

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.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., FEBRUARY 9, 1842.

VOLUME V, NO. 37.

NEW TERMS OF THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
The LINCOLN REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at \$3 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 gratuitously for 25 cents per square for the first insertion, and 25 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.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines.

These medicines are indicated for their name. In their most subtle and sensible action in purifying the system and cleansing the blood, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred confirmed cases which have been cured, the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beneficial 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 faces 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 prodigious dose of these well-informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to 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 kidneys and the bladder, 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 blood vessel.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Painful action of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Irritability, Anxiety, Laughter and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Wounds, Asthma, and Consumption, Scourvy, Ulcers, Lysteria, Sores, Scrofulous Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive eruptions, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Contaminated Ulcers and Inflammations, 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. Moffatt 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 his favor, that he hopes to gain credit. His reliance is by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health—this little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New-York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to all who seek health. It treats of the most prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

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

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Lincoln County. Fall Term, 1841.
Sarah Ramsey }
James Ramsey } Petition for Divorce,
and Alimony.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; and 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 21st Monday after the 21st Monday in February next, and then and there to plead, answer, or appear to this petition or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him, & the said petition be heard & decided.

Witness P. A. Hoke, Clerk of said Court, at office the 21st Monday after the 21st Monday in August, A. D. 1841, and the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

P. A. HOKÉ, CLK.
17—3mo.
Sept. 22, 1841.
Price adv. \$10.

JOB PRINTING
Done at the Republican Office at short notice.

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS, AND PHENIX BITTERS.

The perfectly safe, unerring, and successful treatment of almost every species of disease by the use of MOFFATT'S LIFE MEDICINES, is no longer a matter of doubt, as a reference to the experience of many thousand patients will satisfactorily prove. During the present month alone, nearly one hundred cases have come to the knowledge of Mr. Moffatt, where the patient has, to all appearance, effected a permanent cure by the exclusive and judicious use of the Life Medicines—some eight or ten of these had been considered beyond all hope by their medical attendants. Such happy results are a source of great pleasure to Mr. M. and inspire him with new confidence to recommend the use of his medicines to his fellow-citizens.

The LIFE MEDICINES are a purely VEGETABLE preparation. They are mild and pleasant to their operation, and at the same time thorough-acting rapidly upon the secretions of the system—carrying off all acrimonious humors, and neutralizing with end purifying the blood. For this reason, in aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, the Life Medicines will give relief in a shorter space of time than any other prescription. In Fever and Ague, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Fevers of every description, Sick Headache, Heart burn, Dizziness in the Head, Pains in the Chest, Flatulency, impaired appetite, and in every disease arising from an impurity of the blood, or a disordered state of the system, the use of these Medicines has always proved to be beyond doubt, greatly superior to any other mode of treatment.

All that Mr. Moffatt asks of his patients is to be particular in taking them strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in his favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial. Is the reader so invalid, and does he wish to know whether the Life Medicines will suit his own case? If so, let him call or send to Mr. Moffatt's agents in this place, and procure a copy of the Medical Manual, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health, published gratuitously. He will there find enumerated very many extraordinary cases of cure; and perhaps some exactly similar to his own. Moffatt's Medical Office in New York, 375 Broadway.

These valuable Medicines are for sale by
D. & J. RAMSOOR,
C. C. HENDERSON,
Lincolnton, January.

WANTED

BY the Washington Mining Company, two or three good Cutlithers to contract with the Company for supplying them with Charcoal at stipulated price per bushel. Apply at the Works of the Company, about ten miles from Lexington, Davidson county, N. C.

R. A. KING,
January 12, 1842—3—33.

The Lincoln Republican will publish the above 3 weeks, and forward their account to this office for collection.
Carolina Watchman.

State of North Carolina,
LINCOLN COUNTY.
A. Hoyle & Co. Attachment levied on
vs. Jacob Harry } 100 acres of land,
wherein Suggs now }
lives, joining lands of }
Levi Ward, S. Martin, }
and others.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jacob Harry, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limit of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Lincoln Republican notifying the said Jacob Harry to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be opened and held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the 2nd Monday after the 21st Monday in February next; and then and there to plead or reply; or otherwise, judgment final will be rendered against him, for the Plaintiff's demand, and the land levied on, condemned to satisfy the same.

