the funeral expense of your victim President, who, according to Mr. Mangum, was stricken down by "the vengeance of Heaven." You call it disturbing the ashes of the dead. No, it is not disturbing the dead—but it is disturbing the living. There is no reflection upon the memory of Gen. Harrison—he had no volition in the matter—no censure is cast on him. He sleeps quietly in the dreamless slumber—in the peaceful rest of the grave, and no one desires to disturb his repose—nothing can disturb his repose till the last summons shall awaken him to life again, but in the mean while *substantive justice* will not sleep. Those who introduced for the first time in this country a certain species of warfare, should be the last to complain of its practice by others. The whigs must now take to their lips the chalice prepared by their own hands—the draught is bitter, but you must take it, gentlemen whigs.

### CONVENTION IN MAY NEXT.

The Democratic Convention lately held in Raleigh, after nominating Mr. Henry, adjourned to meet in this place on the 20th of May next. This was done in consequence of the small representation from the West in the Raleigh Convention, and to enable the people of the extreme Western Counties conveniently to meet in general Convention. It is expected that our candidate, Mr. Henry, will be here, as well as all the distinguished men of the State.—We hope to see a full representation in attendance from every County in the West, and expect too that our Eastern friends will not fail to be with us on the occasion in proper force. The Democra-

cy of old Rowan will be proud to welcome their brethren from all parts of the State, and will be fully prepared to receive them.  
Western Carolinian.

More Bank robbery.—The cash accounts of the first and second Teller of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, has been found deficient in the amount of \$26,148 15. The parties were arrested, gave bond in the sum of \$10,000 each, for their appearance.—failed to appear, and of course forfeited the bail.—16.

## From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

### THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The proceedings of his body will be found in our columns to-day. With an unimportant exception, all the deliberations of the Convention were characterized by the utmost harmony, concert and enthusiasm. After considerable discussion the Preamble and Resolutions of the Committee of Twenty Six were unanimously adopted, and the Resolution nominating Louis D. Henry as the Democratic candidate for Governor, was responded to by loud acclamation. Though not quite half the Counties in the State were represented, we have rarely seen a more intelligent, firm and dignified assembly on any occasion; and if the Whigs call that Convention a "failure," a mere "flash in the pan," it is only following up their usual vocation of misrepresenting and trying to belittle all the movements of the Democracy.

Our candidate is now in the field; and such an one as will never suffer the standard of Democracy to be tarnished in his hands. Possessing talents inferior to no man in the State, well versed in the political history of his country, an able and ready debater, and an unwavering Democrat in principle, our party need be proud of Mr. Henry as their candidate.—under such a Captain, victory must perch upon our banner—with such a cause, and such an advocate, the people will be with us.

The campaign may now be considered as commenced on the part of the Democracy of our State; and we would urge upon our friends in the different Counties to be up and doing. Bring out your strongest men for the Legislature—men of unblemished moral and political characters—men who can defend our principles and expose the errors of our opponents, their anti-republican doctrines, false promises and corrupt and wicked acts. With proper exertions, a bright victory awaits us. Let each Democrat resolve that North Carolina ought to be redeemed from Federal misrule, that she can be, and that she SHALL be; with this determination go to work, spreading arguments and facts among the people give them light and show them wherein their true interests lie, and our cause must prevail.

## From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD.

The course of this gentleman in the late Democratic Convention at Raleigh, seems to afford the Federalists of our State a vast deal of satisfaction. We think if nothing else could convince Mr. Haywood that he was wrong in opposing the action of his political friends, the praise of those who have heretofore denounced him as a leopardo, a demagogue, a political intriguer, and even descended so low two years ago as to dub him in derision, "the short-tail orator."—How can he swallow the praises of such a party?

But what do the Federalist rejoice in?—There was no rupture between Mr. Haywood and his political friends, that we heard of;—he only objected to that portion of the Report of the Committee of Twenty-Six in regard to the expenses of Gen. Harrison's funeral, and another item he called "a grammatical error;" and when he found the Convention did not agree with him in his views, he asked leave to retire, that he might not embarrass the action of the body, and leave was granted. But in his speech, he declared his unaltered determination to adhere to the Democratic Party and its principles. Was there anything in this to gladden the soul of a Federal Whig?