Witness, H. Cansler, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 1st Monday in December, A. D. 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.
H. CANSLER, CLK.
Price adv.—\$5 62 1-2
Lincolnton, N. C. Jan. 25, 1842—35-6w.

State of North Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY.

A. Hoyle & Co. Attachment levied on
vs. negro man named Jeff, }
Jacob Stowe, } and Wm. Stowe }
named as garnishee.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered by Court that publication be made in the Lincoln Republican for six weeks, that unless the said defendant appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be opened and held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday in February next; and then and there reply and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against him.

Witness, H. Cansler, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 1st Monday in December, A. D. 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.
H. CANSLER, Clerk.
Price adv. \$5 62 1-2
Lincolnton, N. C. Jan. 25, 1842—35-6w.

MESSRS. WISE AND ADAMS.

In the exciting scenes which were recently enacted in the House of Representatives, the following passage occurred between the gentlemen whose names head this paragraph:

Mr. Adams said,
Sir, there is another occasion which I hope the House will look at, if they are to try me for the only thing which, in my opinion, they can try me for—that is to say, a contempt of the House, under the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Gilmer,] the late Governor of that State. But there was, I say, an occasion, about four or five years ago, of a trial in this House of a member of the House for crimes. There came to this House then a man with his hands and face dripping with the blood of murder, the blotches of which were yet hanging upon him; and the question was put upon the proposition of those very Democrats to whom he has this day rendered the tribute and homage of his thanks, that he should be tried by this House for that crime—the crime of murder. Sir, I opposed the trial of that crime by this House. The House thought proper to refer the subject to a committee, and that committee reported—I am not sure that it was an expedition; I think not. The report, if I recollect—and I should be glad to hear it if I am to answer upon the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Gilmer,] which, as I have said, I suppose to be the only one on which the House can act, because the House will see what was done on a former occasion when a member was brought up for trial—that report, I think, expressly recommended the expulsion of a man far less guilty than the other one of the blood which was shed, because he happened to draw the trigger which levelled to the earth another member of this body. But that far more guilty man, who, I say, came into this House with hands and face dripping—when the blood spots were yet visible upon him—I opposed as much as possible the trial of that man by this House because it was (like the present) a case in which the charges made were of the highest nature—charges involving the very lives of the parties, and I thought that they should be sent to the proper tribunal. I thought that they should be tried where they might have the advantage which this instrument (holding up the Constitution of the United States) secures to them; that they should have the right of a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime was committed—that they should be confronted with the witnesses against them—that they should have the benefit of compulsory process to obtain witnesses in their own behalf, and that they should have the aid of counsel in their cause.

I was willing that the parties to that atrocious crime should be sent to their natural judges—to have an impartial trial—and that the action of this House, either by expulsion or otherwise by censure, should not take place. I expressed that opinion in this House, and I expressly and strongly opposed its action; and it is very probable that I saved this blood stained man from the censure of the House at that time. I contributed as much as I possibly could to that end; and I wish, if I am to be called upon to answer for crimes before this House, or even to answer on a charge of contempt, that the precedent should be recorded to—that the facts which took place there should be brought fresh to the memory of the members of this House.

The report of that committee was not finally acted upon; and by its not being finally acted upon, the man of whom I speak escaped all punishment from the House, although his hands were reeking with the blood of murder; and that, too, the murder of an associate brother member of this House.

Mr. Wise here rose and interrupted Mr. Adams.

Mr. Adams. Ah! Does the gentleman rise to a point of order?
Mr. Wise (addressing the Speaker) said he rose to inquire of the Speaker whether his (Mr. W's) character or conduct was involved in the issue before the House, and whether it was in order for the member from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) to charge him with the crime of murder, and with being stained with innocent blood?—A charge made by a man who had—and appealed to the members who were present at the time to confirm the statement—defended him (Mr. W) from the charge on the floor at the time, and not upon any technical grounds, but upon the merits of his case and conduct. And who had as he (Mr. W.) was informed, by one of his (Mr. A's) own colleagues, defended him and the part he took in that affair before thousands of people in Massachusetts, in primary assemblage, and who pledged himself to the truth of his defence; and yet who has since, from personal revenge for subsequent causes of hostility to him (Mr. W.) again and again, no less than three times, falsified his own defence, and reiterated this charge on this floor! Mr. W. said he had never escaped from trial in

the case referred to. So far from it, he had even earnestly sought a trial from the House which arraigned him, and he was most unjustly refused and denied a trial.—He was willing now to be tried—to go to Maryland and be tried—to be tried here or any where by a fair and impartial tribunal.

And he would now, for the first time, solemnly declare that he was not responsible for any thing which occurred in the duel, except what occurred on the ground—to guard the life of a friend. And this he was at any time ready to prove whenever the fact was legitimately questioned or tested. And now he pronounced the charge made by the gentleman from Massachusetts as base and black a lie as the traitor was black and base who uttered it.

From the Globe.

MR. ADAMS'S AGITATION CONTINUED IN CONGRESS.

This day has been occupied, like all the rest of this week and several of the last, in giving propulsion to the incendiary movements of Mr. Adams. The whole discussion of the petition for the introduction of the bill for the dissolution of the Union, has resolved itself into a debate on Abolition. After the vote on the preliminary question about the right of the House to entertain jurisdiction of Mr. Marshall's resolution, Mr. Underwood of Kentucky obtained the floor and took ground against the 21st rule of the House, which prohibits the discussion of the Abolition petitions, assailing it as the cause of the disaffection to the Union, in which the petition for its dissolution originated. He took up some hours in arguing the propriety of bringing Abolition into Congress as a matter for its legislative action; and this, notwithstanding it has been from year to year, and by immense majorities, voted to be a subject out of the pale of the powers conceded to Congress. There is not a member of either branch of Congress who does not know that the Constitution contains no grant authorizing Congressional action on the subject of the relation of master and slave, and that if it had, it would never have obtained the sanction of the Southern States. But in spite of this interdiction, Mr. Underwood made it the burden of his speech to-day to impress the conviction that the twenty first rule of the House, adopted to preserve the Constitution, by preventing Congressional discussion and action on the subject of slavery, was the grievance which gave rise to the new movement of Mr. Adams. The 21st rule of the House is a bar to the operations of the Abolitionists through Congress, to reach and draw in the relation of master and slave, as a matter of Federal action, and to be by it abated. If this be the grievance which calls for the demand for a dissolution of the Union from the North, why did the non-slaveholding States write the connection with the South, not only knowing that slavery existed there, but knowing also that it was recognized in the Constitution itself which formed the compact, as existing, and as that which was to continue to exist? And yet if a majority in both branches of Congress refuse to harness the South with the agitation of this subject, it is now held to be a grievance pregnant enough to give birth to propositions to destroy the Confederacy! So argued Mr. Underwood and others of the Federal party to-day—so argue the British in reference to the law of nations. The Constitution guarantees the peaceful continuance of the slave institutions, and Congress, so far from interdicting to destroy, is bound to protect them. The law of nations protects our ships from invasion at sea by any foreign jurisdiction. Great Britain recognized the obligation of this law on her. Now the Constitution of this Confederacy, and the law of all time, in the confederacy or civilized nations, must give way to the new doctrine preached in regard to slavery in the western hemisphere, although a different doctrine is maintained on the same subject by the same Christian League and its partisans on the eastern hemisphere!

Mr. Underwood and Brother Goldings, (as he called him, who avowed himself an Abolitionist,) got up quite a scene between them on this subject on the floor of the House to-day. One actually cried at the idea of the disturbance which the twenty-first rule and its consequences were likely to produce; and the other tried to cry.