These papers say, however, that Mr. Haywood "soured above the dirty jackalls of his party," that he was too high-minded and honorable to join in an attempt to humbug the people with the funeral expenses of a dead President, &c. And for this they applaud him! They who preached humbugery from one end of the Union to the other in 1840—the authors of the "Standing army of 200,000 men" humbug, the "Lent, Hoop" humbug, the log-cabin humbug, the duck and chicken tax humbug, the gold-spoon and dish-rag humbug, and the applauders if not aiders of the Glentworth election frauds, applauding Mr. Haywood for being too high-minded and honorable to countenance a humbug! What immoderate patriots! How much Mr. H. should thank them for their disinterested praise!

But we deny that the Democratic Convention put forth a "humbug" in their charge of extravagance in the burial of Gen. Harrison; nor did they desire to disturb the

ashes of a dead President. The object was to call the public attention to an extravagant, wasteful use of their money without authority of law; and whatever humbugging Federalism or any body else may say, we intend to place that act by the side of the other misdeeds and the broken promises of the modern "reformers," and call upon a deceived and injured people to hurl them from power. The Democratic party are no humbuggers; they need no such weapons; their cause is a righteous one, and with TRUTH, and truth only as their weapon, they go forth to battle and fear not the result.

## Twenty-seventh Congress.

### CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

From the Globe of Jan. 20, 1842.

### IN SENATE.

Mr. Allen made some effort to have his resolution of inquiry, which was laid on the table yesterday, taken up, to be amended, as was suggested by Mr. Rives on yesterday, but was prevented by the opposition of Mr. Evans, who called for the consideration of the Treasury Note bill.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Treasury Note bill, as in committee of the whole. The immediate question before the committee was the amendment reported by the Committee on Finance to strike from the bill passed by the House of Representatives the following proviso:

Provided, That the amount of Treasury notes which may be issued under authority of this act shall be deemed and taken in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the act of twenty first July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

Mr. Woodbury occupied the floor in opposition to this amendment. He believed the course of the Finance Committee in recommending the amendment to the bill in that particular, was imprudent in the extreme, inasmuch as it would open up, unnecessarily, a debate on the question whether the burdens of the people should be increased by creating a new debt. The only question which would have been presented to the consideration of the Senate, if the committee had reported the bill back as it came from the House, would have been, whether they would substitute five millions of Treasury notes for that portion of the loan of last session, yet unpaid, to relieve the immediate wants of the Treasury. But by reporting this amendment, the question presented now was, whether they should increase the national debt to an amount of five millions. Mr. Woodbury expressed his willingness—his desire, to afford ready relief to the Treasury, but in the aspect in which the question was now presented—which involved momentous considerations other than those of relief, it would necessarily elicit debate in the Senate, and procrastinate action on the bill; and if the amendment was agreed to, a debate might arise in the other House upon it, that might delay the passage of the bill for weeks. He showed that the Secretary had called on the Committee on Finance for but \$3,745,000 in Treasury notes, not as an addition to the loan of last session, but as a substitute for it, because the loan could not now be made available. They by resisting the amendment of the Finance Committee, did not delay the relief called for, but expelled it. For if the amendment was agreed to here, imposing additional burdens on the people, and which gave 5,000,000 more than the Secretary called for, it would be resisted and delayed in the other House. Then the most expeditious way to afford the relief was to reject the amendment. He asked, were they so lavish of the public credit as to throw into the hands of the Secretary more than he called for—give him, not what he wanted to relieve the Treasury for the quarter, but which would be more than sufficient for the second or third quarter?