Mr. Underwood acknowledged, over and over again, that the power was with the Abolitionists, and wanted to know what they would do on the subject of slavery.—He wanted to know whether they meant to put the slaves on a perfect equality with their masters, in political, civil, and social rights. He declared it an impossibility, and vowed if it were attempted, that he would instantly advise his constituents to give up their slaves, and send them across the Ohio, there to introduce the contemplated amalgamation; and he wept at the contemplation of this terrible state of things, and entreated Brother Goldings to say if he was not right in assuming that the Abolitionists (who, over and over, he admitted, had the power) meant to carry

things to this extremity. Brother Goldings, we thought, tried to squeeze out some of the iron drops that rolled down Plato's hardened visage, but in vain. He made a sorrowful face, though, and pledged himself that the Abolitionists did not mean absolutely to drive matters to the extreme of rending the Union, but only aimed to carry their war so far against slavery, as to save themselves from being taxed by it.—How, he did not explain.

Although Mr. Underwood found it very convenient to the paths of his beseeching speech, to admit that the Abolitionists had the power to control this subject, we would suggest that it was altogether a gratuitous admission—one which he was as totally destitute of power to make valid, as the Abolitionists have inclination to limit it, if they really possessed the power. Have the handful of Abolitionists or their political allies power to break the Union, or to destroy the rights of the Southern States, as hitherto enjoyed under the Constitution? Have not Mr. Underwood and Brother Goldings always found the Northern and Southern Democracy too strong for every Federal machination against the Constitution? We think they have, and we think that may spare them tears on the subject for the future, unless indeed they shed them from the utter hopelessness of the doubt a cause in which they are engaged, and which does not promise to work very harmoniously hereafter. The political antagonism, when understood, which threatens an amalgamation of another kind, will be alike odious to both parties and in all sections. It is only the influence of party strife, which, for the moment, allies together the present imposing minority.

There is one circumstance, in connection with the pending proceeding, to which we would point public attention. The whole affair, pro and con, up to four o'clock this evening, when we left the hall, had been the work of the Whigs. No Democrat had interfered with it. The petition was introduced by Mr. Adams. The resolution of censure came from Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, and the speaking, from first to last, and all the attending explosions and violations of order, proceeded from members of the Whig party. Nothing, then, of all this, will be set down to the Democratic party, and nothing that may come of it.

From the Globe.

"A FELLOW FEELING MAKES US WONDROUS KIND."

The Intelligence of this morning, dedicates its column of original matter, prepared by us "Editors' correspondence," to the vindication of several wrongs, in whom it seems to take a great interest. Passing over Mr. Knapp, (an "imminent preacher," who is labelling the resident ministry at the East, and in regard to whom the Intelligence's adjunct Editor hopes "they will keep their temper,") the trio, Mitchell, Colt, and Curtis, call out the strongest sensibilities in their favor.

Of Colt, the sympathizer of the Intelligence says:
"The defence commenced to-day; and all that I know about it, is, that it will, in human probability, resolve itself into a plea, of justifiable homicide. Under plea, in my mind, is a good one; and under almost all circumstances could be made good, if Colt had not attempted to conceal the body by packing it up, and shipping it to New Orleans."
Notwithstanding this ugly circumstance, the "Editors' correspondence" is decidedly in favor of Colt's acquittal. He goes on:
"There may be many men among us who are decidedly of opinion that he ought to be acquitted; but popular clamor is so violent that few are willing to express any other sentiments than those which are adverse to Colt. I stand pretty much alone, I believe, in the opinion that the accused has not been guilty of the crime of murder."

So much for Colt. Then of Mitchell, the Whig member of Congress, who has confessed his forgery:
"To-day, was at the City Prison, and had the melancholy pleasure of holding an hour's conversation with Mr. Charles P. Mitchell. I am sorry to say that Mr. M. is in very bad health; and I fear that if he be not speedily removed from his confinement, death will come to the rescue, and relieve all his sufferings. If he had a few friends who would risk a few hundred dollars, he could be admitted to bail. Of his guilt or innocence I know nothing. I knew him in his palmy and happy days; he was then a man, and it pains me to witness his present sufferings, though guilty he may be."
The public will pardon the solicitude and kindness of the National Intelligence for this unfortunate. This Mr. Mitchell was the worthy member of Congress who arranged the bargain with Duff Green on behalf of the National Intelligence, by which that gentleman, in consideration of ten thousand dollars, was to lend his name covertly to compress the printing of the House of Representatives for Giles and Swanton, who were to buy Green's influence

with the donor. This proposition, which was denounced as an attempt at bribery by the members of Congress on whose votes it was intended to operate, very naturally excited strong feelings of gratitude in the bosoms of these gentlemen, who now throw out the hint to "a few friends who would risk a few hundred dollars," that "he could be admitted to bail," and might of course run away and prevent death, which they are told "will come to the rescue."

Next Mr. Curtis's case claims the regard of the Intelligence; and here it speaks in happier tone for the success of its worthy, supported as he is by the Secretary of State and Government, enables them to turn with decision upon all who dare speak of his offences. It says:
"Mr. Curtis, of the custom house, is not destroyed. I saw him to-day. He looked well and happy; and, to my very great surprise, I did not see any 'pipes' about him. Mr. C. I fancy, will come out of the alcove unscathed."

The following startling passage is from Glentworth's pamphlet:

"The way we managed to deceive the vigilance of the Democratic inspectors and challengers, was to take the Democratic tickets, erase the names carefully with a fine pen, so as not to show through, and substitute the names of the Whig candidates. This, of course, deceived the Democratic challengers—they would not challenge what they supposed to be their own ticket. The Whig challenge was informed by a slip, some time before, of the names he must challenge, and then he withdrew. This was also understood by the person offering his vote, and was arranged in some instances, after the arrival of the men in the wards where it was proposed to vote them, but most generally the arrangements were perfected before the men left the private committee room at the Masonic Hall. The Democratic inspectors and challengers were completely blinded.

"The Whig challengers were also informed of the character of the person offering to vote, by a sign—a pin on the edge of the collar or cuff of the coat—sometimes by an apparently accidental chalk mark on the coat or edge of the hat. The modes of recognition were various, and frequently changed, so as not to excite remark or suspicion. The Whig challengers knew their men, also, by the reply given to the first question put to the voter by the inspector. 'What's your name, sir? Why my name is so and so. Another mode was in presenting the ticket, which was done with the left hand, with the thumb and first finger. These and other various modes were resorted to, to enable the Whig challengers to act knowingly."

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S.

This Court pronounced yesterday an opinion setting an important commercial question, which ought to be soon and generally known. In the case of Switz against Tyson, the Court decides:
1. That the thirty-fourth section of the judiciary act of 1789, making "the laws of the several States" "the rules of decision in the courts of the United States where they apply," only extends to the statutes and permanent local usage of a State, and not to the judicial decisions of the States upon questions of general commercial law.
2. That a pre-existing debt is such a consideration for the regular transfer of a negotiable instrument as enables a bona fide holder to enforce it, free from the exceptions to which it might be liable between the original parties to the instrument.
Globe.

Illinois Debt.—The debt of Illinois amounts to \$19,115,551, an average of more than fifty dollars of every man, woman and child, in the State. The six per cent. stock of Illinois is selling at the present 31 per cent. and at this rate, the whole debt might be bought for about \$6,000,000.—Ib.

From the Missouri Reporter.

Slavery Consistent with Christianity, by the Rev. Leander Kerr. We have room for only one extract.—Globe.
"There are hundreds of Abolitionists—I quote their own language—who are so benevolent, that they could see every slave owner squandered in cold blood by his slave—his family ruined and beggared—and the entire South turned into a waste howling wilderness. And the parliament of England was so benevolent of late, as to wring twenty millions sterling from her oppressed, starving, and over-wrought population at home, to emancipate her slaves in the West Indies, which slaves labored less, and were better fed, clothed and lodged, than half the operatives of England; by which their masters were ruined, the condition of the slaves made rather worse; and the probability of England must work harder, eat less, and sleep less, in order to raise those 20,000,000, by which no body was benefited, but the agents who managed this ridiculous force. This is benevolence, with a vengeance!"