The Treasury notes were now depreciated from one to two per cent; and if they voted the five million in addition to the loan, and furnish no additional means to redeem them it would increase the discredit of the Government, and still further depreciate them. Mr. W. went into an interesting calculation, in reply to Mr. Evans's remarks of yesterday, to show that by proper economy there was no necessity for any increase of the national debt. He showed that if the Whigs would carry out their promises of retrenchment and economy, the expenses of Government might be brought down to the standard at which the last Administration had intended to fix it, that is, seventeen or eighteen millions of dollars. He was opposed to striking out the proviso, which would thereby increase the national debt five millions, until he could see whether the expenses of Government were to be reduced as promised, or whether the Land bill was to be repealed. The only question, he contended, before the Senate now, was, whether they would vote the five millions not called for by the Secretary, not wanted, and which might never be wanted, if the

expenses of Government were retrenched as they should be.

Mr. Calhoun said a general disposition prevailed on his part and that of the friends with whom he acted, to acquiesce in the passage of the bill as it was returned from the House. But if the amendment proposed by the committee was persisted in, it would cause a protracted debate, and would be the question of debate for the session.—For one, he was anxious to avoid that, if possible. He was willing, as were his friends on this side of the Senate, to vote all that was absolutely necessary to supply the immediate wants of the Government.

He deplored as much as any Senator could, the train of causes which had brought the Treasury to its embarrassed condition. It was the inevitable result of the proceedings of the extra session. That ought to have been avoided. The Committee on Finance assumes the high responsibility to press on the Senate at this time, an amendment which provoked, and would protract debate, and further embarrass the Treasury which the bill, as it came from the House, proposed to relieve.

He hoped the honorable chairman would assign some satisfactory reasons for it.—Without an additional loan, we are told, that the present ways and means are ample, but that the loan authorized last session could not be made available. He was ready to respond to the call for a substitute for the loan. Why, then, in asking for a substitute to raise means which would, as it afforded relief to the Treasury, tend to cancel a part of the loan authorized, do the committee introduce an amendment for a new loan? Why, when the Treasury is suffering—when they were uninformed as to what would be the fate of the Distribution bill, which was proposed to be repealed—why, when they were uninformed as to the means that would be wanted for the year, and in the face of the suffering creditors of the Government, did the committee introduce this amendment?—He rose to appeal to the chairman of the Finance Committee not to press the amendment, and the opposition side of the Senate to weigh well the subject before they took the responsibility of pressing an amendment which opened up the general question of the means of the Government. He appealed to them to leave the question of general means of the year for future legislation, and vote the bill of supplies as it came from the House. If they persisted in this amendment, they would force him, and those with whom he acted, into the general question. It was, in fact, not only the question of the session, but one that would decide the policy of the Government for years to come. Upon this vote turned the future policy of the country. He who votes for five millions of Treasury notes, in addition to the loan, votes for the estimates to the extent proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury. He who votes for the estimates, votes for the expenditure to that extent, and votes for increased taxes, not only the five millions this year, but that amount for future years. He who votes for this amendment, taxes the people to an amount corresponding. In fact, he neither votes more nor less than authority to plunder the industry of the country.—He for one must look into the subject, whatever others may do. It requires us to look into it, to see what economy and amendment could do to prevent the necessity of so much additional means. It requires us to fix the points of the future policy of the Government. He hoped the Senator, and those who assist him, will permit this amendment to be voted down, and thus save a protracted debate, and afford prompt relief to the Treasury.

Mr. Evans observed that the Senator from South Carolina had made a strong appeal to him personally, and asked, would he persist in his amendment? In reply, he begged leave to say, it was a matter not under his control. It was the amendment proposed by the Committee on Finance, of which he was only a member. The Senator thinks, if the motion is persisted in, it will open up the main question of this session, and produce a protracted discussion, defeating the object of immediate relief to the Treasury. That cannot be avoided, if it must be the result of meeting the fact that this additional loan is necessary. Mr. Evans here proceeded at some length to show that this additional loan could not be dispensed with, and commented upon some remarks made by Mr. Woodbury, as to the latter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee on Finance in the other House, wherein the present wants of the Department were only set down at three and a half millions.

Mr. Calhoun set the Senator right as to the real issue now between him and those who opposed the motion. He (Mr. Calhoun) objected to voting for a loan of five millions, in addition to the loan authorized last session, because he believed the present ways and means, the income from customs, the means of borrowing on these Treasury notes, and the proceeds of the public lands, if restored to the Treasury, will be amply sufficient to carry on the Government, with a due regard to econo-

my. But the Senator answers by saying he thinks these sources of ways and means, even if all available, will not be sufficient. He then proceeds to argue that the motion ought to prevail now, and the Senate could wait for other occasions to discuss the necessity of the loan. The Senate was told to wait, at a moment when it was agreed on all hands that the means of the Treasury, with this issue of Treasury notes, will be more than sufficient to supply all its immediate wants. The professed object of the bill is to meet the immediate wants pressing on the Government. Let it be confined to that, and all admit it will effect that object. If future loans are required to meet future wants, let the Senator and his friends wait till the occasion demands additional means. He can then propose a separate measure, and the main question of this session will not be precipitated, as it must be if this motion is persisted in, causing the very delay which will defeat the object of the present bill. He (Mr. Calhoun) and his friends would then meet the Senator and his friends in argument on his separate proposition for an additional loan. He, for one, never would vote one dollar to the Treasury till a case is shown that it is necessary for the public service. No such case had been shown in relation to the proposed addition to the loan. He had been for some days past examining into this matter, and was now fully prepared to say that if the gentlemen on the other side will now go to work in earnest for the benefit of the country, they can save more than seven millions within the current year. This can be done by a just and not very rigid economy—by retrenchment, by curtailing unnecessary extravagant appropriations—and by other measures easily pointed out to them. But the gentleman says, vote this additional loan, and it will not swell the public debt—it will not be used if it can be avoided. He (Mr. Calhoun) was not quite so young a politician as to be caught by that sort of argument. He knew too much of this Government, and of the practices of every other Government, to respect such promises as that. This Government is like all other Governments in the transaction of money affairs at its disposal. Place five millions once in the Treasury—or three times five, or twenty millions—and there will very soon be pressing necessities discovered for spending every dollar of it. If once the demands to prove the necessity beforehand were to be relaxed, all hope of controlling the administration of the Government might be given up. On this ground, the battle against reckless extravagance and improvidence was to be fought. It was the most important question of this session. Yet the Senator asks the opposition to wait. He would tell him they would do no such thing. A majority of the House of Representatives had sent the bill to the Senate in the form they approved. He was willing to vote for it in that form, without delay or discussion; and now, when delay and discussion must be deprecated by all who wish to meet the exigencies of the Government promptly, the Committee on Finance interposes, by a proposition to change the whole nature of the bill, by making it, instead of one merely to facilitate the operation of a former act, one authorizing an additional loan—adding five millions to the loan of last session. The Senator says, indeed, that it is not his fault; he is only a member of the committee; the committee has the control of the amendment. If the Senator really wishes to interpose between the delay and discussion which must ensue if the motion is persisted in, he has but to say he would recommend a retraction of the motion, and he will be supported by a majority of his friends. Under the impression that the Senator will see the necessity and policy of taking this course, he (Mr. Calhoun) would not, at this time, express any opinion as to the causes of the extremity complained of by the Treasury. He would reserve what he had to say of the question on the bill itself. But if the chairman of the committee will not withdraw this amendment, he (Mr. Calhoun) for one, would feel bound to enter fully into the main question of the present session, upon this proposition, let the delay or consequences be what they might.

Mr. Rives addressed the Senate at considerable length in favor of the amendment, arguing that the delay and discussion were to be attributed to the action of the other House, in changing the nature and objects of the bill, by introducing into it the proviso now sought to be expunged.

He contended that the ones of delay and discussion could not be thrown upon those who advocated the amendment; but would be attributed by the country to a factious opposition made up in another place to enforce a repeal of the measures of the extra session. He did not impugn gentlemen's motives; he only stated what would be the effects, and how attributed by the people.

Mr. Woodbury made a short explanation to correct an erroneous impression as to what he had said of the Secretary of the Treasury's letter to the Committee on Finance in the other House.

The debate was further continued by